

AUCTION RESULTS *

JOHN J. FORD, JR. COLLECTION

COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY

Part XX



NUMISMATIC AMERICAN HISTORY

Western Territorial Americana

Private Bank and Scrip Notes

Fiscal Documents

Tokens, Medals, and Ephemera

Territorial Patterns

Assayer's Forms and Documents

OCTOBER 16, 2007

Stack's

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PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

Stack's suggests that you employ not only prices realized but also other readily available sources of information in establishing numismatic market value.

***These prices include the 15% Buyer's Fee.**

LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE
3000	1,200.00	3001	1,200.00	3002	1,200.00	3003	1,200.00	3004	1,200.00
3005	1,200.00	3006	1,200.00	3007	1,200.00	3008	1,200.00	3009	1,200.00
3010	1,200.00	3011	1,200.00	3012	1,200.00	3013	1,200.00	3014	1,200.00
3015	1,200.00	3016	1,200.00	3017	1,200.00	3018	1,200.00	3019	1,200.00
3020	1,200.00	3021	1,200.00	3022	1,200.00	3023	1,200.00	3024	1,200.00
3025	1,200.00	3026	1,200.00	3027	1,200.00	3028	1,200.00	3029	1,200.00
3030	1,200.00	3031	1,200.00	3032	1,200.00	3033	1,200.00	3034	1,200.00
3035	1,200.00	3036	1,200.00	3037	1,200.00	3038	1,200.00	3039	1,200.00
3040	1,200.00	3041	1,200.00	3042	1,200.00	3043	1,200.00	3044	1,200.00
3045	1,200.00	3046	1,200.00	3047	1,200.00	3048	1,200.00	3049	1,200.00
3050	1,200.00	3051	1,200.00	3052	1,200.00	3053	1,200.00	3054	1,200.00
3055	1,200.00	3056	1,200.00	3057	1,200.00	3058	1,200.00	3059	1,200.00
3060	1,200.00	3061	1,200.00	3062	1,200.00	3063	1,200.00	3064	1,200.00
3065	1,200.00	3066	1,200.00	3067	1,200.00	3068	1,200.00	3069	1,200.00
3070	1,200.00	3071	1,200.00	3072	1,200.00	3073	1,200.00	3074	1,200.00
3075	1,200.00	3076	1,200.00	3077	1,200.00	3078	1,200.00	3079	1,200.00
3080	1,200.00	3081	1,200.00	3082	1,200.00	3083	1,200.00	3084	1,200.00
3085	1,200.00	3086	1,200.00	3087	1,200.00	3088	1,200.00	3089	1,200.00
3090	1,200.00	3091	1,200.00	3092	1,200.00	3093	1,200.00	3094	1,200.00
3095	1,200.00	3096	1,200.00	3097	1,200.00	3098	1,200.00	3099	1,200.00
3100	1,200.00	3101	1,200.00	3102	1,200.00	3103	1,200.00	3104	1,200.00
3105	1,200.00	3106	1,200.00	3107	1,200.00	3108	1,200.00	3109	1,200.00
3110	1,200.00	3111	1,200.00	3112	1,200.00	3113	1,200.00	3114	1,200.00
3115	1,200.00	3116	1,200.00	3117	1,200.00	3118	1,200.00	3119	1,200.00
3120	1,200.00	3121	1,200.00	3122	1,200.00	3123	1,200.00	3124	1,200.00
3125	1,200.00	3126	1,200.00	3127	1,200.00	3128	1,200.00	3129	1,200.00
3130	1,200.00	3131	1,200.00	3132	1,200.00	3133	1,200.00	3134	1,200.00
3135	1,200.00	3136	1,200.00	3137	1,200.00	3138	1,200.00	3139	1,200.00
3140	1,200.00	3141	1,200.00	3142	1,200.00	3143	1,200.00	3144	1,200.00
3145	1,200.00	3146	1,200.00	3147	1,200.00	3148	1,200.00	3149	1,200.00
3150	1,200.00	3151	1,200.00	3152	1,200.00	3153	1,200.00	3154	1,200.00
3155	1,200.00	3156	1,200.00	3157	1,200.00	3158	1,200.00	3159	1,200.00
3160	1,200.00	3161	1,200.00	3162	1,200.00	3163	1,200.00	3164	1,200.00
3165	1,200.00	3166	1,200.00	3167	1,200.00	3168	1,200.00	3169	1,200.00
3170	1,200.00	3171	1,200.00	3172	1,200.00	3173	1,200.00	3174	1,200.00
3175	1,200.00	3176	1,200.00	3177	1,200.00	3178	1,200.00	3179	1,200.00
3180	1,200.00	3181	1,200.00	3182	1,200.00	3183	1,200.00	3184	1,200.00
3185	1,200.00	3186	1,200.00	3187	1,200.00	3188	1,200.00	3189	1,200.00
3190	1,200.00	3191	1,200.00	3192	1,200.00	3193	1,200.00	3194	1,200.00
3195	1,200.00	3196	1,200.00	3197	1,200.00	3198	1,200.00	3199	1,200.00
3200	1,200.00	3201	1,200.00	3202	1,200.00	3203	1,200.00	3204	1,200.00
3205	1,200.00	3206	1,200.00	3207	1,200.00	3208	1,200.00	3209	1,200.00
3210	1,200.00	3211	1,200.00	3212	1,200.00	3213	1,200.00	3214	1,200.00
3215	1,200.00	3216	1,200.00	3217	1,200.00	3218	1,200.00	3219	1,200.00
3220	1,200.00	3221	1,200.00	3222	1,200.00	3223	1,200.00	3224	1,200.00
3225	1,200.00	3226	1,200.00	3227	1,200.00	3228	1,200.00	3229	1,200.00
3230	1,200.00	3231	1,200.00	3232	1,200.00	3233	1,200.00	3234	1,200.00
3235	1,200.00	3236	1,200.00	3237	1,200.00	3238	1,200.00	3239	1,200.00
3240	1,200.00	3241	1,200.00	3242	1,200.00	3243	1,200.00	3244	1,200.00
3245	1,200.00	3246	1,200.00	3247	1,200.00	3248	1,200.00	3249	1,200.00
3250	1,200.00	3251	1,200.00	3252	1,200.00	3253	1,200.00	3254	1,200.00
3255	1,200.00	3256	1,200.00	3257	1,200.00	3258	1,200.00	3259	1,200.00
3260	1,200.00	3261	1,200.00	3262	1,200.00	3263	1,200.00	3264	1,200.00
3265	1,200.00	3266	1,200.00	3267	1,200.00	3268	1,200.00	3269	1,200.00
3270	1,200.00	3271	1,200.00	3272	1,200.00	3273	1,200.00	3274	1,200.00
3275	1,200.00	3276	1,200.00	3277	1,200.00	3278	1,200.00	3279	1,200.00
3280	1,200.00	3281	1,200.00	3282	1,200.00	3283	1,200.00	3284	1,200.00
3285	1,200.00	3286	1,200.00	3287	1,200.00	3288	1,200.00	3289	1,200.00
3290	1,200.00	3291	1,200.00	3292	1,200.00	3293	1,200.00	3294	1,200.00
3295	1,200.00	3296	1,200.00	3297	1,200.00	3298	1,200.00	3299	1,200.00
3300	1,200.00	3301	1,200.00	3302	1,200.00	3303	1,200.00	3304	1,200.00
3305	1,200.00	3306	1,200.00	3307	1,200.00	3308	1,200.00	3309	1,200.00
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3315	1,200.00	3316	1,200.00	3317	1,200.00	3318	1,200.00	3319	1,200.00
3320	1,200.00	3321	1,200.00	3322	1,200.00	3323	1,200.00	3324	1,200.00
3325	1,200.00	3326	1,200.00	3327	1,200.00	3328	1,200.00	3329	1,200.00
3330	1,200.00	3331	1,200.00	3332	1,200.00	3333	1,200.00	3334	1,200.00
3335	1,200.00	3336	1,200.00	3337	1,200.00	3338	1,200.00	3339	1,200.00
3340	1,200.00	3341	1,200.00	3342	1,200.00	3343	1,200.00	3344	1,200.00
3345	1,200.00	3346	1,200.00	3347	1,200.00	3348	1,200.00	3349	1,200.00
3350	1,200.00	3351	1,200.00	3352	1,200.00	3353	1,200.00	3354	1,200.00
3355	1,200.00	3356	1,200.00	3357	1,200.00	3358	1,200.00	3359	1,200.00
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3380	1,200.00	3381	1,200.00	3382	1,200.00	3383	1,200.00	3384	1,200.00
3385	1,200.00	3386	1,200.00	3387	1,200.00	3388	1,200.00	3389	1,200.00
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3395	1,200.00	3396	1,200.00	3397	1,200.00	3398	1,200.00	3399	1,200.00
3400	1,200.00	3401	1,200.00	3402	1,200.00	3403	1,200.00	3404	1,200.00
3405	1,200.00	3406	1,200.00	3407	1,200.00	3408	1,200.00	3409	1,200.00
3410	1,200.00	3411	1,200.00	3412	1,200.00	3413	1,200.00	3414	1,200.00
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3425	1,200.00	3426	1,200.00	3427	1,200.00	3428	1,200.00	3429	1,200.00
3430	1,200.00	3431	1,200.00	3432	1,200.00	3433	1,200.00	3434	1,200.00
3435	1,200.00	3436	1,200.00	3437	1,200.00	3438	1,200.00	3439	1,200.00
3440	1,200.00	3441	1,200.00	3442	1,200.00	3443	1,200.00	3444	1,200.00
3445	1,200.00	3446	1,200.00	3447	1,200.00	3448	1,200.00	3449	1,200.00
3450	1,200.00	3451	1,200.00	3452	1,200.00	3453	1,200.00	3454	1,200.00
3455	1,200.00	3456	1,200.00	3457	1,200.00	3458	1,200.00	3459	1,200.00
3460	1,200.00	3461	1,200.00	3462	1,200.00	3463	1,200.00	3464	1,200.00
3465	1,200.00	3466	1,200.00	3467	1,200.00	3468	1,200.00	3469	1,200.00
3470	1,200.00	3471	1,200.00	3472	1,200.00	3473	1,200.00	3474	1,200.00
3475	1,200.00	3476	1,200.00	3477	1,200.00	3478	1,200.00	3479	1,200.00
3480	1,200.00	3481	1,200.00	3482	1,200.00	3483	1,200.00	3484	1,200.00
3485	1,200.00	3486	1,200.00	3487	1,200.00	3488	1,200.00	3489	1,200.00
3490	1,200.00	3491	1,200.00	3492	1,200.00	3493	1,200.00	3494	1,200.00
3495	1,200.00	3496	1,200.00	3497	1,200.00	3498	1,200.00	3499	1,200.00
3500	1,200.00	3501	1,200.00	3502	1,200.00	3503	1,200.00	3504	1,200.00
3505	1,200.00	3506	1,200.00	3507	1,200.00	3508	1,200.00	3509	1,200.00
3510	1,200.00	3511	1,200.00	3512	1,200.00	3513	1,200.00	3514	1,200.00
3515	1,200.00	3516	1,200.00	3517	1,200.00	3518	1,200.00	3519	1,200.00
3520	1,200.00	3521	1,200.00	3522	1,200.00	3523	1,200.00	3524	1,200.00
3525	1,200.00	3526	1,200.00	3527	1,200.00	3528	1,200.00	3529	1,200.00
3530	1,200.00	3531	1,200.00	3532	1,200.00	3533	1,200.00	3534	1,200.00
3535	1,200.00	3536	1,200.00	3537	1,200.00	3538	1,200.00	3539	1,200.00



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JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION

COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY

Part XX



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WESTERN TERRITORIAL AMERICANA

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PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

FRONT COVER

*The flag illustrated is the “Powell Standard,”
National Standard of the Philadelphia Light Horse
(First City Troop), circa 1797. Image courtesy
of “The Museum of the First Troop,
Philadelphia City Calvary.”*

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

JOHN J. FORD, JR. COLLECTION

COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY

Part XX

Tuesday, October 16, 2007

5:00 P.M. Sharp

Lots 3001-3395

This Part 20 of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, lots 3001-3395, will precede the sale of Part 21 of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, lots 3501-3560, presented in a separate catalogue. PLEASE NOTE: there are no lots 3396-3500.

Public Auction Sale

This Public Auction Sale will be held in
The Azekka Room (3rd Floor) of Le Parker-Meridien Hotel
118 West 57th Street, New York City (between 6th & 7th Avenues)

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Lot Viewing — New York City

Wednesday, October 10, 2007, 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Thursday, October 11, 2007, 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Friday, October 12, 2007, 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Monday, October 15, 2007, 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Tuesday, October 16, 2007, 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

**Lots will be available for viewing at the above times
at our offices at 123 West 57th Street, New York City.**

**Auction Lot pick-up: Lots will be available after 12:00 P.M. on
Thursday, October 18, 2007, at our offices at 123 West 57th Street, NY.**

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including lots not pictured in this catalogue.**

JOHN J. FORD, JR.: A REMINISCENCE

by
David Enders Tripp

I pity the new generation of numismatists. Not only do they find that in most cases they are removed from their coins by a hard coating of plastic, but they never had the priceless opportunity to meet and rub shoulders with an extraordinary generation of dealers. These were men who formed a bridge to the fascinating, if somewhat fusty, past and built the foundation of the modern market. The list of these remarkable personalities (and they had personalities) is a long and rich one: from Kosoff to Kriesberg to Kagin. But in the New York area, this "greatest" generation was particularly vivid and included (and in one case still *includes*) the courtly Charles Wormser; the charmingly roguish Hans Schulman; the kings Harvey, Norman, and Ben Stack; the gentle Lester Merkin and, of course, John Ford.

No one word seems to adequately describe John Ford, but a few might be: proud, persnickety, difficult, direct, opinionated, brilliant, and generous.

Another is teacher. He was as compulsive and passionate an acquirer of knowledge as he was for those objects of metal and paper that drove his very existence. He had no time for those who should and could know better, but for those in whom he saw the same spark of yearning to expand their learning that drove him, he would lend an ear, and provide a kernel or two of arcane information that could hurry the new guy off in myriad directions.

Walter Breen was probably the best known recipient of Ford's unbridled support (though not without a passel well-aimed, and deserved, barbs hurled in his direction), as was Mike Hodder (whom I've long admired for being able to go toe-to-toe with John). There were, of course, many others, and in this way, over the years, I would like to think I benefitted from his support as well. But, as with all things with John, he didn't just spread the largesse willy-nilly, he made you work for it.

I first met John—Mr. Ford, he was to me—in 1973, when I was 21, a newly minted masters degree in Roman archaeology in hand, and undoubtedly over my head as the new director of the Coin Department at Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York. He came to

the exhibition of my first auction (a very modest affair which brought just shy of fifty-nine thousand dollars), where, like a department store, you had to stand to view.

He introduced himself to me in his stentorian voice, proceeded to call me by my middle name (which he did as long as I knew him), pronounced the contents of the sale "Mickey Mouse," complimented me on the conservatism of my grading, bought a few lots at the auction, and told me to always keep him in mind for interesting "real" things, as he called them.

In early 1977, a very "real" thing came my way. It was the gold Comitia Americana medal awarded to one of the Revolutionary War's more colorful heroes, General "Mad" Anthony Wayne, for the taking of Stony Point, New York on July 15, 1779. In Ford's inimitable parlance, a "sexier" thing could not be imagined.

I immediately had 8x10 color transparencies taken and sent to Mr. Ford. Three days later the phone rang: "Enders," he bellowed in my ear, "it's a restrike. The original was sold a few years ago with Washington's signed letter of transmittal. It was bought by Mary Benjamin."

Looking out my office window onto east 76th Street, I hung up the phone, crushed. But then I began to think, after all, the medal had descended through Wayne's family and was being consigned to my sale by Anthony Wayne Ridgway, still in its somewhat shabby, but original (clearly 18th century) shagreen case. Mr. Ford might be wrong, but even then I knew his reputation, and I wasn't about to argue without facts. Instead, I started to dig. I picked up the telephone and spoke to Mary Benjamin, a doyenne of autograph dealers, who vividly remembered the letter—but not the medal. I called and wrote to anyone that had "Wayne" in its name, badgered the consignor for more information, and called Mary Benjamin again. Now she remembered the medal, it had been bronze, not gold.

Now, feeling much fortified, I called Mr. Ford, gave him my findings, and revealed it had come from the family.

"Doesn't matter," he said flatly, "it's a restrike. There's rust in the die. The original was probably lost, and the family asked to have another struck."

End of argument—end of hopes—and my catalogue deadline was drawing near.

Panicked, I went back to the research, now looking for some documentary evidence of Mr. Ford's "authorized restrike for the family" and found nothing. But I began to learn about how the Paris Mint functioned. I called the Massachusetts Historical Society and asked for photographs of their silver original (from the set of 11 medals presented to George Washington in March, 1790) which, they apologetically informed me, were not available at that time, nor was it possible, they added regretfully, for me to come and examine the medal itself. Frustration.

Nevertheless the catalogue had to get to the printers. And so it did, with me making a leap of faith. The Paris Mint was notoriously sloppy, the Parisian weather ever-damp, it didn't take long for rust to form, and the medal had come from the family—therefore it was original. (And, in re-reading that old catalogue, I now see that somewhere along the [now forgotten] way, I came to the conclusion that original strikes in other metals had die rust, too).

About a week after the catalogue came out, the phone rang, and I was treated to a John Ford special at full volume. I didn't know such words existed, sailors didn't even know them. "You little !@#\$, after all the help I've given you! What the !@#\$ do you think you're up to?" and on, and on. Chastised, but tremulously holding my ground I gave him my reasons, and asked him to come in and examine the medal first-hand. He dug round for a few more epithets, which he located, slung them at me with gusto, and hung up.

The weeks passed. The day before the auction he arrived at the old Madison Avenue offices early. He was impeccably dressed. Gruff, not rude, but chilly. His eyes were piercing, not smiling. His arched eyebrows dove into to the deep crevasse at the top of his nose. All business. He politely asked to examine the medal privately. I retrieved it from my office safe, placed it on a gray velvet tray, and showed him to one of the dove gray-carpeted fourth floor viewing rooms, the lock clicked gently as I closed the door behind us.

In the hush of the room, Ford first examined the case—it had seen better days. He then took the medal out and intently examined it, in utter silence. Completing the examination, he delicately placed it back

in the case, and closed it. He leaned back in the chair and fixed me with those eyes of his. It was, he said, with solemnity and absolute finality, a restrike.

I didn't sleep that night.

The next morning was a warm, sunny, mid-June day. On the third floor, in the great, balconied sale-room at 980 Madison Avenue, the air-conditioning was pumping full blast, and John Ford sat in the front row glaring at me, dragging the temperature down yet further. The other material in the auction was uninspired, and the auctioneer moved along at a good clip (even selling a hundred dollar bill for \$75).

Eventually, like a field of wheat rustling in the wind, the roomful of catalogue pages turned to lot 519: **"A highly important comitia Americana medal in gold.** Awarded to Brigadier-General Anthony Wayne for the taking of Stony Point, New York, July 15, 1779." There was a gentle wave of restlessness that rippled through the audience just before the auctioneer opened the bidding.

It started at \$5,000, and bounced lazily around the room with \$250 increments, eventually giving way to \$500, and then to a \$1,000.

John Ford didn't blink. He glowered, but didn't bid. Then, at about \$25,000 (\$10,000 above the high estimate), the bidding slowed and concentrated—and John Ford developed an itchy earlobe.

Every time he scratched it, Herb Melnick, seemingly a mile away in the doorway of the vast Madison Avenue saleroom, raised his hand. Toward the middle of the room, in an aisle seat, sat a blue-suited, white-haired businessman, who nodded every time Melnick's hand descended. Back and forth they went. The room loved it. Ford stared straight ahead. Straight into my eyes.

Finally, at \$50,000, with a look of true resignation (tinged with abject sorrow) on his face, John Ford's ear itched no more. At \$51,000 the hammer came down: A world record had been set, the highest price paid for any medal ever sold—by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution (who shortly thereafter placed it on loan in the Philadelphia Mint, where it remains today on public exhibition).

After the sale, still stunned by the price, I went up to Mr. Ford and mentioned, ironically I hoped, that it was a big price to pay for a restrike. He responded nonchalantly. He told me that after he had seen me,

just the night before the sale, Carl Carlson had shown him photos of the Boston example, the die rust was identical. My leap of faith had been right. The medal was original.

Of course, Ford had known all along. He had knowingly led me down a merry path with false doors, and blind alleyways. Why? He was desperate to own a piece of American history that could not be duplicated, and had done what he could to secure it. It was pure John Ford, but completely understandable. Collectors can be like that: compulsive, obsessive, and deceptive if necessary. The pursuit of a great object is war, and John Ford took no prisoners.

I then asked Mr. Ford if his itchy ear felt better. He gave me one of those marvelously crooked smiles of his, cocked an eyebrow, admitted nothing, but said, "Call me John."

So, with that, I guess, I had earned my spurs in John Ford's eyes. Over the years and decades that followed, John was never a stranger, most especially when there was something even remotely interesting to be had. But, unlike that first time, he never again attempted to lead me astray. Instead he used his legendary persistence (John was *not* shy). For example, over an extraordinary George Washington Indian Peace Medal by Joseph Richardson, by far the finest I have ever seen, for nigh on a quarter century John called me like clockwork every six months to see if I could free it up from its owner. I couldn't—even when John offered me a new suit (our sartorial styles were decidedly different, so I'm not quite sure how that would have worked out)!

But it was not a one-way street. Whenever I needed information or his help, the conversations were never dull, facts were leavened with his anecdotes and opinions (resulting in some lively, but never rancorous, discussions), and in the end he was remarkably gracious in giving me what I asked for in a heartbeat.

When, in 1999, Sotheby's was awarded the insurers' share of the astonishing cache of Gold Rush treasure from the *S.S. Central America*, John was the first to call with congratulations, and offered any help that was needed. There arose the daunting dilemma of a tight catalogue production schedule, a mass of publicity, a traveling exhibition, and historically important material whose like had never before appeared at auction. As the consultant (and cataloguer) to the sale I called John, peppered him with a slew of questions, and wondered if he had examples of the

contemporary advertisements that were relevant to the assayers who made the bars in the sale. He responded readily—excitedly—with answers, opinions, and within a week a package arrived (wrapped with the intensity and skill of an ancient Egyptian embalmer) which contained crystal clear images to be used in the catalogue.

His only request in return was for a very specific photo-credit, and that all sides of each gold bar be photographed. This last idea was an excellent suggestion that led to the appendix of the catalogue in which all sides of the ingots bearing inscriptions were illustrated in relationship to one another. However, the lack of photos of the "blank" sides led to a good-natured chiding from John, during which he also gave the catalogue his seal of approbation.

That was an integral part of the John Ford I knew. Any compliments tendered were always tempered with words of a more barbed nature. But I appreciated both, as his criticisms were always constructive, never destructive, and I learned. I might not have always agreed, but I learned.

John J. Ford, Jr., through the catalogues of his astonishing collection (which now bow one of the shelves in my library), is now part of the American numismatic pantheon.

Peering out beneath the brim of his fedora, his coat collar drawn up, John Ford's personality was evocative of the stunning black and white contrasts of a 1940s film noir—a glossy print, at that. Life was empirical, his opinions clear, never sugar-coated, not always appreciated, but never gray or blurred. And regardless of what people thought of him, that was how Ford liked it.

John always struck me as a man in search of perfection. To the science of numismatics he was a catalyst; his classic catalogues, theories, tales, opinions, and personality were agents of change or foment. Some of his actions resulted in friendships rent, but knowledge gleaned; rancor aroused, but scholarship advanced—while throughout all John Ford remained unchanged.

I am grateful to have known him, and I do indeed pity this generation of numismatists who will never get that opportunity.

David Enders Tripp
Stuyvesant, New York

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

THE JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION

PART XX

WESTERN AND TERRITORIAL AMERICANA

Tuesday Evening, October 16, 2007

5:00 P.M. Sharp

Lots 3001-3395

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In accordance with the terms of sale, each successful bidder also agrees to pay a buyer's charge of fifteen percent (15%) of the winning bid recognized by the auctioneer.



THE PAPER CURRENCY AND FISCAL PAPER OF THE AMERICAN WEST

In the past few decades, we have seen in-depth numismatic research reach levels that never would have been conceived by the foundational numismatists of the 19th century. The presentation of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Sales is arguably the defining event in this era that features an emphasis on research and acumen fostered by the traditions of the greatest numismatists in America from the earliest days to the present.

The present auction sale and catalogue presents some of the most important Western American numismatic items ever to cross the auction the block in our lifetimes. The Ford Collection of Western paper currency and scrip was built virtually from scratch, commencing over 50 years ago. It reflects strongly on the character of John J. Ford, Jr. and his diligence over the past half century in obtaining items that are interwoven with the lore and history of the Old West. Though he lived in New York for many, many years, he held the Far West and its history in great esteem. During the cataloguing of this sale, it was quite easy for us to imagine being in a "Gold Rush" town or wondering when the Union Army would arrive with "real money" to replace the Confederate "shinplasters."

Western paper currency as a collecting discipline is quite fascinating and its sweep is a matter of perspective and timing. If you set your numismatic clock at 1652, the first Western paper currency is the 1690/91 Massachusetts Bay issue. However, the vast majority would call that Colonial in genre. Perhaps, setting the clock at 1776 is more appropriate and what was west of New York City (and the Thirteen Colonies) at that time was "The West." That being the case, the foundational Western American paper currency series is "the Ohio" Northwest Territorial Treasury series with an example sold by us in the May 2004 Ford III Sale.

With time and location coordinates set as above, Western paper currency notes fall into three major

genres and period classifications. The first would be early territorial designations from the 1780's to the 1840's, including emerging states in the near (based on present perspective) west (like Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio) to the Mississippi River (such as the Auguste Chouteau signed notes on Missouri). The second classification intersects the previous time frame slightly, spanning the time period from the late 1840's to the late 1890's, and centers itself around the mining strikes and "Gold Rush" era in the Far West (California, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, and Nevada). The third major classification overlaps the second category in the Far West, running from the 1880's to the 1920's, with an emphasis on store and merchandise scrip used by a large and emerging workforce. Included within these three classifications are notes that are stylistically linked to Eastern style banknotes and Southern States scrip notes. The great diversity of locations, issuers, obligations, imprints, and other diagnostics make this entire field richly rewarding to collect. This exceptional challenge was certainly appealing to Mr. Ford as he formed this collection over multiple decades.

The core collection paper currency in this sale is arranged alphabetically by current State title or its prior Territorial designation. It could have just as easily been ordered by classification and period. The note issues of the Civil War period linked to the Confederate Army and the Indian Nations are of tremendous rarity and historical importance. A significant proportion of notes in this sale are Rarity 7 (one to five known) or higher. Many notes in this sale are unique to our knowledge and are the only examples seen privately or in public collections. Present and future obsolete currency collectors will view this sale as the landmark it is. This is a fitting testimonial to the fabulous paper currency notes contained herewith and the immense determination of John J. Ford, Jr. as the architect in the formation of this collection.



ARIZONA

There are few currency notes known on Mesilla, Arizona (they are very rarely seen, the last was in our Ford Part XV Sale in October, 2006), and all come from a handful of issuers. Mesilla was the capital of the Confederate Territory of Arizona. Very rarely seen are examples from the Confederate period such as these notes issued by William Skillman, operator of the post office, store and train station. The Skillman notes come in two types, both dated May 15, 1862. Skillman's notes are Confederate style and printed on yellow or white paper. The second (or is it the first series since they have the same date) Skillman type with Spanish denominations is quite intriguing and appropriate to the area and period. The note we sold in Ford XV was a Union period note, issued by I. Sumowski after the Confederates were driven out and printed on cloth. The background of the Skillman notes and eventually later cloth notes from Sumowski and Brown is as follows:

"The Confederate War history this far west is not well known, yet is quite fascinating. Early in 1862, a large Confederate force entered what is present day New Mexico. Texas seceded from the Union, Fort Bliss at El Paso was evacuated and captured by the Grays, who continued onwards to Fort Fillmore. Fillmore has also been abandoned by the Union forces. With Mes(or 'x')illa as the capital, the Confederate Territory of Arizona was created.

"Meanwhile, farther north, the Union regrouped under Colonel Edward Canby. The Confederates under Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley arrived at their newly acquired stronghold at Fort Bliss, then headed north on the Camino Real to engage the Union. Canby had 3,800 men including Kit Carson's 1st New Mexico

Volunteers (mostly Hispanic fighters from northern New Mexico). Sibley counted only 2,500 men and 15 cannons for their battle on February 13, 1862. Both sides suffered greatly amidst harsh winter conditions of dust and bad weather. The Union retreated into Fort Craig, but fortunately for Canby and his men, Sibley could not muster up the resources for a siege. Instead, Sibley had to head for Albuquerque to regroup. The Confederates were eventually defeated on March 28, 1862, at the Battle of Gloreto and retreated to Texas." [per R.M. Smythe's 2005 Memphis Sale Catalogue: Lot 1354.]

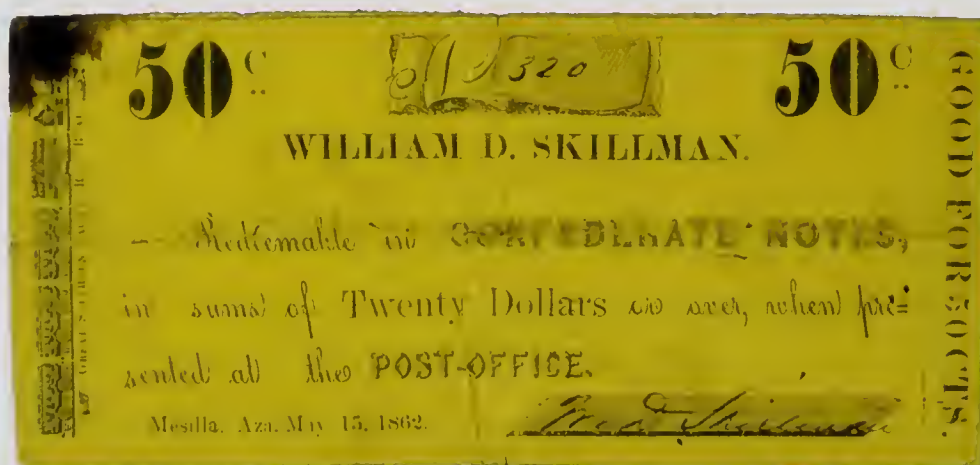
After the Union had set up shop in Mesilla, the need for private scrip was essential. Skillman remained in operation as a necessary functionary with the rail road and post office in the Territory. The later Sumowski outfit was associated with the 1st California Volunteers and may have served as a sutler's store (though not specified on the note). The 1st California initially came out of Oakland, down south to Los Angeles in October, 1861 and saw action in chasing down Showlater's group in the San Jose Valley at Warner's ranch. Other engagements from December, 1861 to April, 1862 period included companies being split for duties at Fort Yuma and Camp Latham. After the Carleton's Expedition they saw their Arizona theater duty. After the Confederate forces were driven from Mesilla, the 1st marched towards Tucson along the Gila River from April 10, 1862 to May 20, 1862 and engaged at Pechecho Pass. After that battle, they marched across the desert to the Rio Grande in July and August 1862, finally arriving at Mesilla itself. They remained until Christmas of that year. The Mesilla currency issues are tangible reminders of a little known era in Civil War history.



MESILLA PRIVATE SCRIP ISSUED
DURING THE CONFEDERATE OCCUPATION PERIOD

AN HISTORIC PAIR OF WILLIAM D. SKILLMAN 1862
MESILLA SCRIP NOTES FROM BOTH KNOWN SERIES

HISTORIC AND EXTREMELY RARE
WILLIAM SKILLMAN YELLOW PAPER 50 CENTS SCRIP
Redeemable in Confederate Notes and "at the Post Office"



Lot No. 3001

- 3001 William D. Skillman, Mesilla, Az. 50 Cents. "Redeemable in Confederate Notes...at the Post-Office." May 15, 1862. Very Good. Uniface. Printed on moderately thick yellow rag paper. Medium size format scrip note. 143mm by 68mm. Typeset with title at top center with serial block flanked by pair of "50c" counter. Obligation in the bottom center with "at the POST-OFFICE" designation at the end of the third line. Left end with vertical vignette of long train and cars, underneath "GREAT SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAIL ROAD." Date and location lower left and signed by W.D. Skillman at lower right. Written serial number No.320. Rarity 7 (1-5 known). Similar to Stack's 2001 Americana Sale: Lot 2268. This is an **extremely rare and historic series of notes**. Skillman, despite Confederate leanings, was an important merchant, the head of the Post Office and agent for the railroad. When the Union arrived, he kept his posts and served as before. We have only catalogued one note from this series and two from the issuer. The only note from this series we have handled was the 50

Cents note in our 2001 Americana Sale, a vastly inferior note to this that was mounted to a card and missing edge pieces. That example was discovered in London, of all places, from a collection of Texas scrip notes that had likely been collected by a traveler in the war period. This illustrious note has an exceptional pedigree, coming from the Fred Marchhoff Collection and has not changed hands since 1956. This note and the following note were both published in the July 1956 *Numismatic Scrapbook* magazine. The condition for such a rarity is more than acceptable. Mostly split horizontally across with some partial attachments and old time repairs. From the face, this is quite solid looking and very bright with exceptional printing clarity. There is a burn stain at the upper left corner partially touching the locomotive. A great rarity with the issuer not represented in the impressive Herb and Martha Schingoethe Western note collection.

Ex Fred Marchhoff Collection, August 25, 1956.

EXCESSIVELY RARE AND IMPORTANT
SKILLMAN 50 CENTS NOTE

Denominated in Cents, Reales, and Bits



Lot No. 3002

3002 William D. Skillman, Mesilla, Aza. 50 Cents or "Cuatro Reales" or "Four Bits." Redeemable in Confederate Notes."at the POST-OFFICE, in Mesilla." May 15, 1862. Fine, stains. Uniface. Printed on moderately thick white paper. Medium size format scrip note, larger than the yellow paper series. 160mm by 71mm. At the left, a large vignette of a plow. Title at top center with serial block and along the top edges "VALE 50 CTS." twice. Obligation in the bottom center with "at the POST-OFFICE, in Mesilla" designation at the end of the third line. Bold blue overprint in two lines "CUATRO REALES/FOUR BITS" across the center. Date and location lower left and signed by W.D. Skillman at lower right as last. Written serial No.321. **High Rarity 7 (1-3 known).** The eye appeal is not stellar due to the stains, but this is a **stunning note and the first we have seen**, except in print. This is a highly significant issue with the Spanish language texts and blue overprints. The yellow paper notes appear to have been used as merchant and railroad scrip. However, this series (is it the first or the second?) might have been used as pay scrip for Spanish speaking military

conscripts. This incredible scrip note also came from the legendary territorial note holdings of Fred Marckhoff in 1956. Obsolete Currency collecting in 1956 was not even in its infancy. Only very few numismatists had the vision to accumulate such treasures. Fortunately, John J. Ford, Jr. recognized this as **one of the most important Western notes in the field.** The link between the Civil War theatre and obsolete scrip makes the Mesilla Skillman series among the most fascinating emissions. The paper body for such a note is exceptional with no splits, fraying or other flaws, just multiple folds. Sadly, there are severe burn (or rust?) stains at the right end and bottom margin. The I. Sumowski cloth scrip note from Mesilla in the Ford XV Sale realized an inspiring \$19,550. A note of this caliber is more than worthy of high four-figures or crossing the five-figure level.

Ex Fred Marckhoff Collection, August 25, 1956.

There is at least one other note on this series known, a Dos Reales/25 Cents note that also came from the Marckhoff holdings. That note is in a private foundation to our knowledge and will likely never come to market.

PRIVATE MERCHANTS AND STORE SCRIP

VERY RARE F.S. COLLINS 25 CENTS SCRIP

Unlisted Territorial Issuer in Durand



Lot No. 3003

- 3003 **Office of F.S. Collins & Co., Hampden, Mohave Co., Arizona. 25 Cents. Ca. 1880's-1890's. Fine to Very Fine.** Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Smaller format note. 100mm by 46mm. Lithographed on both sides, without imprint, style of Corlies & Macy, N.Y. At left, Franklin in oval. Ornate green back with "25" at center. The size and overall style is similar to the Walker Iron & Coal Co. notes from Rising Fawn, Georgia. Issuer not listed in Roger H. Durand's *Interesting Notes About Territories* (1992). Similar to Schingoethe Part 6: Lot 1617. On the Durand (and SPMC reference series) Rarity Scale, we would place this at High Rarity 6 or so (6 to 10 known, but closer to 6 known) based on appearances in auction the past 20 years. The Territorial note issuing period ended February 14, 1912. This clearly fits the style issued in several states from the 1870's until approximately 1910. The style of this note is interesting and some would consider the layout a mimic of the Fourth Issue Fractional Currency Stanton note. We have only seen unissued remainders or falsely filled in examples from this merchant. The Schingoethe Collection note initially came from R.M. Smythe's 2003 Strasburg Sale, later to Smythe's 2005 Memphis Sale, and most recently to their July 2007 Memphis Sale. The present note is not quite as sharp, but is still attractive. Still fairly crisp with some minor foxing and a few top center pinholes. Trimmed in slightly at the lower left.

Ex Leonard Finn's Paper Money Magazine Mail Bid Sale, January 30, 1978, lot 3.

The Schingoethe notes on this issuer appear to have once been part of the three notes that were sold in the September, 1999 Paul Padget auction at the Greater Cincinnati Show. The auction was no secret (according to John and Nancy Wilson's BNR article) because there was a conveniently (or "inconveniently" depending on your perspective) located CAA auction across the street and was attended by several notables in the Territorial Note field including the resolute Don C. Kelly.

CHOICE AND VERY RARE
F.S. COLLINS 50 CENTS NOTE

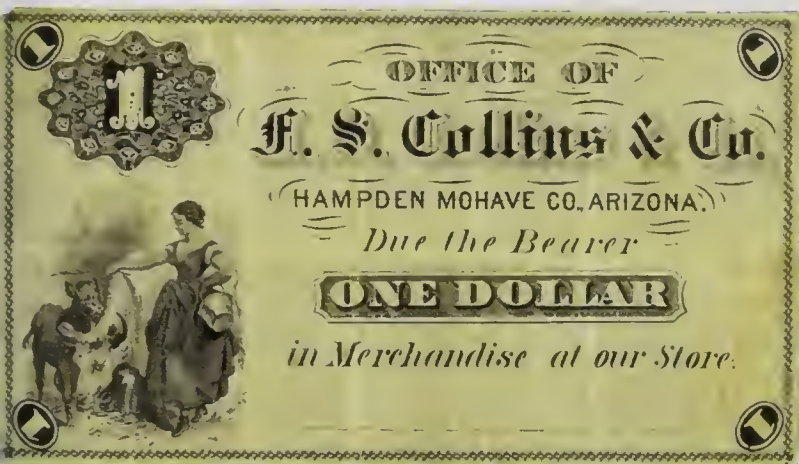


Lot No. 3004

- 3004 Office of F.S. Collins & Co., Hampden, Mohave Co., Arizona. 50 Cents. Ca. 1880's-1890's. **Choice Very Fine.** Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Smaller format note. 100mm by 46mm. Lithographed on both sides, without imprint, style of Corlies & Maey, N.Y. At left, beehive in oval. Ornate green back with "50" at center. Issuer not in Durand. Rarity 7 (1-5 known). This denomination is rarer than the 25 Cents in our opinion, quite likely in the Rarity 7 league with less than five known. The signature is certainly false on this note. This is a key denomination on the small format notes. Hal Birt, Jr. considered this a great rarity in 1973 and one of three known. A very attractive note in high grade. There are a few light folds and some handling. Excellent green back color. The right end is trimmed in slightly.

Ex Hal Birt, Jr., March 7, 1973.

CHOICE AND EXTREMELY RARE
F.S. COLLINS ONE DOLLAR NOTE



Lot No. 3005

- 3005 Office of F.S. Collins & Co., Hampden, Mohave Co., Arizona. One Dollar. Ca. 1880's-1890's. **Choice Very Fine.** Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Medium format note. 120mm by 70mm. Lithographed on both sides, without imprint, style of M. Thanessinger, N.Y. At the lower left, milkmaid, cow and calf. Ornate green back with "ONE" at center. Issuer not in Durand. Rarity 7 (1-5 known). This denomination is much rarer than the 25 Cents and 50 Cents note on this series in our opinion. Likely High Rarity 7 (1-3 known), and **considered unique** by Ford and Hal Birt, Jr. This is the first larger format note from the series we have handled. We have seen one \$2 note and we believe a \$5 note might have been issued as well. This is a beautiful note with abundant style and grade. Well vignetted with thoughtful balance and the look of a great rarity. The handling folds are light enough to have not seriously broken the surfaces. This is a real beauty that was obtained in trade for a \$1 Kirtland noted nearly 40 years ago. Kirtland notes may be very popular, but this was a wise trade for **an extremely rare issue and choice note.**

Ex Kenyon Painter, January 14, 1959.

AN IMPRESSIVE QUARTET OF DIFFERENT LORD & WILLIAMS SCRIP NOTES

SUPERB LORD & WILLIAMS 25 CENTS NOTE

A Superb Example



Lot No. 3006

- 3006 Lord & Williams, Tucson, Arizona Territory. 25 Cents. Ca. late 1870's to 1881. Choice Almost Uncirculated. Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Medium format note. 135mm by 71mm. Lithographed on both sides with imprint of M. Thalmessinger, Stationer, 387 & 389 Broadway, N.Y. At left, a sailor carrying boots. Ornate green cartouche back with "25" at center. Purple ink stamp "JOHN S. McFARLAND" in the signature block. Durand AZT-5, listed as Rarity 7. We have only seen this series unissued or with, in this case, the purple ink stamp of "JOHN S. McFARLAND." An extensive directory search by Ford did not ascertain any official status for these ink stamps. The best explanation is they may have been from a printer's salesman for the lithographer. The Durand reference rates this as Rarity 7, but with no description. This is the first we have handled and it is a superb example. The only other example we have traced is the Western Reserve Historical Society Sale example sold in 1996. There is

only a lower left bend corner and a tack hole in the wide lower left margin. The right end is tight. This is truly a museum note and the denomination was not in any major auctions we surveyed, including the epic Schingoethe Collection sales. It borders on being the finest note of this issuer we have ever seen.

Ex Hal Birt, Jr., December 20, 1971; Kenyon Painter; Sol Kaplan.

The firm members were Charles H. Lord, M.D. and W.W. Williams. According to directory ads of the period, they conducted business in several areas including exchange brokerage and banking. The failure of this operation on October 27, 1881 set the local economies in a tailspin. The Bank of California foreclosed on the loans to this firm and as usual disgruntled depositors held the bag. The mining boom was over and the once dominant stores of these two partners were shuttered. These scrip notes were issued in denomination of 5 Cents, 10 Cents, 25 Cents, 50 Cents, \$1, and \$5. It is more than likely that a \$2 and perhaps a \$10 note were also issued. It is interesting to note that no signed notes have ever been seen to our knowledge.

BOLD AND VIBRANT LORD & WILLIAMS 50 CENTS



Lot No. 3007

- 3007 Lord & Williams, Tucson, Arizona Territory. 50 Cents. Ca. late 1870's to 1881. **Extremely Fine.** Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Medium format note. 135mm by 71mm. Lithographed on both sides with imprint of M. Thalmessinger, Stationer, 387 & 389 Broadway, N.Y. At left, female *America* in oval. Ornate green cartouche back with "50" at center. Purple ink stamp "JOHN S. McFARLAND" in the signature block. Durand AZT-6, listed as Rarity 7. Like the last, with the purple ink stamp "JOHN S. McFARLAND" seen on several known notes on the issue. The Durand reference rates this as Rarity 7, but this is the most often (this term is used loosely) seen denomination on the series. The more accurate rating is very High Rarity 6 (perhaps 7 or 8 known). In the past 17 years, perhaps five or six examples of this have seen the auction block. At least one of those notes was re-offered two or three times (the 1990 NASCA/Smythe Memphis note for example that became Schingoethe Part 5: Lot 1799, sold in December, 2005). **This bold and vibrant note is a stunning example** that reaches auction for the first time and was an astute private purchase in 1971. There is a bent lower left corner, some upper left handling, and a visible pinhole in the lower left field. Slightly tight at the upper left, otherwise wonderfully centered. This is a classic rarity on the Western series. The recent Schingoethe Sales have helped open the opportunities for collecting these impressive rarities. This Ford XX Sale will likely be the last major opportunity for a generation or more to obtain Western and Territorial rarities of this scope and high caliber.

Ex Hal Birt, Jr., December 20, 1971; Kenyon Painter; Sol Kaplan.

RARE LORD & WILLIAMS ONE DOLLAR SCRIP



Lot No. 3008

- 3008 **Lord & Williams, Tucson, Arizona Territory. One Dollar. Ca. late 1870's to 1881. Very Fine.** Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Medium format note. 135mm by 71mm. Lithographed on both sides with imprint of M. Thalmeßinger, Stationer, 387 & 389 Broadway, N.Y. At left, Indian gazes off the shore at lighthouse and ship. Ornate green cartouche back with "1" at center. Not stamped in the signature block. Durand AZT-7, listed as Rarity 7. Like the 50 Cents note, this is seen more frequently than a Rarity 7 note and should be considered a High Rarity 6. Interestingly, it has only been in the past five years that some examples have appeared for sale. As stated above, this supply could be quite fleeting. Serious collectors will likely lock these treasures in their holdings for quite some time as the field evolves with an influx of new specialists into this field. This is a sharp note with rumpling across the crisp paper. The margins are complete and there is one large pinhole seen mainly from the back.

Ex Al Hoch, January 21, 1965.

This example was loaned by Mr. Ford to Hal Birt, Jr. to use for a flyer for the 1983 Tucson ANA Midwinter Show that he chaired.

UNLISTED AND EXCESSIVELY RARE LORD & WILLIAMS FIVE DOLLARS

Possibly Unique and the Only Example We Have Seen



Lot No. 3009

- 3009 Lord & Williams, Tucson, Arizona Territory. Five Dollars. Ca. late 1870's to 1881. **Fine to Very Fine.** Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Medium format, slightly larger, than the previous three notes. 138mm by 71mm. Lithographed on both sides with imprint of M. Thalmessinger, Stationer, 387 & 389 Broadway, N.Y. At left, young girl seated at table. Ornate green cartouche back with "5" at center. Not stamped in the signature block. Durand AZT-8; Unlisted Denomination. **High Rarity 7 (1-3 known)** and several experts considered this a **unique denomination on the series.** This is certainly a key piece and also the **first we have seen or handled.** Without a doubt, this note is High Rarity 7 with less than three known. The style and vignette work are quite handsome. There is no pedigree attached with this rarity, but it has the pedigree character of several notes that came from Hoch or Painter (it did not come from Hal Birt) in this Western Collection. This note has multiple folds seen more so from the back and is trimmed tightly at the top and right end. There is a very large cluster of left side pinholes and a smaller family of them at the right. This makes you wonder whether some of these notes circulated without signatures. This note has the look of legitimate usage. This is an extremely important note for the Arizona specialist and has not traded hands for 42 years. A tremendous opportunity for the astute.

Obtained about 1966, but no pedigree recorded.

VERY RARE LOUIS ZECKENDORF 50 CENTS SCRIP

An Important Western Jewish Issuer



Lot No. 3010

- 3010 L. Zeckendorf & Co., Tucson, Arizona. 50 Cents. Ca. 1880's to 1890's. About Very Fine. Printed on bond paper. Smaller format note, like the F.S. Collins lower denominations. 105mm by 52mm. Lithographed on both sides, without imprint, style of Ferdinand Mayer, N.Y. At far right, Washington in oval. Engraved signature. Ornate green back with large "50" at center. Durand AZT-9, listed as Rarity 7. Similar to Schingoethe Part 5: Lot 1798. The style mimics the Fourth Issue Fractional Currency 25 Cents note. This firm issued 25 Cents and 50 Cents notes that are both rated Rarity 7 in Durand. High Rarity 6 is more likely based on appearances in the past two decades, but it is still rarely seen. This is an issued note with a purple company ink stamp with date "July 16." **Fully issued and quite important as such.** There are several folds that are more visible from the back. The ink stamping is a bit uneven. Penned numeral "131" at the back lower left corner (redemption or serial number?). Attractive grade for this rarity. This is quite

superior to the Schingoethe Part 5: Lot 1798 note sold in December, 2005 by Smythe & Co.

Ex Hal Birt, Jr., July 9, 1966.

The three Zeckendorf brothers, Aaron, Louis, and William came to the United States in the early 1850's to make their fortunes. German Jews from Hanover, the Zeckendorfs moved to Santa Fe, New Mexico (see New Mexico notes for Aaron and Louis scrip issue) where Louis Zeckendorf founded a general store at the age of 16. They were fortunate to know Solomon Jacob Spiegelberg, another German Jew from Prussia, who was an 1850's sutler and established stores in the region. Eventually, Louis and his brothers expanded operations to Albuquerque and Tucson. Aaron died at 37, a setback for the other brothers. However, the Tucson operation was the main focus and it was a great success. The store was quite famous and the family was also active in the mining business (an Arizona cottage industry). Louis Zeckendorf moved back and had an office in New York while his brother stayed in Tucson. The Zeckendorf family name is famous in New York as real estate developers and builders.

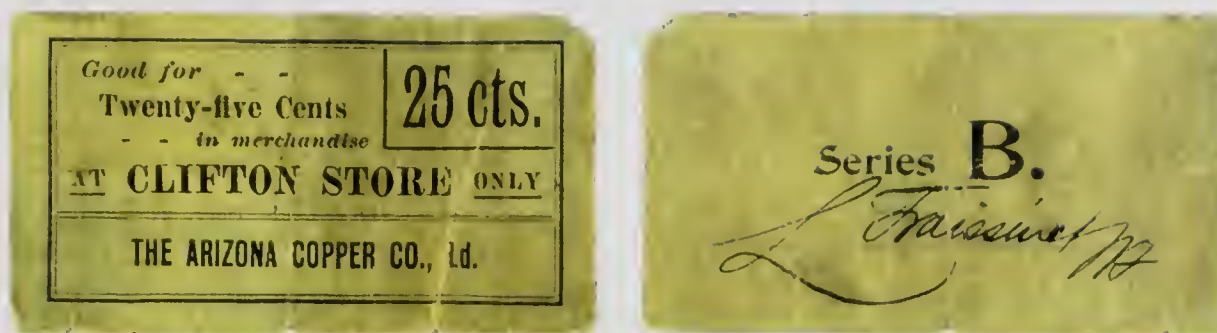
EXTREMELY RARE EVANS POINT CARDBOARD SCRIP



Lot No. 3011

- 3011 The Evans-Van Hecke Mining Company, Evans Point, Arizona. Good for Fifty Cents. Ca. 1880's to 1890's. Fine to Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on thick green cardboard. 59mm by 43mm with rounded corners as made. Typeset on the face in black in eight lines. Signed and issued at the bottom by the General Manager. Rarity 7. **An extremely rare piece of cardboard scrip.** Like many items in this collection, the first seen by us as cataloguers. Hard quarter folds and handling. There is some scuffing at the upper right face.

VERY RARE CLIFTON STORE SCRIP



Lot No. 3012

- 3012 The Arizona Copper Co. at the Clifton Store Series B Scrip. Good for Twenty-five Cents in Merchandise. Ca. 1880's to 1890's. Fine. Printed on very thick, deep olive paper. 90mm by 50mm. Typeset on the face in black in five lines, "25 cts." At upper right. Printed signature on the verso with "Series B." Rarity 7. Another **very rare scrip**. Several folds, but no damage. Clipped upper right wide corner and pinhole at the upper left corner.

Ex Hal Birt, Jr., November 25, 1966.

BILINGUAL FIEGE & CO. COMMISSARY STORE SCRIP



Lot No. 3013

- 3013 Fiege & Co.'s Commissary and Meat Market, Russellville, Arizona. Ca. 1900. Pay \$4 in Merchandise Only. Extremely Fine. Uniface. Printed on yellow cardboard. 100mm by 58mm. A bilingual issue in English and Spanish. Typeset on the face in black in eight lines. Payee is written and denomination "\$4" in both upper corners. Signed by agent for firm. The back oval ink stamped "FIEGE & CO." with date "APR 4, 1900." Rarity 6 (6-10 known). This is very scarce and an issued, redeemed scrip note in superb condition. There is a small discoloration at the upper right face, otherwise virtually as made. This is vastly superior to the lightly damaged Schingoethe Collection example.

Ex Hal Birt, Jr., November 25, 1966.

CALIFORNIA

BANKS AND BANKING HOUSES

EXTREMELY IMPORTANT BANKING HOUSE OF F. ARGENTI \$1,000 DEMAND NOTE

Unissued Remainder
Apparently Passed in the Gold Rush Period



Lot No. 3014

3014 Banking House of F. Argenti & Co., San Francisco, California. One Thousand Dollars. Ca. 1850. Choice Very Good to Fine. Unissued remainder, but falsely accomplished and passed in circulation. Uniface. Size and style as an eastern demand bank note. Printed on bond paper. 178mm by 77mm. Engraved with the imprint of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New-York. Female seated with trident at the upper left. At the far right is Justice standing with scales. Top right center, two cherubs with a mythological whale (a sculpin?). White outlined block title across the center. Falsely signed at the lower right and dated. **High Rarity 7** (1-3 known). In private hands, this is **likely unique as a contemporary impression**. A fabulous issue and a note that is worthy of inclusion in the next Haxby Obsolete Currency opus. F.[elix] Argenti operated as a bank and traded in gold dust as seen in published broadsides (see Don Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*). According to Mr. Kagin, the firm initially attempted to circulate these notes, from \$50 to \$1,000, in 1850 without much success. A \$50 private paper demand note would have met with much opposition, but a \$1,000 paper bill? This incredible note is falsely signed and dated April 1, 1856, a date just prior to the firm's

bankruptcy. As a period printed note from this short-lived issuer, **it is the first we have seen or handled**. If not for the existence of Proprietary Proof impressions made from the original steel plates (as four subject sheets) in the 1970's or 1980's by the American Bank Note Company, this issue would be virtually unheard of except for the Kagin plated sheet (in an institutional collection). Those very rare test impressions were later used to create a souvenir card by the American Bank Note Company and another promotional project in conjunction with an American Numismatic Association convention. Those later proofs do not diminish the importance of this amazing, original note. **This is an outstanding example** with only honest wear to report. There are no major flaws except for a penned "X" at the top center. The trimming is fairly tight on three sides. **This easily stands up as one of the greatest obsolete banknotes from California in our opinion.**

Ex R. L. Drinkwater, December 30, 1967.

Felix Argenti and T. Allen formed this firm which primarily dealt in exchange certificates. An illustration of the four subject sheet is plated in Kagin. They were short-lived and met bankruptcy by 1856. Drinkwater was a major dealer in Bangor, Maine.

VERY RARE BURGOYNE & CO. 25 CENTS NOTE

The Fred Marckhoff Collection Example



Lot No. 3015

- 3015 **Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco, California. 25 Cents. Early 1850's. Fine to Very Fine. Uniface.** Printed on bond paper. Medium size format scrip note. 135mm by 61mm. Lithographed with the imprint of J. Manouvrier & P. Snell, N. Orls. La. Small vignette of the early U.S. Capitol under the curved title. Denominations in both end panels. Date, serial and signatures to be written in. Rarity 7 (1-5 known). This note was published in Fred Marckhoff's article in the May-June 1948 issue of *Coin Collector's Journal*. This note is signed and it looks fairly proper to us. We have no other plated, signed pieces in auction catalogues or books to compare it with and can't be certain. We are certain that this is **very rare**. With the exception of two notes in this sale, we have seen only one other that is privately held. We also know of a

50 Cents note on this series. The note has an interesting and rare imprint from New Orleans, J. Manouvrier. For those "not up to snuff" (as Doug Ball would often comment in his cataloguing for NASCA, John Ford, and others) on their Confederate history, we will note this imprint was used on Confederate Type 12 notes. A San Francisco scrip note printed in New Orleans is fairly logical, as much gold passed through this southern port. Burgoyne & Co. issued several types of other fiscal instruments and checks. This is a solid note, which is lightly toned, with some glue mounting remnants on the back. This issuer was not represented in the three Western sections sold from the Schingoethe Collection.

Ex Fred Marckhoff Collection (without tog).

SECOND VERY RARE BURGOYNE & CO. 25 CENTS NOTE



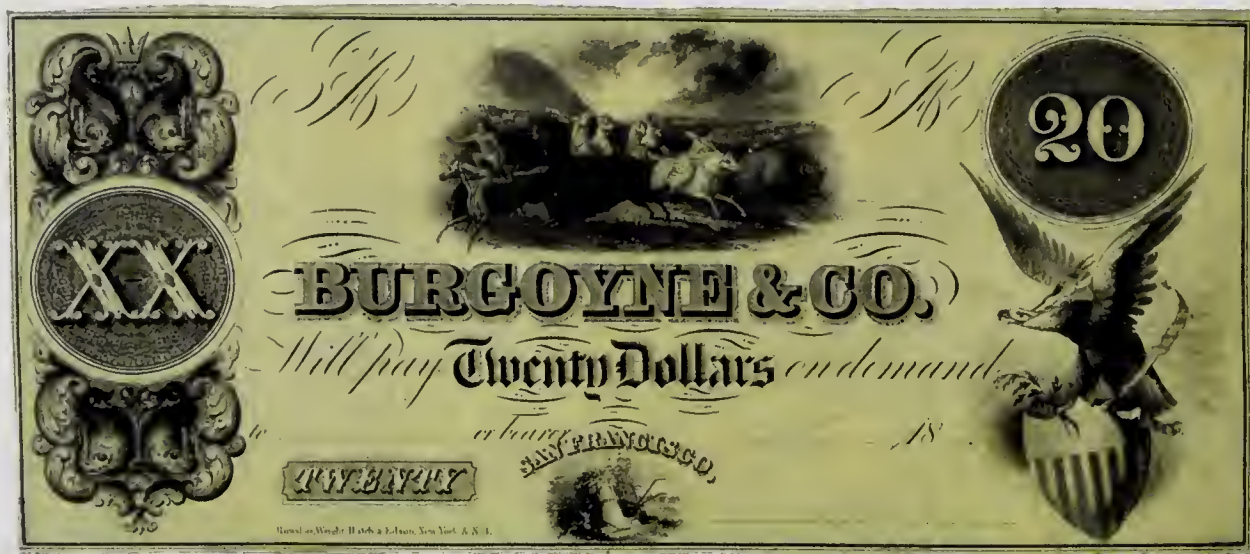
Lot No. 3016

- 3016 **Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco, California. 25 Cents. Early 1850's. Very Fine, restorations.** Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Medium size format scrip note. 135mm by 61mm. Lithographed with the imprint of J. Manouvrier & P. Snell, N. Orls. La. Small vignette of the early U.S. Capitol under the curved title. Denominations in both end panels. Date, serial and signatures to be written in. Rarity 7 (1-5 known). A second example of this **very rare note**. This note is clearly unissued. A very sharp looking example that has some minor flaws seen from the back. The note had some tears very deftly sealed, some glue from the back removed, and it was pressed professionally. The face is bright and handsome. The right end is unevenly trimmed, but not severely. A second chance at an important rarity.

Ex Cal Notional Coin Exchange (John Heleva), June 14, 1995, via Bruce R. Hagen; Currency Auctions of Americo, January 6-7, 1995 Sole, lot 516.

IMPORTANT AND STUNNING
ENGRAVED SERIES BURGOYNE & CO. TWENTY DOLLARS NOTE

The Only Example Seen from this High Denomination Series



Lot No. 3017

- 3017 **Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco, California. Twenty Dollars. Early 1850's. Extremely Fine, restorations.** Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Size and style as a private eastern bank demand note. 182mm by 80mm. Engraved on both sides with the imprint of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New-York & N.O. Top center, a rarely seen buffalo hunting scene with several Indians on horseback. At the lower right is an eagle with shield in its talons. The back with an orange security pattern. Not signed, dated, or numbered. **High Rarity 7 (1-3 known).** This is an exceptionally rare note and the only example of any denomination we have seen from this higher denomination series. It could very well be another **unique note**. The bank note size and graphics are certainly banking house in

style. The note is a visual masterpiece from the Rawdon imprint group with a colorful back and visual central face vignette. The note presents itself in an outstanding fashion at first glance. However, there is extremely professional restoration performed at the far right with the utmost integrity. Portions of the right end are rebuilt, the end lines redrawn, and the note brought back to its initial magnificence. These repairs should not lessen the value, but rather enhance it, as the workmanship is top notch and has made this note into a museum piece. Once again, an estimate of value could blow up in smoke if two visionary collectors recognize this stunning note's multiple merits.

Ex Cal National Coin Exchange (John Heleva), June 14, 1995, via Bruce R. Hagen; Currency Auctions of America, January 6-7, 1995 Sale, lot 517.

POPULAR MINERS BANK OF SAVINGS 25 CENTS GOLD DUST NOTE



Lot No. 3018

3018 Miners Bank of Savings of Alta-California, St. Francisco, California. 25 Cents in Gold Dust. Early 1850's. Fine to Very Fine. Unissued remainder. Plate position D. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Smaller format scrip note. 90mm by 55mm. Engraved with the imprint of Gavit & Co., Albany. Small vignette of ocean bound steamer, flanked by counters, under the titles. Denominations in both end panels. Date to be written in. Rarity 5 (11 to 25 known) based on experience. Many have flaws, poor filling in, or are sometimes brittle (a diagnostic seen on more than one Gavit printed series). This is a popular and scarce series that we believe only comes unissued. Any filled in notes have been very un-

convincing in status. The resistance to paper money in California was fierce and even this well engraved series was met with extreme skepticism. This denomination is the most frequently seen and there were four positions on the sheet of this denomination (an oddly configured sheet with four different size notes). This is a fairly sharp example for the type with some very petty roughness on the often encountered tight margins.

Ex Robert F. Batchelder, August 17, 1968.

Bob Batchelder is one of several Philadelphia area autograph dealers, as well as Dorothy Gershenson and the gentlemanly Earl Moore (sadly, passed on), who attended the ANA conventions with regularity and found western items for Mr. Ford's collection.

SECOND MINERS BANK OF SAVINGS 25 CENTS GOLD DUST SCRIP



Lot No. 3019

3019 Miners Bank of Savings of Alta-California, St. Francisco, California. 25 Cents in Gold Dust. Early 1850's. Fine. Unissued remainder. Plate position D. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Smaller format scrip note. 90mm by 55mm. Engraved with the imprint of Gavit & Co., Albany. Small vignette of ocean bound steamer, flanked by counters, under the titles. Denominations in both end panels. Date to be written in. Rarity 5 (11 to 25 known). A second example. The paper quality is solid, but there is a small oval paper cut-out in signature block and a crude scotch tape repair at the upper right, seen from the back.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Co. (Charles M. Wormser), April 11, 1958.

SCARCER AND SUPERIOR GRADE
MINERS BANK OF SAVINGS 50 CENTS GOLD DUST NOTE



Lot No. 3020

- 3020 Miners Bank of Savings of Alta-California, St. Francisco, California. 50 Cents in Gold Dust. Early 1850's. Choice Very Fine. Unissued remainder. Plate position A. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Smaller format scrip note, but wider than last. 110mm by 50mm. Engraved with the imprint of Gavit & Co., Albany. Ceres seated at the left end with large "50" counter in the center. Date to be written in. High Rarity 5 (11-25 known), and probably closer to Rarity 6. This is a scarcer denomination on the series and seen much less frequently than the 25 Cents notes. A superior example, perhaps the finest we have seen. This note has some back mounting remnants from long ago, but the face is bright and vibrant. Complete margins on all four sides. Premium eye appeal for the series and the type.

SECOND MINERS BANK OF SAVINGS 50 CENTS GOLD DUST NOTE



Lot No. 3021

- 3021 Miners Bank of Savings of Alta-California, St. Francisco, California. 50 Cents in Gold Dust. Early 1850's. Fine, rim mounted. Unissued remainder. Plate position B. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Smaller format scrip note, but wider than last. 110mm by 50mm. Engraved with the imprint of Gavit & Co., Albany. Ceres seated at the left end with large "50" counter in the center. Date to be written in. High Rarity 5 (11-25 known). A second example, but a different plate position. This note is rim mounted within a large file card with ink stamped date "JUN 11, 1935 R.G.J." at lower right. Other than the rim mounting, there are just a few pinholes and some false filling in often seen on this issue.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Co. (Charles M. Wormser), August 24, 1959; Allen-Brand Collection.

The Marchhoff Collection note was sold by us in Ford Part VIII: Lot 1241 (at \$2,760) and was plated in the 1948 CCJ article cited. It was a was plate position C note.

MINERS BANK OF SAVINGS 75 CENTS GOLD DUST NOTE



Lot No. 3022

- 3022 Miners Bank of Savings of Alta-California, St. Francisco, California. 75 Cents in Gold Dust. Early 1850's. Fine to Very Fine. Unissued remainder. Plate position A. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Medium format scrip note, wider than the 50 Cents. 120mm by 50mm. Engraved with the imprint of Gavit & Co., Albany. *Plenty* standing at the left end with Washington portrait in the center. Date to be written in. Similar to Smythe's November 1994 PCDA-Durand Sale: Lot 1002. Rarity 6 (6 to 10 known). We have seen very few 75 Cents notes on this issue (printed only one to a sheet) and this rating should be accurate. Like most notes seen on the series, falsely filled in. As stated before, this is a much scarcer denomination, if not rare, in the series. There is some unevenness on the tightly trimmed edges, but the paper quality is fairly solid. A few minor foxing spots are noted.

Ex Wayne Raymond, January 13, 1956.

The sheet alignment was an odd arrangement with the largest denomination, a largest format solitary \$1 note, at the upper left. Underneath were four 25 Cents notes (A to D), and we are fairly certain the sheet filled out with three 50 Cents notes (A to C, all positions observed) and a solitary 75 Cents at the upper right. A partial sheet on this series appeared in the November 13-14, 1992 CAA Sale as lot 548 (previously, Heritage's February 1989 Long Beach Sale, lot 2616) missing the three 50 Cents notes at the lower right).



NOTION COMPANY'S WORKS, CALIFORNIA.

AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TRIO OF 1849 DATED MINER'S
BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO DEMAND NOTES
THE QUINTESSENTIAL GOLD RUSH NOTE TITLE

EXTREMELY RARE MINER'S BANK ONE DOLLAR DEMAND NOTE



Lot No. 3023

3023 **The Miner's Bank, San Francisco, California. One Dollar on Demand. March 1, 1849. Choice Fine.** Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Size and style as an eastern bank demand note. 175mm by 80mm. Engraved with the imprint of Danforth & Hufty, New-York & Phila' at the base. At the upper right, an eagle lands on shield with a cornucopia below. Left end, Zachary Taylor at the center of end panel with "1" counters above and below. Right end panel with cameo of cherub and anvil. Small base vignette of barrels on wharf. Likely to be listed in the future Haxby reference as CA-5 G2. The note is falsely filled in (but quite convincingly) as are a few others known of the issue we have encountered. This is Rarity 7 and one of **four examples we have traced**. One of those is in an institutional collection. **This is one of the legendary issues on all American obsolete paper currency.** We have been privileged in less than 20 years to see perhaps the entire private census of this quintessential title trade hands in one form or another. Including the three notes featured here, we have catalogued four of them. The title itself may have nothing to do with the Miner's Bank which issued Territorial gold coins as listed in the *Red Book*. However, great expense was lavished to create this remarkably beautiful series that was printed with four denominations on a single sheet as shown when the 1990 American Bank Note Company Archives Sale was held in September, 1990. The fourth denomination from the quartet is the \$10 note, missing from the Ford Collection, and to our knowledge unique to the proof sheet sold in the 1990 ABN Sale. That epic sheet was the "crown jewel" of that sale and was purchased by Herb and Martha Schingoethe. However, its price was later eclipsed slightly by the color Kansas Valley Bank sheet which brought a preposterous (at the time, perhaps a bargain now!) \$31,900 amidst incoherent and confused bidding. This series is what legends are made of and

stands on the highest plateau with the Clark, Gruber & Co. engraved \$5 issues. Both of those titles were sold in our Ford Part VIII Sale. Interestingly, that sale featured a \$1 Proof of this type which was the first sold since the present example randomly appeared in 1994. It realized \$26,450, a record for an American obsolete note that lasted for a minute or so. It was blasted away by the Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 color proof which brought \$77,625.00, a record that has stood all challenges for a single American private obsolete bank note. The present note boasts an odd and fascinating pedigree. It appeared on Boston's Worthy Coin bid board when the shop was closing down in 1994 after decades of operation on Bromfield Street. It is an absolute miracle of survival to have turned up and made its way promptly to Smythe's 1994 PCDA sale where it joined forces with Roger H. Durand's Territorial Note collection along with some stellar proofs from Ford's Rhode Island and Wisconsin holdings. Doug Ball represented JJF in the purchase of this note which, although he had a proof, he was still researching whether the signatures were true. That fact will likely never be ascertained and perhaps that is a moot point. Condition-wise the note is quite handsome. This is a problem-free note with only multiple folds to report on fairly solid paper body. It would be easy to say the note is Very Fine as Fine is more than conservative for a note this bright. The margins are complete and the note superior to the plate note in Kagin. This note, along with the following two examples, might be the last chance to obtain this American currency classic for the foreseeable future. It would not surprise us if several serious bidders in this developed collector driven market step up for a chance to own a note on this bank. Truly, the Miner's Bank Gold Rush era issue is the type of note that maintains and strengthens the center of any serious collection.

Ex St. Louis PCDA Auction Sale (R.M. Smythe & Co., November 4-5, 1994, lot 1042); Private; Worthy Coin Company.

EXTREMELY RARE MINER'S BANK THREE DOLLARS DEMAND NOTE

The Ultimate Three Dollar Bill on
the State and From the Marckhoff Collection



Lot No. 3024

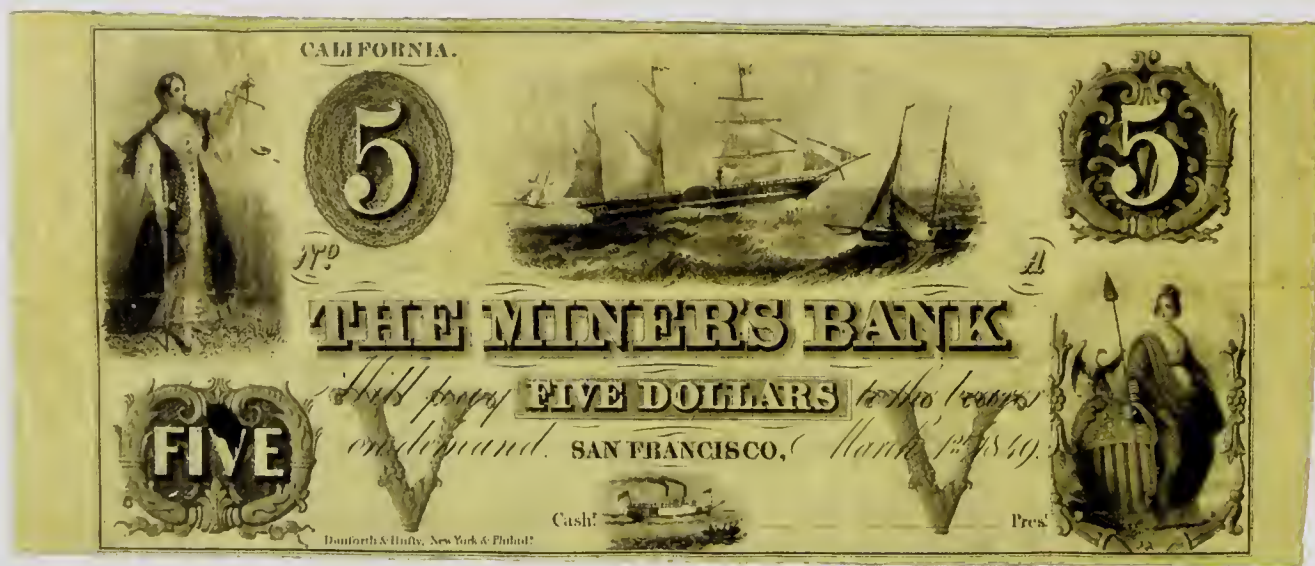
3024 The Miner's Bank, San Francisco, California. Three Dollars on Demand. March 1, 1849. Very Good to Fine. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Size and style as an eastern bank demand note. 175mm by 80mm. Engraved with the imprint of Danforth & Hufty, New-York & Phila' at the base. Upper right, busy harbor scene with several types of ships. Left end, classically styled Liberty standing with shield. The right end panel with small vignette between the counters. Base with small arm and hammer theme. The title straight across the center. Likely to be listed in the future Haxby reference as CA-5 G4. The note is falsely filled in as all others of the issue we have encountered The fill in is more "Mickey Mouse" than the previous note and has an extra penned date at the top, perhaps an effort to make it look like a re-issue. This is **High Rarity 7** and one of **two examples we have confirmed** as existing in private hands. This note was published in Fred Marckhoff's article in the May-June, 1948 issue of *The Coin Collector's Journal* (the \$1 note above is the Kagin Plate Note, credited to the California State Numismatic Association in his reference). The note

certainly appears to have been passed, but with what success? This is an **extremely important denomination on the series**. With the exception of the \$3 proof impression on the Christie's ABN Sale sheet, **we do not know of another \$3 note on the series**. To our knowledge, the proof sheet from the June 2005 Schin-goethe Sale is still intact and in private hands. Three Dollar bills have always been avidly collected and this is the ultimate Three Dollar bill on the state and in the entire genre. The condition is not quite magnificent, but there may never be another chance at one. Mostly solid paper and all there but for a chipped off lower left corner. There is mottled foxing along the bottom center with a deeper patch of staining at the upper left and few other small spots. The corner is certainly worthy of an expert restoration for eye appeal purposes. The slightly less than perfect condition makes this potentially an excellent candidate for representing value for the visionary collector. The rarity and history are exceptional.

Ex Fred Marckhoff Collection, August 25, 1956; supposedly, the Farran Zerbe note, exhibited at the New York Numismatic Club at least twice.

EXTREMELY RARE AND CHOICE
MINER'S BANK FIVE DOLLARS DEMAND NOTE

A Superb Grade Example Exhibited
by B. Max Mehl in 1929



Lot No. 3025

3025 The Miner's Bank, San Francisco, California. Five Dollars on Demand. March 1, 1849. About Very Fine. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Size and style as an eastern bank demand note. 190mm by 80mm. Engraved with the imprint of Danforth & Hufty, New-York & Phila' at the base. Upper right, between two counters is a paddlewheel steamer that passes another on the high seas. Upper left, *Justice* with scales. Lower right, *Liberty* standing with spear and shield. Base vignette of a steamboat. Boldly laid out and the central vignette a rarely seen maritime scene. Likely to be listed in the future Haxby reference as CA-5 G6. The note is not falsely filled in like the above two notes, but a true remainder. As such, this is superior to the last note and with excellent condition in its favor. Like the \$3 note, this is **High Rarity 7** and one of **two examples we have confirmed** in private hands. Wide and nearly complete sheet margins on the ends (all four notes are Plate A on this series). The only other \$5 note on this title is the proof on the former 1990 ABN Sale sheet. This remainder note has high grade and is exceptionally dynamic. It projects a bold feel of the Gold Rush era and is right up there

with many of the incredible paper money treasures of the entire Ford Collection. There is no pedigree with this note, but it might come from the Boyd Estate. This certainly came from somewhere important and hopefully the pedigree chain for this museum piece can be re-established someday. The note is devoid of major problems and is exceptionally bright despite its many folds. The appearance is of at least a half or more grades higher and we report only a minor edge split at the top with a crude hinge patch seen from the back. Again, that is trivial compared to the **great rarity and immense desirability of this note**. This might be the last note from this title to reach public auction for years. This is more than worthy of being an elite member of the over \$20,000 auction realization club of American obsolete notes. American paper currency of this caliber draws justifiable attention and the next owner will own one of the greatest notes in this historic and handcrafted collection, part of the legacy of John J. Ford, Jr. and his love of Western Americana.

Ex. B. Max Mehl; Exhibited November 1, 1929 at the Dallas Coin Club (per typed notation on a Stephen K. Nagy, Philadelphia letterhead and The Numismatist).

MINING FIRMS AND PRIVATE SCRIP NOTES

EXTREMELY RARE DEFIANCE MINING COMPANY SCRIP



Lot No. 3026

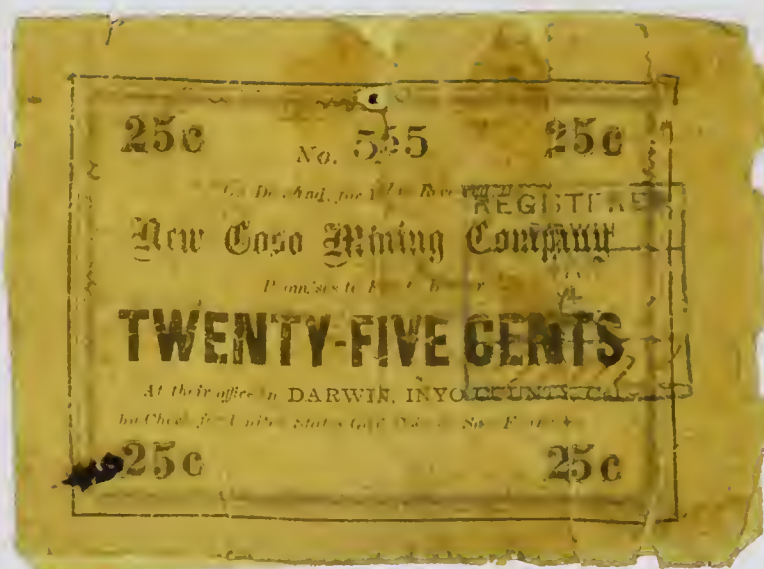
- 3026 The Defiance Mining Company at their Office in Darwin, Inyo, Cal. Twenty Dollars. 1870's-1880's. Choice Extremely Fine. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Bank note size format scrip note. 190mm by 82mm. Lithographed with imprint of Coso Mining News Print at bottom. Black typeset with green under-tint vignettes. Dog at left and cow's head at the right. The title curved across the top with denomination in the center. Obligation at the bottom center with text "...by check for United States Gold Coin on San Francisco." **High Rarity 7 (1-3 known)**. A superb piece and the first we have seen and possibly unique. This has a very distinctive undertint with large "\$20.00" at the center. The local imprint is also interesting and there appear to be several scrip issues in this area. There is a light fold and modest handling. Quite a beautiful note.

Ex Fritz Weber, June 1970.

VERY RARE NEW COSO MINING SCRIP

- 3027 The New Coso Mining Company at their Office in Darwin, Inyo, Cal. Twenty-five Cents. Ca. 1870's-1880's. Good, Backed. Uniface. Printed on brown rag paper. Medium size, square format scrip note. 90mm by 66mm. Typeset, within a pattern border. Counters in four corners. Like the last, part of the obligation at the bottom center with text "...by check for United States Gold Coin on San Francisco." Machine serial No. 555 in blue. "Registered" ink stamping with date "JAN/4" at right end. Likely, high Rarity 7 (1-3 known). A heavily circulated issue for change purposes as opposed to the above note which would have redeemed larger sums for miners' deposits. **Extremely rare and the first we have seen.** Certainly a Rarity 7 note. Mostly all there, but splits, lower left ink stain, top tack hole, and surface soiling. Backed on a thin piece of white card.

Ex Leonard Stark, May 10, 1958.



Lot No. 3027

SCARCE BANK AND TRUST SCRIP PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN

- 3028 **The Bank of Lower California Trust and Loan Association per the Lower California Company, Magdalena, Lower California. Ten Cents. Ca. late 1880's to early 1900's. About Very Fine.** Printed on bond paper. Small size format scrip note. 91mm by 52mm. Lithographed on both sides without imprint. Green undertint, similar to the green back with "TEN CENTS" across center. Black text, obligations and title curved across the top. Payable in "Gold Coin" in New York or San Francisco. Similar to Lowell Horwedel Sale: Lot 15414 (Heritage CAA, September 9-10, 2004 catalogue). Rarity 4 (26-50 known). Not a particularly rare issue but one that has never been well researched to our knowledge. The notes are marked as "temporary issue" prior to engraved notes. They should fit into the latter part of the period between the Civil War and the turn of the century. Rarity 4 in our estimation and usually seen in this grade. Excellent color, but trimmed inwards all around. A classic California change bill.

Ex Hank Bieciuk, May 16, 1961.

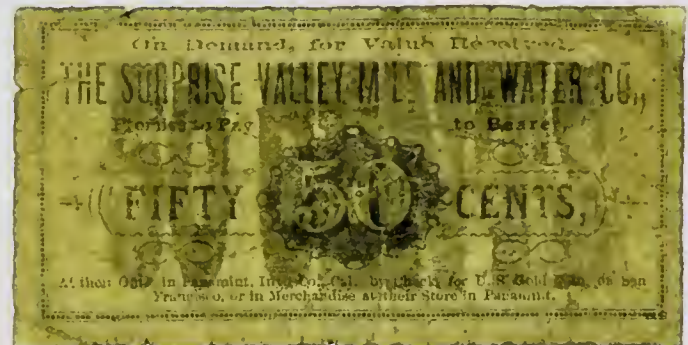


Lot No. 3028

VERY RARE SURPRISE VALLEY MILL AND WATER CO. 50 CENTS

- 3029 **The Surprise Valley Mill and Water Co., Office in Panamint, Inyo Co. Fifty Cents. Ca. 1870's-1880's. Good.** Uniface. Printed on rag paper. Medium size, rectangular format scrip note. 100mm by 50mm. At the center, a "50" counter that mimics the Postage Currency counters. Title across the top with light blue undertint "50 CENTS" across the note. Fine print text at the bottom, payable "for United States Gold Coin on San Francisco or Merchandise at their Store in Panamint." High Rarity 7 (1-3 known). A great rarity that is a miracle of survival and is also **possibly unique**. Notes such as these were hard used as seen on this example. Most pieces of this character are true Rarity 7 notes (less than five known). The first we have catalogued and missing from all sales surveyed for this project. The only note from the issuer we have seen published is the present example pictured in the 1948 Marckhoff article. It later came to Ford in a trade in 1965. Solid for a note such as this and closer to Very Good. Soiling and a myriad of tiny voids seen when the note is held up to the light.

Ex Fred Marckhoff Collection (without tag).

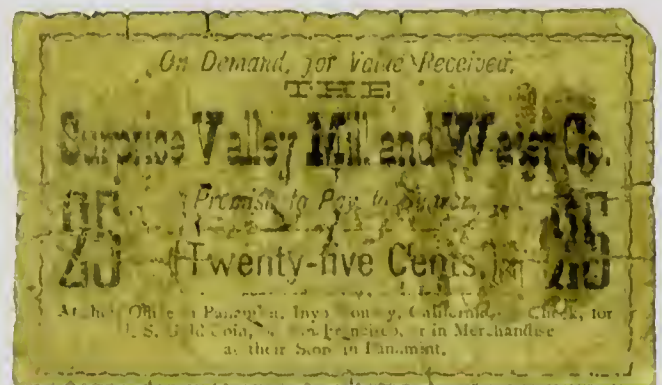


Lot No. 3029

VERY RARE SURPRISE VALLEY MILL AND WATER CO. 25 CENTS

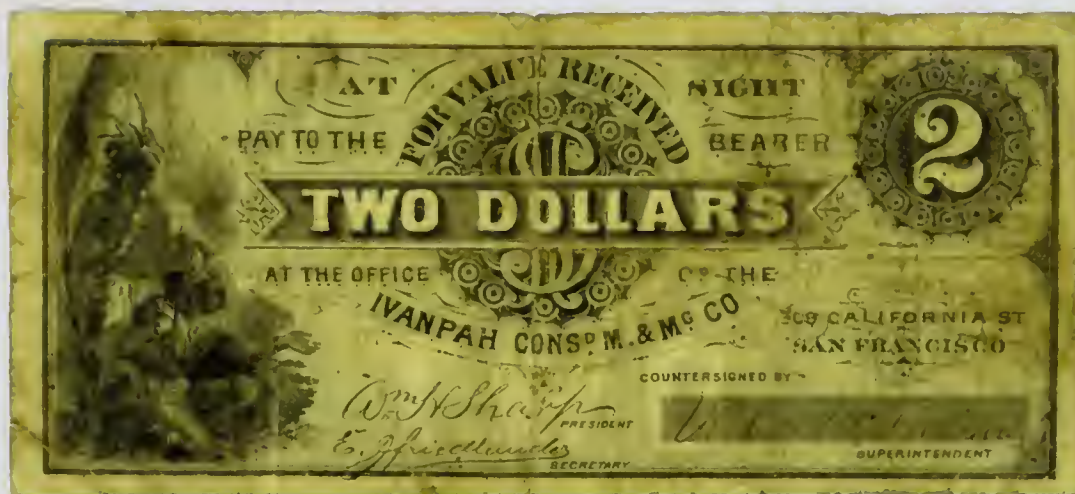
- 3030 **The Surprise Valley Mill and Water Co., Office in Panamint, Inyo Co. Twenty-five Cents. Ca. 1870's-1880's. Good.** Uniface. Printed on rag paper. Rectangular, slightly different format than the 50 cents scrip note in the previous lot. 95mm by 55mm. Printed in blue. Title across the top with light brown and barely visible undertint "25 CENTS" across the note. Fine print text at the bottom, payable "for United States Gold Coin on San Francisco or Merchandise at their Store in Panamint." High Rarity 7 (1-3 known). Another great rarity, that, like the last, is a miracle of survival and also **possibly unique**. This note is a different series than the last note and may succeed or precede it, a secret that might never be broken. This rarity boast the same pedigree as the last, but was not plated in 1948. It probably came with the above note. There are several splits and some crude repairs seen from the back. Surface soiling and the undertint is light as aforementioned. Another great western mining scrip.

Ex Fred Marckhoff Collection (without tag).



Lot No. 3030

VERY RARE IVANPAH CONSOLIDATED MILL & MINING TWO DOLLARS



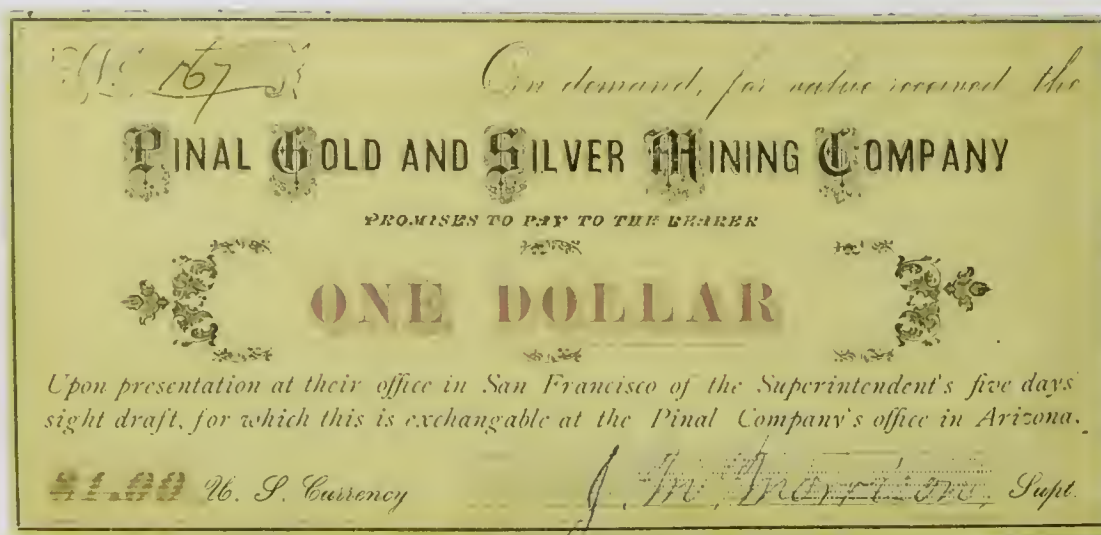
Lot No. 3031

- 3031 The Office of the Ivanpah Consolidated Mill & Mining Company, San Francisco, Cal. Two Dollars at Sight. Ca. 1870's-1880. Very Good. Printed on bond paper. Large format scrip note, nearly banknote size. 165mm by 74mm. Lithographed on both sides, without imprint. Green tint plate on face and green back. Lower left, Indian braves as adapted from U.S. obsolete engraved notes. Across center, "TWO DOLLARS," title in lower half of note. Firm address, "308 California St./San Francisco" at the lower right. Green back with white block for text, titles across the center. Rarity 7 (1-5 known). This note also came through Marckhoff at one time and is plated in the 1948 CCJ article on California notes. We have seen only two other notes from this issuer in the past 20 years. This should be at worst high Rarity 6. A solid and complete note with moderate face surface soling. The back has four patches of corner scotch tape from an old mounting. Overall, attractive for a note issue that saw extensive circulation and likely near complete redemption.

Ex Fred Marckhoff Collection (without tag).



CHOICE AND VERY RARE PINAL GOLD AND SILVER MINING SCRIP
An Important Arizona/California Tie Issue from the Maurice Burgett Collection



Lot No. 3032

- 3032 The Pinal Gold and Silver Mining Company, Office in San Francisco and Arizona. One Dollar U.S. Currency. Ca. early 1880's. About Extremely Fine. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Size format similar to the Ivanpah Mill and Defiance Mining series and close to eastern banknote size. 163mm by 77mm. Titles across the top in mixed Gothic and Roman typeset. In center, violet tinted "ONE DOLLAR" and obligation below which specifies this as a five day sight draft payable at the "Pinal Company's office in Arizona." Lower left with violet "\$1.00 U.S. Currency." Written serial No. 167. Properly signed in blue by the "Supt." J.M. Morrison. High Rarity 7 (1-3 known) and **possibly unique**. This is a tie note that can be collected with Arizona and California. This was properly placed with California notes in the 1990 Memphis Sale by Doug Ball since the primary issue location was San Francisco with the notes payable in the Arizona of-

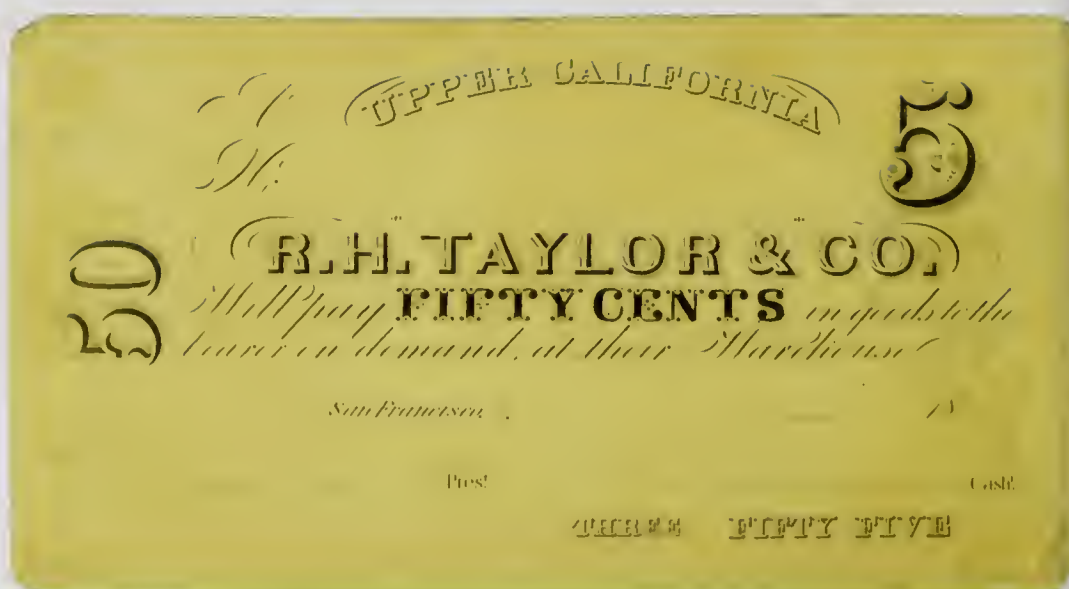
fices. Again, **extremely rare and the only example we have seen**. This was last offered in the June 1990 Sale held by the NASCA division of R.M. Smythe & Co. That was a legendary Territorial Note sale (the unnamed collection can often be deduced by pedigree researchers of such notes) attended by Herb and Martha Schingoethe and other notables. Previously, this note eluded John Ford in 1974 when it was in a French's auction. Maurice Burgett snagged the note (at \$275 from a reduced \$350 bid) over Ford's \$255 mail bid. Later, JJF tried to obtain this from Burgett directly for a slight profit. The paper is bright and vivid with modest handling seen from the back and two light vertical folds. There is a short split at the right sealed with glue.

Ex 1990 Memphis Sale #89 (NASCA division of R.M. Smythe, June 1990, lot 1213); Maurice Burgett; French's 108th Auction, November 30, 1974, part of lot 510.

RARE SAN FRANCISCO SCRIP PRINTER'S PROOF

- 3033 R. H. Taylor & Co., San Francisco, Upper California. 50 Cents in Goods. Lithograph Proof. Extremely Fine. Uniface. Printed on thick proofing paper. 160mm by 87mm. Imprint at lower left, T. Wood, N.Y. Title across center, denomination just below it. At the top, "UPPER CALIFORNIA" in curving outlined letters. Left end "50" and upper right large "5." The finished notes may have received a color tint and this might only be the black on white portions. High Rarity 7 (1-3 known) and **possibly unique**. A very rare piece and an unusual proof style and imprint. There is some handling, surface soiling, and back mounting stains (not seen to the face). Not glamorous compared to many notes in this collection, but a great rarity.

Ex Al Hoch, August 23, 1973.



Lot No. 3033

POPULAR 1830'S STYLE SAN FRANCISCO UNISSUED SCRIP NOTES



Lot No. 3034

- 3034 San Francisco Private Stock Scrip Notes in the Philadelphia Printer's Style. Ca. 1850's. Trio of Different Types. All Extremely Fine. Unissued remainders. All uniface and using two styles from different series, without imprint. All are engraved with vignettes, similar to the 1830's era scrip notes produced in Philadelphia by Manly & Orr and E. Morris. All should fall in the high Rarity 4 or Rarity 5 (11-25 known) rating. \$10. Style of E. Morris. Sailor leans on anchor, steamboat left and Justice right end; Same series; \$20. Steamboats top center, Liberty left (note, the vignette signed at bottom "P. Maverick") and sailor at right end; \$20. Style of Manly and Orr. Different series and slightly different style. Female standing. Franklin left and Washington right. These are never seen properly issued and these were likely sold by stationers for local usage. All are bright and attractive with modest handling. (Total: 3 pieces).

Please note the Maverick signed vignette which originated in the 1820's. Fred Marckhoff noted this in a 1975 Coin World article (the man was brilliant!).

1830'S STYLE SAN FRANCISCO SCRIP SHEET



Lot No. 3035

- 3035 San Francisco Private Stock Scrip Note Sheet in the E. Morris Philadelphia Printer's Style. \$10-\$20-\$50. Ca. 1850's. Extremely Fine. Unissued remainder sheet or half sheet. Uniface, without imprint. Engraved with vignettes, similar to the 1830's era scrip notes produced in Philadelphia by E. Morris. Style as previous lot (items one and two), with the \$10 using a sailor leaning on anchor, steamboat left and Justice right end; the \$20 with a steamboat stop center, Maverick's signed Liberty left and sailor at right end; the \$50 note with early train at the top center, female left, and steamboat at the far right. As a sheet, Rarity 5 (single notes perhaps into the Rarity 4 rating). A scarce and attractive sheet of classically styled notes. There are gutter folds and some handling. Quite sharp from the face.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Co., September 14, 1961.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF NORTON I

One of the great things about San Francisco and a tour of the city streets is the people watching. In this day and age, all types cross paths across the winding, hilly streets and grid-like patterns that populate an ever expanding metropolitan area. Business people in \$1,000 suits ride adjacent the mohawked, tattooed and pierced populace on public transport with mindless obliviousness to each other's existence. We are generally quite immune to much of the show going on, unless we are tourists from more conservative areas. Interestingly, San Francisco was like this for perhaps forever. That peculiarity is perhaps summed up in one historical figure, whose numismatic legend is familiar to many: Emperor Norton I, who pomp and circumstanced his way into the hearts and minds of native San Franciscans and tourists alike.

In the numismatic literature, Norton I is what we would call overexposed in an almost Lindsey Lohan way. However, unlike our aforementioned adult-teen-troublesome- media seeking hound, Emperor Norton I pretty much got wrapped up in his behaviors enough to blend it into his own reality. Starting in the early 1860's, he issued proclamations proclaiming himself Emperor of the United States (and briefly Protector of Mexico) and over time issued many other published declarations. Wearing his ill fitting uniform, but maintaining a good humor, his popularity made him a celebrity that any modern era game show host would have loved to have on their tri-panel podium. On his best day he might have made Truman Capote seem a bore (a point probably in contention). He was busted only once by an over zealous official and brought before the Commissioner of Lunacy (now there is a Cabinet level post waiting to happen!) who promptly receipted back \$4.75 in bonds and the "Royal Key."

Joshua A. Norton (born February 4, 1819 in Algoa Bay, South Africa and died January 8, 1880, San Francisco) was once a business person who may have stashed gold away to stave off creditors from his bankruptcies and court cases in the late

1850's. One of the truly great articles on Norton was written by Fred Marckhoff for *Cal Coin News* in 1961 and based on the primary source material researched from Robert E. Cowan's *The Forgotten Characters of Old San Francisco* (Ward Ritchie, reprinted 1964). The setbacks that befell Norton were perhaps the creation of a psychological profile that morphed into the Emperor persona. If he was crazy like a fox, this persona was a money maker. The creation of his unusual "bonds" to sell to the public was certainly a grand and wise creation. If you were to give money to a crazy panhandler (regally attired mind you), at least you had something to show for

it. These notes or "bonds" are legendary numismatic items and have always been tremendously desired. Imagine if there were ANA conventions in that time frame! He would of have been the ultimate Numismatic Theatre presenter.



The Marckhoff article was extremely illuminating for the period and there has been little to augment its diagnostic information on the notes in the interim. There are at least four series of different types with two series represented in this sale. One series not here is printed in all red (with Hank Clifford once owning a facsimile). Another series not included is a very large format note with a different style imprint and top central vignette (that piece illustrated in the article and called Marckhoff General Type

1). The Type 1 might be the greatest rarity in the entire Norton series.

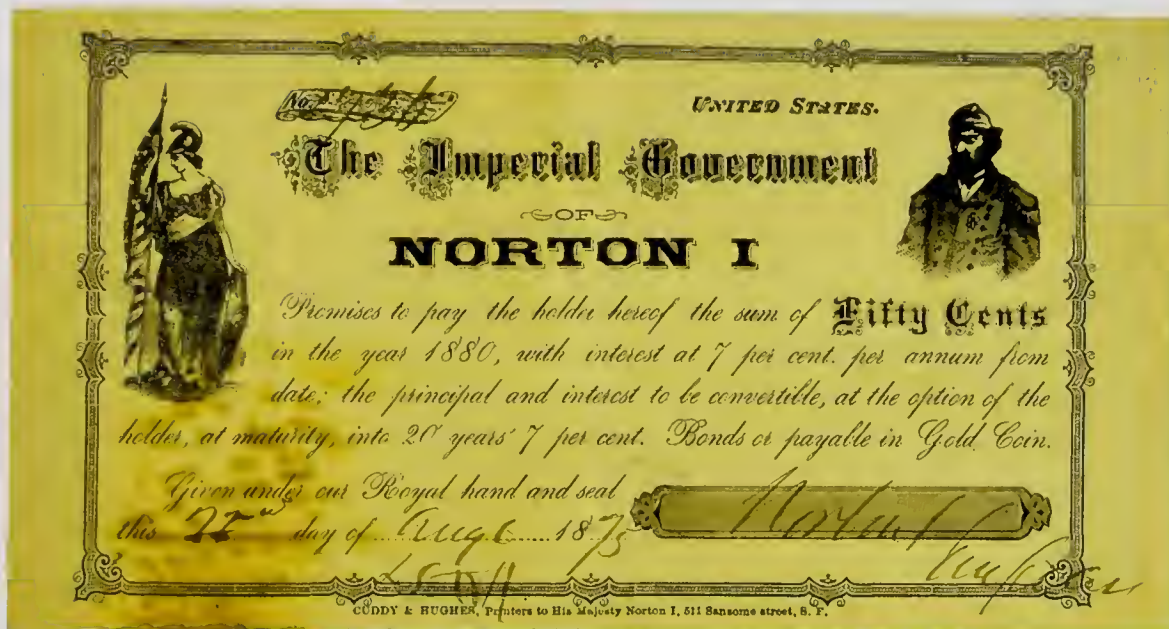
In early 1880, San Franciscans mourned when the Emperor fell over at California and Grant and expired in a scant ten minutes. Reportedly, 10,000 citizens came to view the passed regal figure and wealthy "fans" decked out the gala event in all splendor fit for his high mightiness. His final internment was in the Masonic Cemetery. Like many numismatic treasures, the Norton I notes serve amply the ability to maintain legendary status for someone that was more than just another "character." Truly, in the lore of Western American personages, Emperor Norton I is a lasting icon.

THREE HISTORIC AND RARE
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF NORTON I NOTES

VERY RARE AND FULLY ISSUED NORTON I FIFTY CENTS 7 PERCENT NOTE

Signed by Norton I as Emperor

Ex Henry Clifford



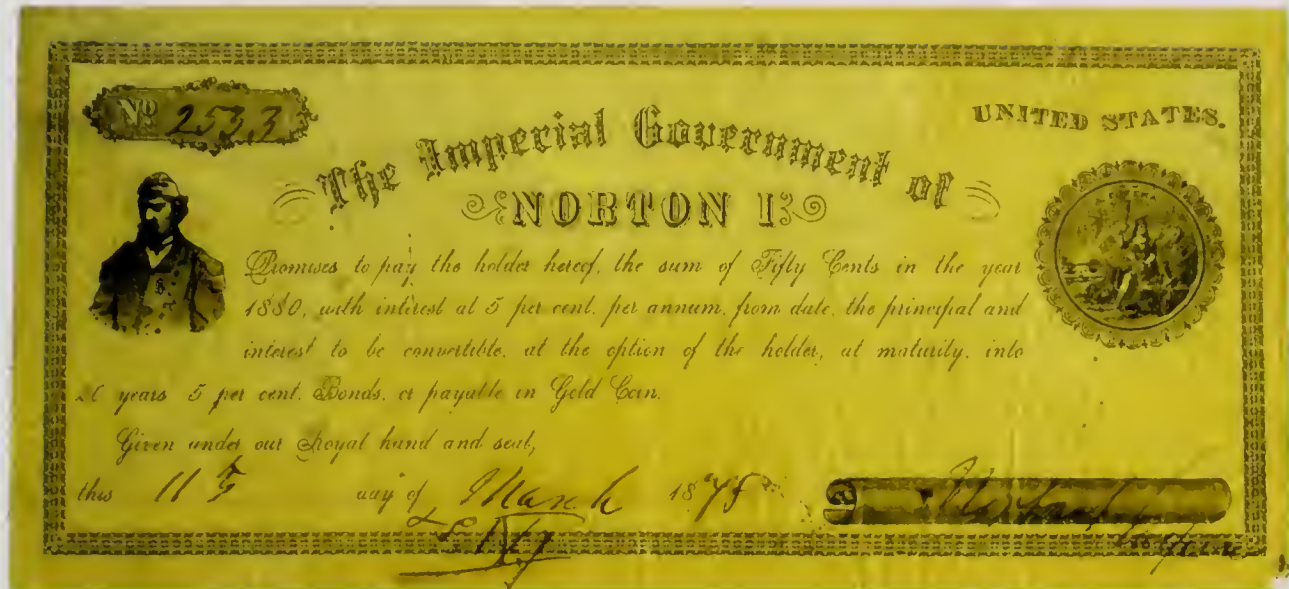
Lot No. 3036

- 3036 **The Imperial Government of Norton I, [San Francisco]. Fifty Cents at 7% Interest. 1875. Very Fine.** Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Very large, bond-like format note 215mm by 115mm. Lithographed with lengthy imprint at base, "CUDDY & HUGHES. Printers to His Majesty Norton I, 511 Sansome street, S. F." At the upper left, Liberty standing with a spear. At the upper right, half-length Norton I in uniform. Titles across top with bold "NORTON I" in the top center. Obligation below with the note due in 1880, with a conversion to 7% bonds. The note could be extended by the holder for 20 years at 7% interest. Marckhoff General Type 3 (as published in his 1975 *Coin World* article). Similar to 2004 Lowell Horwedel Sale: Lot 15446. Hand dated Aug 6, 1875 with written serial number 1736. Boldly signed at the lower right "Norton I Emperor." Rarity 6 (6-10 known). There appear to be at least four different series of these Norton I notes including one printed in all red. They certainly represent one of the more eclectic and popular issues in the obsolete currency collecting field. When offered, they have always merited strong attention. Who can resist a man in uniform, who talks to himself, and declares himself the Emperor of the United States? This type and denomination might be the most often encountered and has a Rarity 6 rating (6 to 10 known) in our opinion. The printing quality is quite superior, but we must report some heavier foxing at the lower left. Fortunately, this is far from the boldly accomplished signature at the lower right. This note is quite significant as it is fully signed and issued. This was Hank Clifford's duplicate note, traded to J.J.F. in 1964. Clifford's core collection note (superior in grade) was sold in his Bowers & Ruddy Sale in 1982 as lot 271 (serial 1316). The present note has been in the Ford Collection for 43 years and should certainly merit some serious scrutiny this evening.

Ex Henry Clifford, August 8, 1964.

VERY RARE AND FULLY ISSUED
NORTON I FIFTY CENTS FIVE PERCENT NOTE

Signed by Norton I as Emperor



Lot No. 3037

- 3037 **The Imperial Government of Norton I, [San Francisco]. Fifty Cents at 5% Interest 1878. About Very Fine.** Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Very large, broader than last, bond-like format note 241mm by 112mm. Lithographed without imprint at base, possibly Charles A. Murdock & Co. [per Marckhoff]. At the upper left, half-length Norton I portrait in uniform. The California State seal at the upper right under "UNITED STATES." Titles at top center with outlined "NORTON I" at top center. Obligation below with the note due in 1880, with conversion to 5% interest bonds. The note could be extended by the holder for 20 years at 7% interest. Marckhoff General Type 4 (as published in his 1975 *Coin World* article). Hand dated March 11th, 1878 with written serial number 2533. Boldly signed at the lower right "Norton I Emperor." Rarity 6 (6-10 known). This is different series than last in size, vignette structure and obligation. We believe it to be rarer than the last High Rarity 6, which seems accurate. Few surveyed collections have had an example of this series. The only other illustration we could find was in the 1975 Marckhoff article (serial 2533). A charming note with broad margins and subtle toning. There is a small nick off the lower right wide corner. The note is wrinkled with some glue remnants on the back that do not affect the face. Overall, quite a magnificent example of this historic issuer. Likely to see several serious collectors in the hunt and crossing five-figures is not out of the question for this properly signed and issued example.

Ex Norman Shultz, June 10, 1964.

JOSHUA NORTON I

EMPEROR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—PROTECTOR OF MEXICO

Joshua Norton, first and only Emperor of the United States of America, was born in London on Valentine's Day, 1819. His parents, John and Sarah, took young Joshua to the British Cape Colony, South Africa when he was just one year old. Great Britain had only taken the Cape of Good Hope area from the French in 1795 and annexed it from the Dutch (following the bankruptcy of the Dutch East India Company) in 1806, just 14 years earlier. Life in the Cape Colony was rough and ready for a common English family at the time, which was settled in large part by English convicts, Afrikaners, and slaves. Joshua grew up in the Cape Colony and by all accounts, must have prospered as few before (or after) him did, since when he emigrated to San Francisco in 1849 he brought a fortune worth \$40,000.

On his arrival in San Francisco Norton bought lots at the corner of Sansome and Jackson streets and in 1851 two more near Rincon Point. Setting himself up as a business go-between working for commission, Norton prospered, opening a warehouse, a cigar factory, an office building, and a rice mill. His office was at 110 Battery Street, he was a member of the prestigious Occidental Lodge 22, and joined the First Committee of Vigilance in 1851.

His fortunes failed in the following years. When his rice mill ran out of rice because of a drop in imports from China, Norton decided he would buy the only ship in port carrying a rice cargo and corner the market. But after paying \$25,000 for the cargo of Peruvian rice at a rate nearly nine times per pound what he had earlier paid for Chinese rice and the San Francisco rice market was flooded with more Peruvian rice, the market collapsed. After lengthy litigation

over what he claimed was fraud (he lost in 1855) and further financial setbacks following Henry Meiggs' flight from town, Norton was bankrupt and approaching his peculiar form of lunacy. Between 1856 and 1859 Norton lost his remaining property, his money, and his mind.

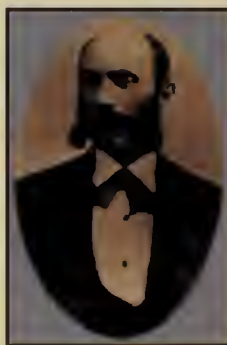
Joel Gazis-Sax suggests in his insightful online biography that Norton's declaration of himself as Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico was motivated not by madness alone, but by a combination of shrewd awareness of contemporary society, compassion for its ills, and a mind disposed to novel solutions. The self-proclaimed declaration was made on September 17, 1859, at a time when the city of San Francisco was mourning the death by gunfire of Senator David Broderick, an event that threatened to lead once again to the establishment of vigilante rule in the city. Norton's declaration suggests his original solution to the perceived problem of crime out of control and impending mob rule. Later, when Norton proclaimed that he no longer wanted Abraham Lincoln to be his president and fired him, he did so following receipt of the news of the bloody Union defeat at Fredericksburg.

Norton I made his procession about the city of San Francisco with the amused and kindly support of most of its citizens, aldermen, and police. Arrested for vagrancy he was released at the order of the chief of police, who also protected Norton from being declared a public lunatic. Hotels would feed him for free, his living expenses were paid for by sympathetic friends, and his notes were bought by others so their eccentric Emperor might maintain himself a little while longer.

When Norton I died the San Francisco Chronicle printed this obituary on January 9, 1880:

LE ROI EST MORT

Last night at 8:15, Joshua Norton, universally known, and known almost only as Emperor Norton, died suddenly in this city. The similar death of the first citizen of San Francisco, or the highest municipal officer of the city, would not have caused so general a sensation as that of the harmless old man whose monomania never distorted at least a heart which was wholesome, and hardly affected a mind which had once been of the shrewdest, other than in the method of his sovereignty of the United States and Protectorate of Mexico. He had started from Kearny Street up California Street, with the intention of occupying a seat in the rooms of the Academy of Science during the debate of the Hastings Society. Almost as he reached the East line of Dupont Street on the south pavement of California, he halted for a moment, then staggered forward, halted again and then fell prone on the sidewalk. Wm. Proll, doing business at 537 California Street, was going up California Street immediately behind the Emperor, saw him fall, and hastened to aid him. With the assistance of others who quickly arrived, the Emperor was placed in a sitting posture on the wet pavement and his back supported against the wall of the corner house. His speechlessness and his head fallen forward on his breast indicated to the rapidly gathering crowd, every one of whom knew him and knew him to be highly

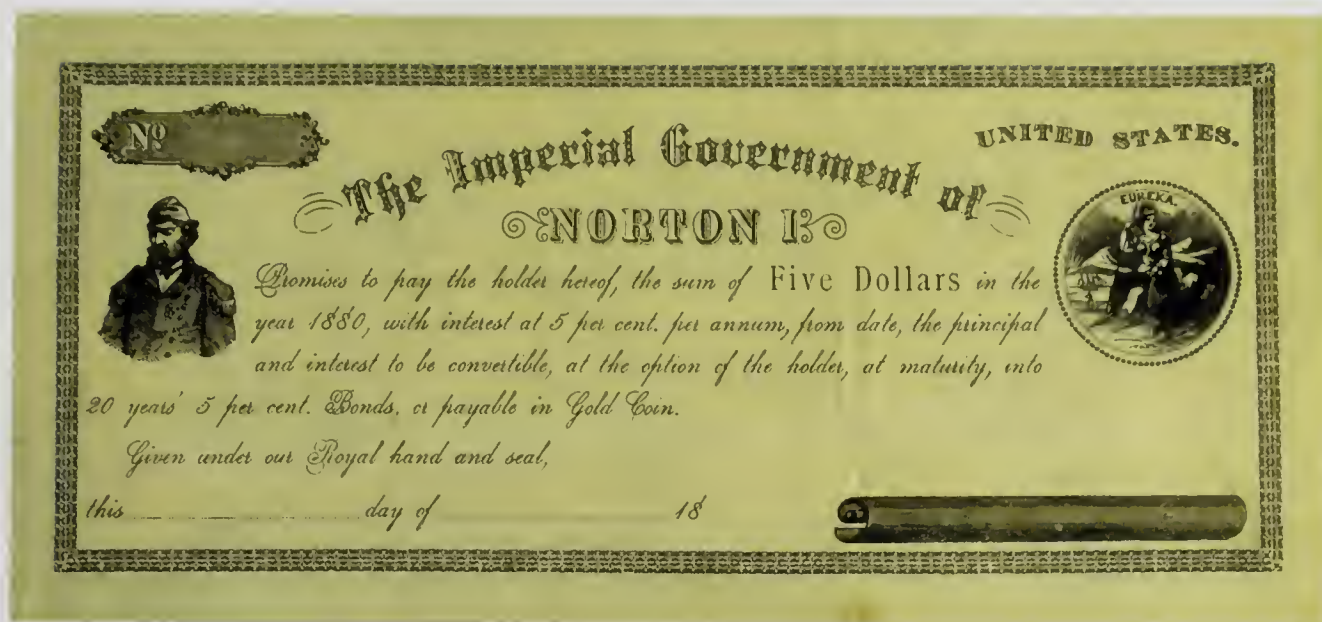


temperate, that something serious had befallen him and the police officer on the beat hastened for a carriage to convey him to the City Receiving Hospital. Speedily as the hack had been procured, when it arrived at the place Norton was dead.

On the reeking pavement, in the darkness of a moonless night under the dripping rain, and surrounded by a hastily gathered crowd of wondering strangers, Norton I, by the grace of God, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, departed this life. Other sovereigns have died with no more of kindly care--other sovereigns have died as they have lived with all the pomp of earthly majesty, but death having touched them, Norton I rises up the exact peer of the haughtiest King or Kaiser that ever wore a crown. Perhaps he will rise more than the peer of most of them. He had a better claim to kindly consideration than that his lot "forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne and shut the gates of mercy on mankind." Through his harmless proclamations can always be traced an innate gentleness of heart, a desire to effect uses and a courtesy, the possession of which would materially improve the bitterful living princes whose names will naturally suggest themselves.

RARE NORTON I FIVE DOLLARS FIVE PERCENT SERIES REMAINDER NOTE

A Choice Condition Example



Lot No. 3038

3038 The Imperial Government of Norton I, [San Francisco]. Five Dollars at 5% Interest. Ca. late 1870's. Choice Extremely Fine. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Very large, as the last, bond-like format note 250mm by 115mm. Lithographed without imprint at base, possibly Charles A. Murdock & Co. [per Marckhoff]. The style and layout similar to the Fifty Cents of this 5% type. At the upper left, half-length Norton I portrait in uniform. The California State seal at the upper right under "UNITED STATES." Titles at top center with outlined "NORTON I" at top center. Obligation below with the note due in 1880, with conversion to 5%

interest bonds. The note could be extended by the holder for 20 years at 7% interest. Style of Marckhoff General Type 4 (as published in his 1975 *Coin World* article). A blank, undated, unnumbered and unsigned. Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Though unissued, this an important and rare piece. The denomination seems to have eluded several other major collectors of the period. The grade is outstanding with a few light folds seen mostly from the back. Well printed and bright. A final opportunity to obtain a historic Norton I note from the famous Ford Collection.

Ex Charles Eberstadt, January 1, 1962.

EMPEROR NORTON'S TREASURY CERTIFICATES

Circa 1870 Norton I, or his friends and advisors, suggested that his government issue treasury certificates, interest-bearing bonds, whose sale would bring in sufficient income to offset his imperial needs and protect him from the destitution his circumstances would otherwise make inevitable. Agreeing with his subjects' suggestion, Norton issued the following declaration:

We, Norton I, by Grace of God Emperor of the United States of America and Protector of Mexico, being aware of the deplorable conditions affecting finances and desiring above all to alleviate suffering and afford to all our people a sound and safe security for their savings, have caused to be issued Treasury Certificates which are secured by all property of the Empire, and will be paid out of my private fortune if necessary, and which I decree shall be accepted everywhere as of the same value as gold coin or currency of the Realm. In the name of God, Amen.

Between 1870 and his death a decade later, Norton I issued certificates in the amounts of 50 Cents, \$5, \$10, and \$100. The exact number he circulated, all of which were to bear his imperial signature, is unknown. A figure of 300 bonds issued per year has been suggested but the number of such notes known, today (under 30) suggests a remarkably low survival

rate if the number issued was as high as 3,000. It is rather more likely that a survival rate of 10% prevailed, suggesting a total issue of 300 notes over the decade 1870-1880.

All of Norton I's treasury certificates are very rare. Don Kagin, who published records of only 25 notes surviving in the most up to date study of the series (*The Brasher Bulletin*, v.14, n.1, Spring, 2002), has called them "the first circulating currency in California." For such a small series of notes there are eight different types known, suggesting that part of the novelty of the notes when issued was their changeable design type. Undoubtedly, some were collected at the time although most survivors are in circulated condition. Most were signed and issued although five unsigned "proof" notes are also known. About 40% of the notes known today (10 of the 25), are in public institutional collections permanently off the market. The four in the Wells, Fargo History Museum (50 Cents 1873 and 1877, \$5 1871, \$10 1873) can be seen online. Both the \$5 and \$10 pieces in that institution are just the second of two known for each of those denominations. Only one \$100 note is known, apparently an unsigned remainder. All the other 20 known Norton I treasury certificates are the 50 Cents denomination.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY SCRIP NOTES

EXCESSIVELY RARE AND DYNAMIC
SACRAMENTO ISSUE CALIFORNIA AND SALT LAKE MAIL LINE \$50 NOTEAn Impressive Example on this Historic Western Transportation Firm
from the Rarest Series on the Firm

Lot No. 3039

3039 The California and Salt Lake Mail Line, Sacramento. Fifty Dollars. 1863. Extremely Fine. Signed, numbered, and dated. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size. 185mm by 75mm. High quality intaglio (or exceptional color lithography), without an imprint, and styled like an eastern obsolete banknote. Printed in all blue with red "FIVE" protector. Under the curved main title, a stunning central vignette of a vigorously guarded stagecoach with deep facial details on the passengers within. Armed Indian squad watches benignly as it passes. At the lower left, girl near plowing scene. At the lower right, an Indian brave (as adapted from Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. notes of the late 1830's). Protector below and city "Sacramento" engraved at bottom center. Signature spaces for the "Secretary" and "Contractor" at the bottom. Similar to Alvin Rust (*Mormon and Utah Coin and Currency*, 1984) Figure 107, page 96. Written serial No. 1758. **High Rarity 7 (1-3 known)**. The type not represented in the Ford Part VI Sale and the **only example of the Sacramento type in the Ford Collection**. This is simply an exceptional example and is **tremendously beautiful**. The California notes in this marvelous collection continue to weave the lore of the West at each twist and turn. The vast majority of notes known on this title have no engraved city and are considered Salt Lake City. This is clearly a California type on the company, is **excessively rare**, and is the **first we have catalogued**. The only other example we know is the Rust Plate note mentioned above. That note, which is clearly unissued and has the diagnostic uneven trimming seen on the majority of notes of this issuer. The present note, dated 1863, is signed in both spaces. At the left by John J. [or G?] Doyle and at the right by O. Winship [?], Jr. [as catalogued by Sotheby

Parke-Bernet]. We know of only one other Sacramento series note, a \$5 denomination, seen long ago. The signed "Salt Lake City" series notes we have seen are dated 1859 by George Chorpenning as Contractor (see Ford VI: Lot 636 for proper signature style). We can't guarantee the validity of these signatures and they differ significantly from the signatures on the Henri Heller \$5 note. However, we can be certain of the immense rarity and beauty. There are three light folds: one down the center, a long corner fold and one at the right end. Exceptionally margined for the series with bold, vibrant colors. Once mounted (when sold in London with an English private bank note and a CSA counterfeit), it has been very skillfully removed. **This note is a visual masterpiece**. The three single notes and one triptych in the Ford VI Sale (lots 636 to 639) were very well regarded and fiercely contested to the tune of \$10,000 or more per lot. There were only two individual notes in the Herb and Martha Schingoethe collection, and they both broke \$10,000 with ease. This bonanza from this issue is fleeting and likely ends here for perhaps quite some time. As the only note of this Sacramento type in the collection, it should warrant a five-figure bid with ease from the many eager Mormon collectors or those who desire the greatest Western Numismatic Americana. Yet another highlight among many potential legends.

Ex Sotheby Parke-Bernet & Co., London Sale, July 20-21, 1983, part of lot 837.

At the time of the 1983 London auction, J-JF considered the signatures as false based on the premise that George Chorpenning was suing the Federal government at the time. Ford made no mention of the "Sacramento" to his London agent at the time and bought the note for far less than he was willing to pay if "pressed."

EXTREMELY RARE AND FABULOUS
SAN DIEGO 1893 DEPRESSION ERA RAILROAD STOCK SCRIP

The First We Have Seen



Lot No. 3040

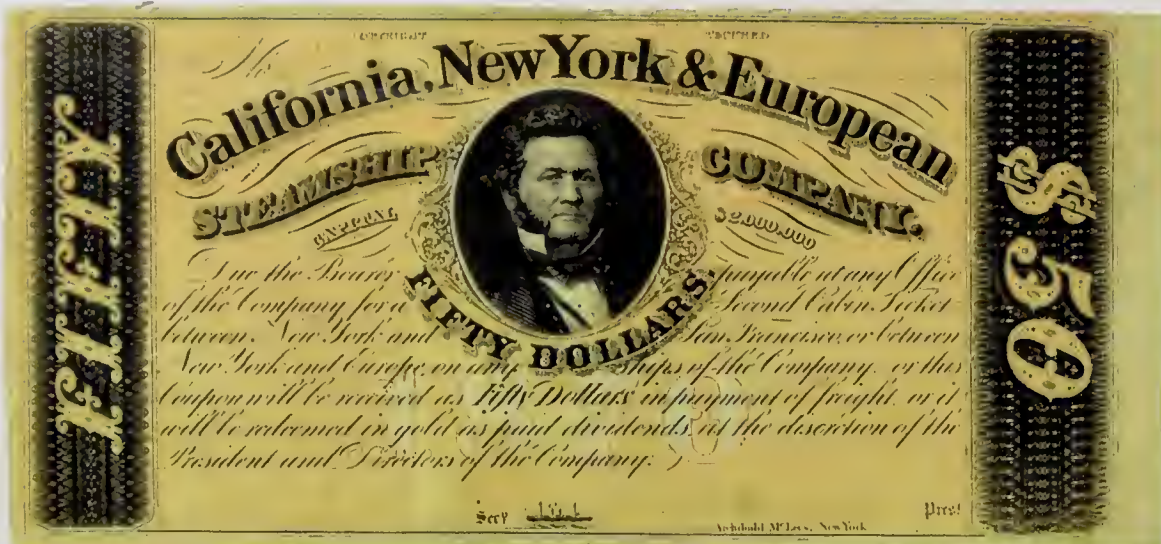
3040 The San Diego and Phoenix Railroad Co., San Diego, Ca. One Dollar or One Share. November 1, 1893. Choice Very Fine. Printed on bond paper. Banknote style, slightly oversized, scrip, 195mm by 85mm. Finely lithographed on both sides with imprint of Los Angeles Lithographic Co. The face and back with green borders and fine green undertint security lathe with company logos. The face with portrait of Tom Scott "The Father of Texas & Pacific Route" at the left end. Train of cars at the top over the curving titles. The right oval with large "1" is styled like a tunnel. Engraved city and date at center with detailed texts. The back is also ornate with locomotive in left oval and shore map details at the right. Fine print (you'll need two lawyers to interpret it) legal obligation text in the center and signed in pen by the Trustee of the company. Machine serial No. 2500. High Rarity 7 (1-3 known). **A fabulous scrip issue** representing a superb intersection of fiscal themes merged with lovely style. The 1893 period was one of economic panic. In New York, J.P. Morgan stepped in to intercede for the Federal Government and forced the nation's banks to form Clearing House Associations

to control the flow of money and prevent nationwide foreclosures. A scrip such as this made the general public investors in this railroad venture at the cost of \$1 per share (\$4,000,000 was being capitalized) and the notes could circulate as money in San Diego and any point along the rail lines of the firm. They obviously would have been usable for passage. The great rarity of this piece is explained by the fact that they were primarily redeemed after the panic abated or were converted into larger stock certificates for multiple shares under differing terms. This is one of very few San Diego obsolete note items we have ever encountered and should enjoy serious attention from state collectors and transportation note enthusiasts.

Pedigree not recorded.

Note that the railroad's capitalization was \$4,000,000, but it likely did not print or issue 4,000,000 \$1 notes. The rest of the stock was issued as share certificates or there may have been other denominations on this series. Also, the even No. 2500 serial number might indicate that this is the last note of the issue and was saved for archive purposes? This might be the ultimate key to its true and likely exceptional rarity.

BOLD AND VIBRANT STEAMSHIP LINE FARE SCRIP



Lot No. 3041

- 3041 California, New York & European Steamship Company, San Francisco or New York. Fifty Dollars in Fare, Freight or Gold. 1870. Very Fine. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Banknote size fare scrip. 170mm by 78mm. Finely engraved by Archibald McClees, New-York. Full light orange tint with "50" repeating security pattern. The date, "1870," is outlined in white at the bottom. Male portrait top center under the title. Left end panel "FIFTY" and the right with "\$50" Detailed text and obligation in the bottom center. Similar to 2004 Lowell Horwedel Sale: Lot 15434. Rarity 5 (11-25 known as a type). These are fairly scarce and seen with several outlined dates of issue (the earliest we have seen is 1858 from the Western Reserve 1996 sale) catalogue. The scrip was redeemable in gold, but its primary purpose was to pay for passage for the three legs of the company line-San Francisco, New York, and Europe. Bold and vibrant from the face, but eight or so folds. The side margins are very wide. An attractive example.

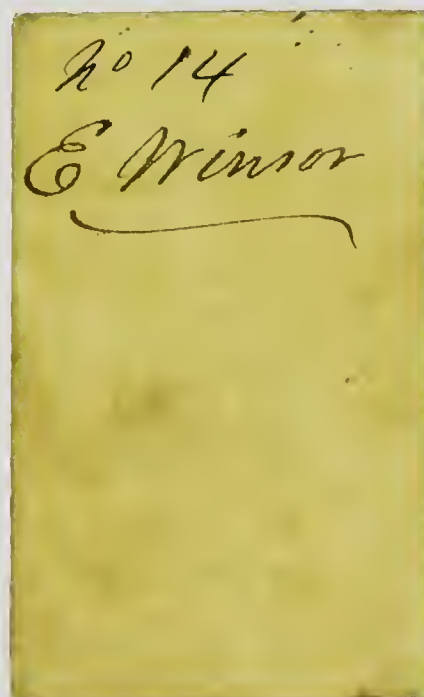
VERY RARE "BROTHER JONATHAN" STEAMSHIP TICKET



Lot No. 3042

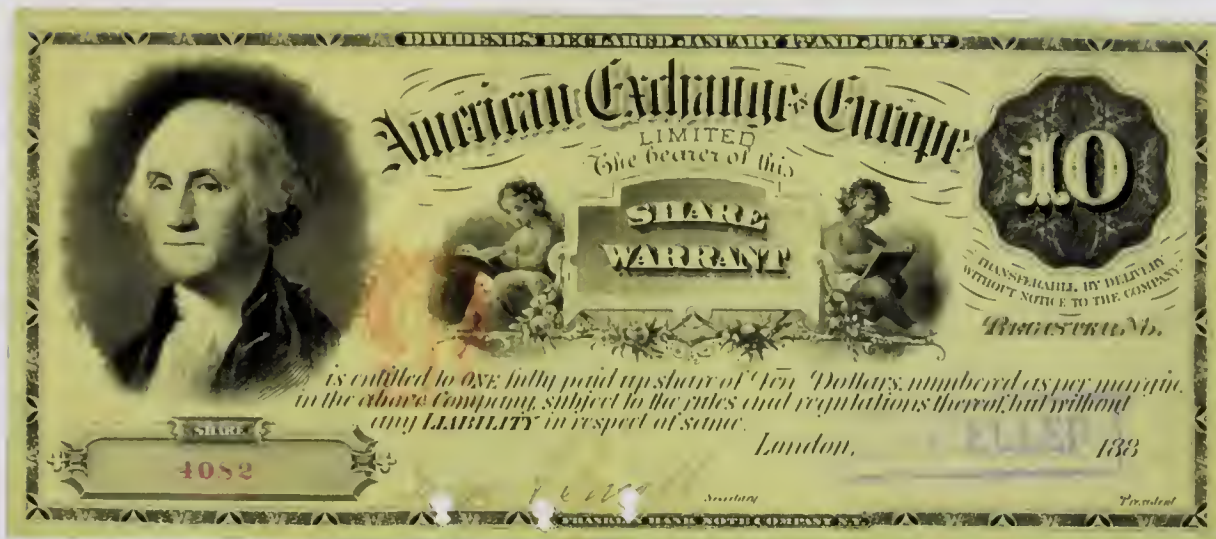
- 3042 Steamship Brother Jonathan Second Cabin Ticket. Voyage No. 5, Homeward. Ca. 1850's. Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on green face coated white card stock. 80mm by 49mm. Black typeset on face, titles across top. Voyage number at upper left filled in. Signed lower right by the "Purser" Sam Lea. Issued and countersigned on white verso by E. Winsor, No.14. Per the text, this was "To be returned when called for and shown at meals." This is certainly a very rare piece and important historical artifact. Its relation to the California Gold Rush can't be overstated and this seemingly minor item from the Clifford Sale is quite fascinating. There is some petty scuffing and mottled back toning.

Ex The Henry H. Clifford Collection (Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, March 18-20, 1982, lot 256).



ADVERTISING NOTES

ATTRACTIVE LONDON-AMERICAN SHARE WARRANT SCRIP



Lot No. 3043

- 3043 American Exchange in Europe, Limited, London. Ten Dollars or One Share. Ca. 1880's to 1890's. Extremely Fine, Canceled. Partially issued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Standard banknote size. 185mm by 80mm. This is a "SHARE WARRANT" scrip, finely engraved by Franklin Bank Note Company on both sides. Washington at the left end. Titles across the top center with two cherubs supporting text block. The green back with ornate pattern and texts in center. Machine serial No.4082. Rarity 5 (11-25 known). Signed at the left, but ink "CANCELED" at the lower right and three small POC. This scrip has been catalogued with California items for generations and was included by JJF in this segment of the collection. Bright and attractive.

RARE AND ATTRACTIVE
SAN FRANCISCO PIANO SELLERS TIFFANY COMMISSION SCRIP

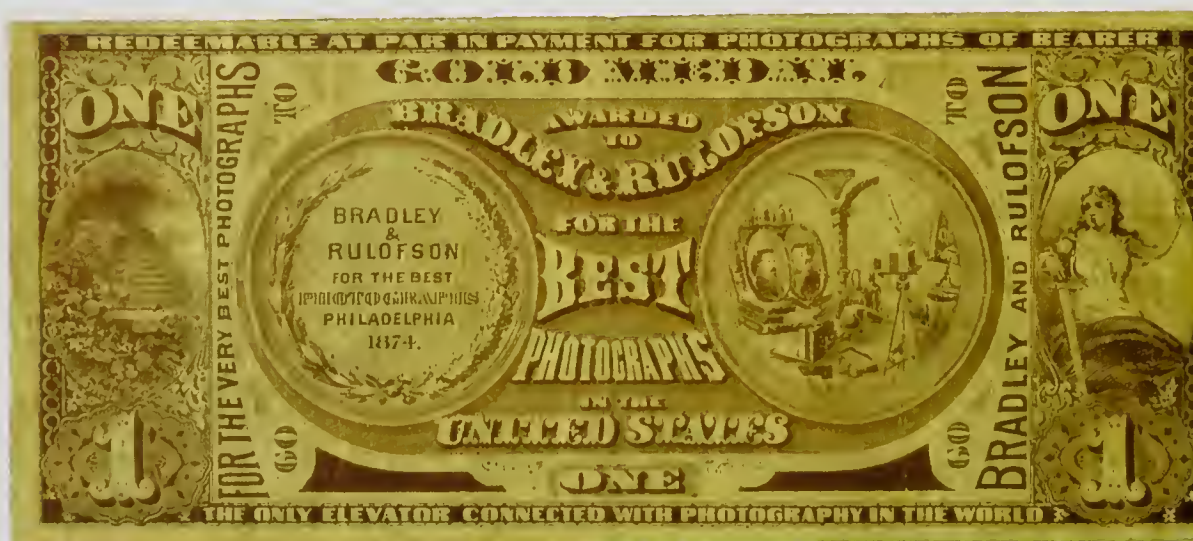
- 3044 William G. Badger, No. 13 Sansome St., San Francisco. Twenty Dollars Commission Scrip. Ca. 1890's. Extremely Fine. Printed on bond paper. Standard large format size Commission Scrip. 156mm by 80mm. Finely lithographed on both sides, Lith. G.T. Brown & Co. S. F. at bottom right. "Patent Applied for by Tiffany Bros." engraved at lower left. Family of deer, a mimic of National Bank Note Co. vignette, at center above issuer and denomination. *Liberty* at left and gaggle of cherubim at lower right. Advertising back with fine vignette of fancy piano, perpendicular to the face. Testimonials and text above and below. Similar to Henry H. Clifford Sale: Lot 253. Rarity 7 (1-5 known). The Tiffany Commission series is diverse and fascinating. It is a major sub-group of the advertising note genre. The majority of notes were used as discount coupons, though smaller denominations may have circulated as scrip in very local situations. There are two standard sizes of Commission Scrip observed with this being the larger format. There are not many issuers on California and the condition of this is superior to the 1982 Clifford Sale example. A few light folds and a pinhole. Stretching the grade on an attractive piece such as this never did anyone harm! Delightfully written up in the 1982 Clifford Sale catalogue for its wonderful testimonials (mainly clergymen) and musical theme.

Ex Bennett & Marshall, March 8, 1966.



Lot No. 3044

CLASSIC NATIONAL GOLD BANK NOTE STYLED AD NOTE



Lot No. 3045

- 3045 Bradley & Rulofson Photographers, San Francisco. "1" or "One Dollar Gold Note." 1874. About Very Fine. Advertising note mimicking the size and style of the National Gold Bank Notes on the face and back. Printed on light gold tinted bond paper. 174mm by 77mm. Lithographed on both sides by Britton & Rey, S.F. Superbly accomplished by master lithographers. The lower left with seated girl and globe. The lower right with mining scene. Curved "ONE DOLLAR GOLD NOTE" at the top and date at bottom. The back, printed in light brown, with mimic end panels, beehive at left end and *Justice* at right. In the center, 1874 award medal given to the firm in Philadelphia. Obligation at the top, "Redeemable at par in payment for photographs of Bearer." Circular ink stamp at right face and stamped red signature. Robert A. Vlack 3615 (*An Illustrated Catalogue of Early North American Advertising Notes...*, 2001). Similar to Lowell Horwedel Sale: Lot 15433. Similar to Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1843. High Rarity 5 (11-25 known to 11). A scarce type

and a classic. There was of course, no One Dollar Gold Bank Note, but this looked like money and was an effective ad note with a well designed layout. Printed in San Francisco, the note is listed under Philadelphia in Bob Vlack's well compiled volume. However, the Gold medal was won in Philadelphia for their photographic workmanship and this is clearly a California product. Although not an exceptional rarity, they have been popular for decades and have topped \$500 or more on more than one occasion at auction (the slightly superior Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1843 note at \$747.50 in July 2006, for example). This is a bright example for the grade and another forty year plus member in this Ford Western paper money club.

Ex Al Hoch, October 3, 1964.

H.W. Bradley came from New Orleans approximately 1850 and settled in 1850. He became quite successful and took in Rulofson as his partner in 1860. They were considered the best West Coast photographers of the time and, in addition to the 1874 prize, also won at the 1876 World's Fair. Bradley died in 1891.

ADAMS & COMPANY EXPRESS FRACTIONAL CHITS

ADAMS & COMPANY EXPRESS 25 CENTS CARDBOARD CHIT

- 3046 **Adams & Co's Express. 25 Cents Cardboard Chit. Ca. 1854. Mint. Unissued remainder.** Uniface. Printed on glazed, light pink card stock. 25mm by 30mm. Lithographed in black and styled like a postage stamp. Within a dual title encircled oval, portrait of D. H. Haskell (manager of Adams & Company Express) and denomination in all four corners. Extremely fine, engraved cursive (you'll need a strong loupe) legal copyright text starting at the left including "L. C. Woods" with date "1853" and finishing at the right. Scott 1L3 (*U.S. Specialized...*, under locals). The first piece in an interesting accumulation of these that Mr. Ford acquired primarily in the early 1960's from New Netherlands. They are styled like U.S. Stamps and well printed. Until this group, we have not seen many of these chits. Basically, as manufactured.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, September 14, 1961.

Considered Fractional Currency related by several in that field. The 1997 Milton Friedberg Sale by CAA included three lots of this series. One was on paper and two were cardboard style such as these. Listed in Scott and collected by stamp enthusiasts, these chits circulated as currency and the switch from paper to cardboard in 1854 was to promote this monetary usage.



Lot No. 3046

UNCUT PAIR OF ADAMS & CO. 25 CENTS CHITS

- 3047 **Adams & Co's Express. Uncut Pair of 25 Cents Cardboard Chits. Ca. 1854. Mint. Unissued remainder.** As the last, but a uniface pair. Printed on glazed, light pink card stock. 52mm by 30mm. Styles, designs, and copyright text as the last. Types of Scott 1L3. A sharp pair from the same 1961 acquisition.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, September 14, 1961.



Lot No. 3047

- 3048 **Adams & Co's Express. Uncut Pair of 25 Cents Cardboard Chits. Ca. 1854. Extremely Fine.** Unissued remainder. A second uniface pair. Printed on glazed, light pink card stock. 52mm by 30mm. Styles, designs, and copyright text as the last. Types of Scott 1L3. A sharp pair from the face, but with hinge on the back, not affecting a face.

No pedigree recorded.



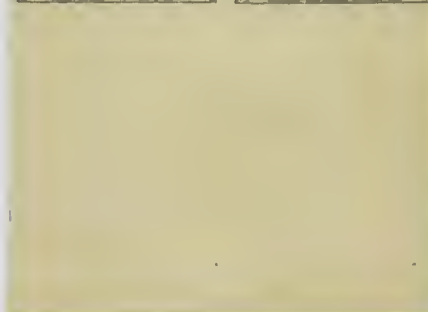
BLOCK OF FOUR ADAMS & CO. 25 CENTS CHITS

- 3049 **Adams & Co's Express. Uncut Block of Four 25 Cents Cardboard Chits. Ca. 1854. Mint. Unissued remainder.** Similar to the previous, but an uncut block of four impressions with full width gutter at the bottom. Printed on glazed, light pink card stock. 52mm by 96mm. Styles, designs, and copyright text as the previous. Types of Scott 1L3. An attractive block, that should bring a premium as such, from the same 1961 acquisition.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, September 14, 1961.

- 3050 **Adams & Co's Express. Uncut Block of Four 25 Cents Cardboard Chits. Ca. 1854. Mint. Unissued remainder.** A second uncut block, as last, of four impressions with full width gutter at the bottom. Printed on glazed, light pink card stock. 52mm by 96mm. Styles, designs, and copyright text as the previous. Types of Scott 1L3. Another attractive block from the same 1961 acquisition and likely cut from the same sheet.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, September 14, 1961.



Lot No. 3049

CORNER BLOCK OF ADAMS & CO. 25 CENTS CHITS

- 3051 **Adams & Co's Express. Uncut Corner Block of Four 25 Cents Cardboard Chits. Ca. 1854. Extremely Fine.** Unissued remainder. A third uncut block, from the upper left corner of a sheet, of four impressions with full width gutter at the left end and top. Printed on glazed, light pink card stock. 72mm by 96mm. Styles, designs, and copyright text as the previous. Types of Scott 1L3. A distinctive block with the two wide gutters and from the same 1961 acquisition. There is some scuffing on the surface gutters.

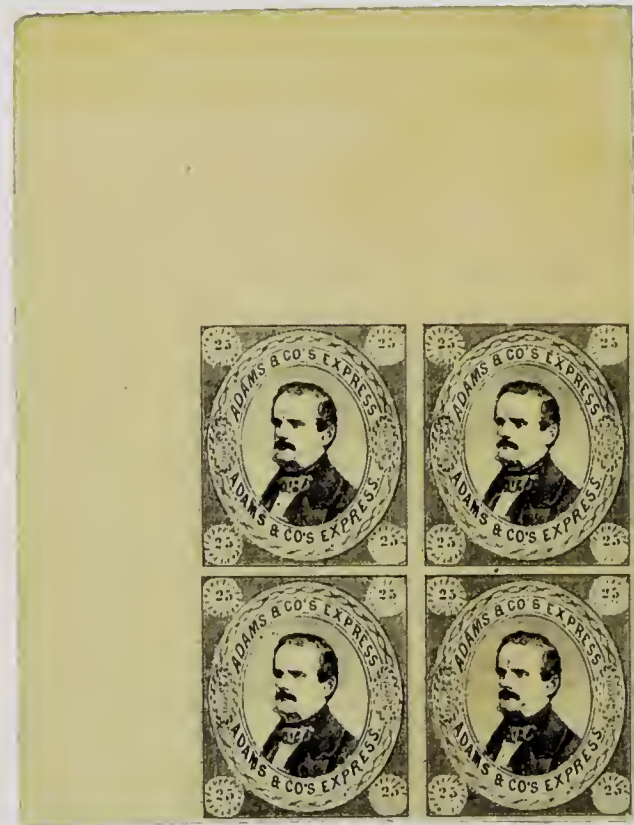
Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, September 14, 1961.

- 3052 **Adams & Co's Express. Uncut Corner Block of Four 25 Cents Cardboard Chits. Ca. 1854. Extremely Fine.** Unissued remainder. A fourth uncut block of four impressions, similar to the last, with full width gutter at the left end and top. Printed on glazed, light pink card stock. 72mm by 96mm. Styles, designs, and copyright text as the previous. Types of Scott 1L3. Another distinctive block with the two wide gutters and from the same 1961 acquisition. A lovely example with a hinge remnant on the back edge, not affecting the face.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, September 14, 1961.

- 3053 **Adams & Co's Express. Uncut Corner Block of Four 25 Cents Cardboard Chits. Ca. 1854. Mint.** Unissued remainder. A fifth uncut block, from the upper right corner of a sheet, of four impressions with full width gutter at the right end and top. Printed on glazed, light pink card stock. 70mm by 77mm. Styles, designs, and copyright text as the previous. Types of Scott 1L3. A very distinctive block with the two wide gutters and from the same 1961 acquisition. There is some scuffing on the surface gutters.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, September 14, 1961.



Lot No. 3051

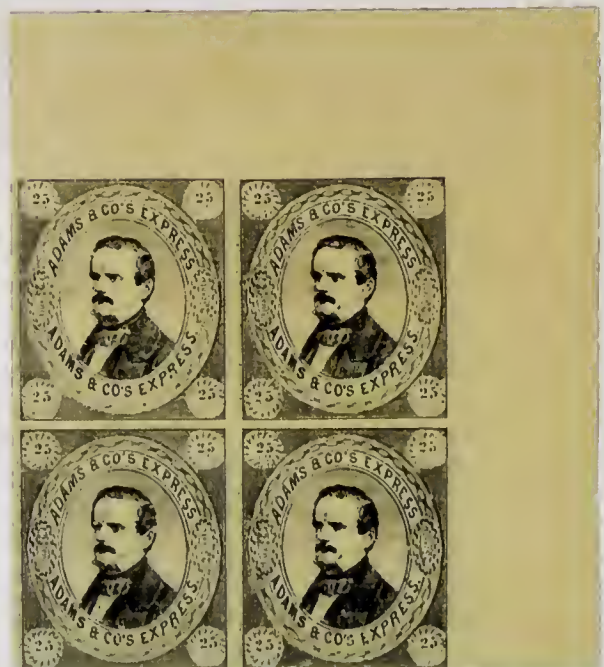
TRIO OF ATTRACTIVE BLOCKS

- 3054 **Adams & Co's Express. Trio of Uncut Blocks of Four 25 Cents Cardboard Chits. Ca. 1854. Choice Extremely Fine to Mint.** All unissued remainders. All styles and designs as previous. Types of Scott 1L3. Two regular, normally margined, blocks from the interior of a sheet and one bottom wide gutter block. All are excellent impressions and primarily Mint condition. Twelve impressions on the three blocks. A very useful grouping. (Total: 3 pieces).

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, September 14, 1961.

- 3055 **Adams & Co's Express. Selection of 25 Cents Cardboard Chit Singles and Multiples. Ca. 1854. Extremely Fine to Mint.** All unissued remainders. All styles and designs as last. Types of Scott 1L3. One single impression, an uncut pair with left end margin, and two four subject blocks, both with wide gutters at the top. Eleven impressions on the four items. A few with scuffing or minor stains. (Total: 4 pieces).

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, September 14, 1961.



Lot No. 3053

SUBERB ADAMS & COMPANY EXPRESS
25 CENTS COMPLETE UNCUT SHEET



Lot No. 3056

- 3056 Adams & Co's Express. Complete Uncut Sheet of Forty 25 Cents Cardboard Chits. Ca. 1854. Choice Extremely Fine. Unissued remainder sheet of forty impressions, configured eight across by five vertical. Uniface. Printed on glazed, light pink card stock. 248mm by 194mm. Each impression, lithographed in black and styled like a postage stamp as previous. Within a dual title encircled oval, male portrait and denomination in all four corners. Extremely fine legal copyright text starting at the left including "L. C. Woods" with date "1853" and finishing at the right. Types of Scott 1L3. This is the **only complete sheet of this issue and type** from this interesting accumulation that Mr. Ford acquired in the early 1960's from New Netherlands. This is likely very rare in this complete form. This is quite a showpiece with some petty surface soiling and old back hinges from a prior mounting. Certainly from an old time stamp collection with the hinges on the verso. A wonderful display piece.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, September 14, 1961.

TERRITORY OF JEFFERSON

The Territory of Jefferson is hardly a household word. As a matter of fact, it borders on the \$1,000,000 query from television's Who Wants to be a Millionaire? The Territory of Jefferson is the short lived designation for the region That contained the Colorado Territory and later the State of Colorado. The Territory encompassed a much larger region than present day Colorado. The area included part of Utah on the west and parts of Nebraska and Wyoming on the north, while the eastern and southern borders of Jefferson were the same as those of present day Colorado. The capital city was to be Denver City, later Denver. Set up as a self-proclaimed territory in 1858, a public election to proclaim itself a state failed in September, 1859. At the time, for economic purposes, territorial status would be more beneficial. An election for territorial executive officers on October 24, 1859 put

George W. Cook into office as Treasurer and C.R. Bissell as Auditor. The Territory of Jefferson was largely self-governing from 1859 until Congress established the Territory of Colorado on February 28, 1861. The first and only governor of Jefferson Territory, R.W. Steele, issued a proclamation on June 6, 1861 announcing the arrival of the federal territorial governor and the institution of federal rule in Colorado. The following Auditor's Certificates were promissory loans that were ill funded. However, it appears that most may have been paid in some manner and perhaps only a few less well-connected folks held the certificates without payment. In 1982, John J. Ford, Jr. wrote an extensively researched article on this subject including a trip to Denver to research primary accounts concerning these excessively rare and historic notes.

A PAIR OF EXTREMELY RARE

1859 TERRITORY OF JEFFERSON AUDITORS WARRANTS

THE ONLY TWO EXAMPLES ENCOUNTERED BY JOHN J. FORD, JR. IN 40 YEARS

EXTREMELY RARE TERRITORY OF JEFFERSON \$25 WARRANT

"Presented and Not Paid For Want of Funds"

- 3057 **Treasurer of the Territory of Jefferson, Denver City, Jefferson Territory. \$25 [written]. December 13, 1859 [written]. Very Fine.** Part printed form, fully accomplished, signed and verso endorsed. Uniface. Printed on brown laid paper. 195mm by 123mm. Part printed form with ornate four frame border with fancy corners. At the upper left, block for written denomination and at upper right serial number. Titles and text in the center with payee and denomination to be written into text. Texts, in six lines: "**Treasurer of the Territory of Jefferson: / Pay to _____ or order _____ / 100 / dollars and of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and charge / the same to _____ and this shall be your voucher for the same. / Issued _____, 18__ / Signed.**" At the lower right "C.R. Bissell" signs as "Auditor of Jefferson Territory." Written serial No.279. Issued to Jacob Adriance. Endorsed on the verso: "Presented and not paid/for want of funds Feb. 14/60" and signed by "G.[orge] W. Cook." Not in Durand and apparently the series not known to Nolie Mumey or not published in his 1966 text. This piece was published and plated in John J. Ford's February 1982 *The Numismatist* article, page 326. Rarity 7 (1-5 known). **An extremely rare issue of auditor's forms from this very short lived Territorial designation. This is one of only two examples encountered by Mr. Ford in forty years. Considered unique by JJF in 1982, he fortunately obtained a second example in 1984 from western expert Dennis Fergie before it could be sold elsewhere. Forty-six years ago, way**

back in 1961, the great rarity of this great Colorado piece was not lost on the seller or the buyer. The princely sum of \$350 was paid by JJF to Western document dealers Eberstadt & Sons (at the time, Charles Eberstadt). Rare coin buffs can pull out their 1961 "Red Book" and see what type coins could be procured for a similar sum to get an idea of relative rarity. In his 1982 article, JJF made this same comparison in terms of common double eagles (and that was a very off year after the "boom" of 1979-1980). The difference, however from a few double eagles and their mere price is "actual rarity" and museum-like desirability. This and the next example are **the first we have handled** and the only prior examples we have seen that were published in articles or books. This is a **superior example and the finer of the two featured in this sale.** Fully Very Fine with normal document style folds for a draft of this size. It is quarter folded, a bit on the heavy side, with some adjacent handling. The quadrants are still crisp. The paper is delicate enough to have suffered a small juncture hole in the center. The top of the verso is toned uniformly and this shows through to the face. This is an awesome piece for the specialist in Colorado financial history and the foundation for this most exceptional of Colorado numismatic holdings.

Ex Edward Eberstadt & Sons, Catalogue 15-1, item 48, August 2, 1961.

The issue, Reverend Adriance was discovered by Mr. Ford as having left the region shortly after the rejection of this certificate. \$25 was not much money in 1860 and this might have soured his affection for his missionary work there.

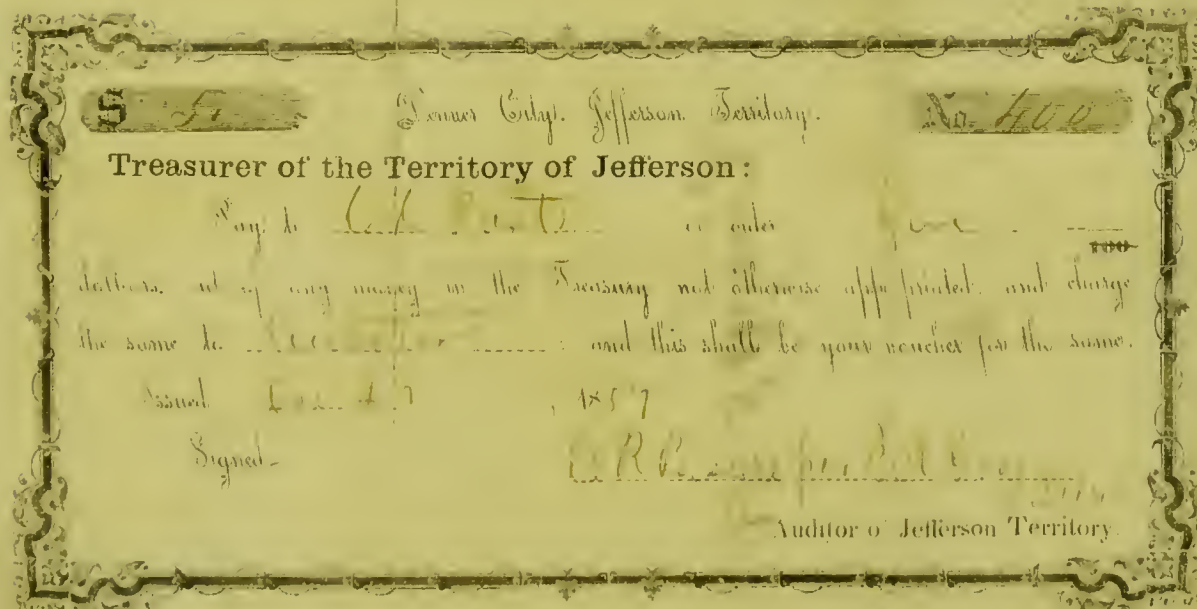
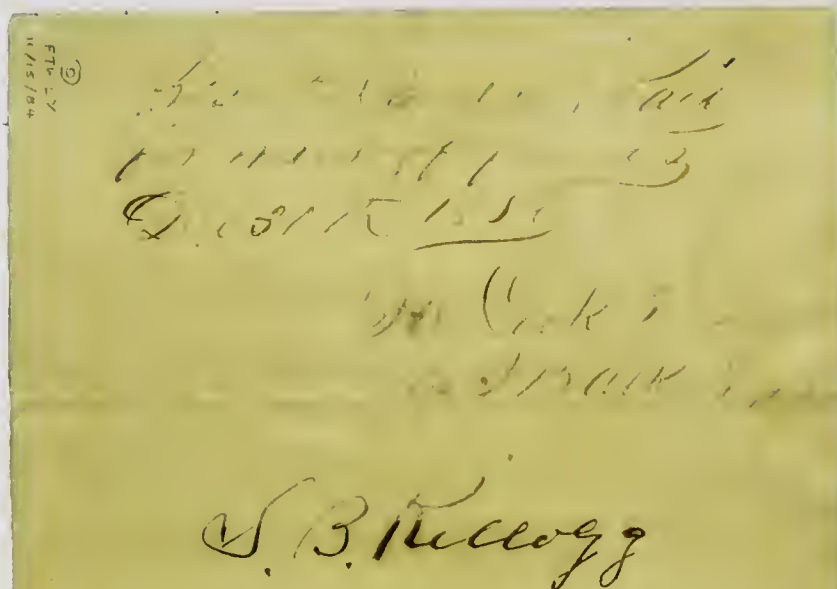
Presented and not paid
for want of funds received
G. W. Cook Treasurer
m. B. Atkins Supmt

\$25.00	Denver City, Jefferson Territory.	No. 272
Treasurer of the Territory of Jefferson:		
Pay to Jacob Librarian or order, twenty five		
dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and charge		100
the same to, auditor		
Issued Dec 19 th 1869		
Signed		C. W. B. B. B.
		Auditor of Jefferson Territory.

EXTREMELY RARE TERRITORY OF JEFFERSON \$5 WARRANT

From the H.O. Granberg Estate

- 3058 Treasurer of the Territory of Jefferson, Denver City, Jefferson Territory. \$5 [written]. December 29, 1859 [written]. Fine, restorations. Part printed form, fully accomplished, signed and verso endorsed. Uniface. Printed on brown laid paper. 195mm by 123mm. Part printed form with ornate four frame border with fancy corners. At the upper left, block for written denomination and at upper right serial number. Titles and text in the center with payee and denomination to be written into text. Texts, in six lines: "Treasurer of the Territory of Jefferson: / Pay to _____ or order _____ / 100 / dollars and of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and charge / the same to _____ and this shall be your voucher for the same. / Issued _____, 18____ / Signed." At the lower right "C.R. Bissell" signs with "G.A. Gray" as "Auditor of



Lot No. 3058

Jefferson Territory." Written serial No.400. Similar verso endorsement as the last: "Presented and not paid/for want of funds Dec.30th, 1859[?, or an oddly accomplished 1860]" and signed by G.[eorge] W. Cook as Treasurer. Immediately below is an additional countersignature of "S.B. Kellogg." Not in Durand or Mumey. Rarity 7 (1-5 known). A second example of this outstanding rarity and a signature variety type compared to the last. This second example was turned up by Dennis Forgue via the H.O. Granberg estate and was found in Granberg's house in Madison, Wisconsin. The Granberg family had lived in Denver in the time period these were issued. With the exception of these two pieces, we are not aware of any others offered in numismatic auctions in the past two decades. The date on the back seems odd as it is one day later than the emission date (there is enough wear to merit a year it seems). It may be that the writing is just odd and it actually reads "1860." \ Folded vertically in three with heavy handling. There are some minor splits that have been sealed and the upper left corner has been restored. The work was done at Barrows in Richmond with the circle pencil mark on the lower left corner with Ford's code and date.

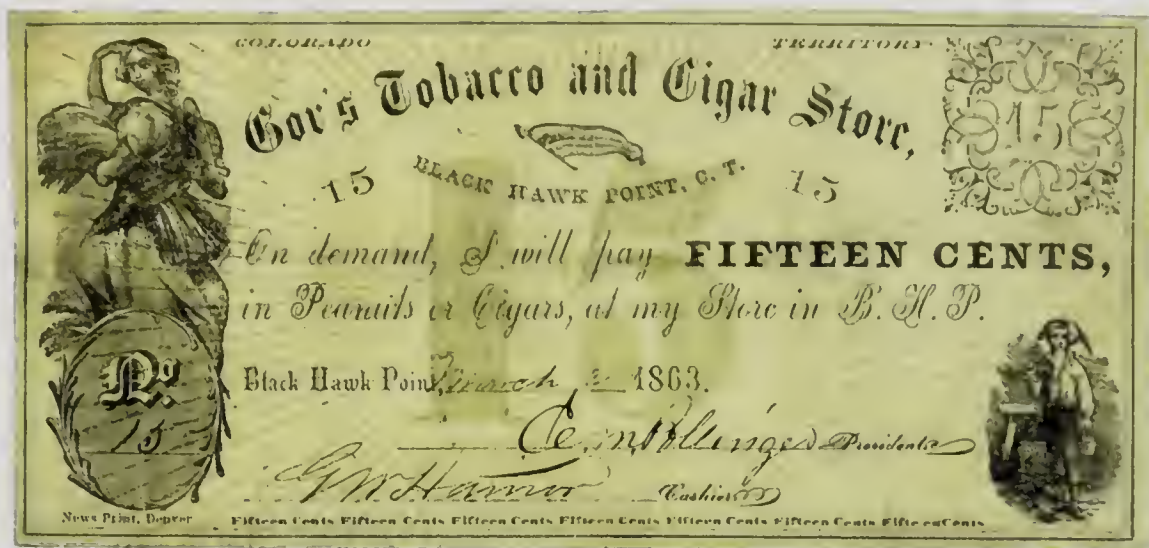
Ex Dennis Forgue, November 15, 1984; H.O. Granberg Estate.

COLORADO TERRITORIAL MERCHANT SCRIP

EXCESSIVELY RARE AND WELL TITLED BLACK HAWK POINT SCRIP NOTE

With an Extremely Early Colorado Local Imprint

The Nolie Mumey Plate Note and Considered Unique



Lot No. 3059

- 3059 Gov's Tobacco and Cigar Store, Black Hawk Point, C.T. Fifteen Cents. March 2, 1863. Fine to Very Fine. A combination private scrip/advertising note of high rarity. Printed on sturdy bond paper. Large format scrip, the approximate size of an eastern banknote. 174mm by 82mm. Lithographed on both sides with News Print, Denver imprint. The face with light olive green tint with large "15" counter in center and rays emanating from the center. At the left end, Ceres over the serial number block. Lower right, a small miner vignette. Title curved at the top with "COLORADO TERRITORY" near the top edge. Signed by Hiram J. Brendlinger as President and G.W. Harmon (?) as Cashier. The back with "wooden Indian" vignette, perpendicular to the face with ad text on incorporated barrel. Light green text with counters top and bottom with "GOV. POLLINGER'S" at top and "LEGAL TENDER" at bottom, separated by the vignette. Durand COT-1, listed as Rarity 7. Nolie Mumey (*Colorado Territorial Scrip*..., 1966), pages 57-59. **The Mumey Plate Note**, illustrated on a separate color card stored in the book's rear pocket. Written serial No.15. An eclectic, wonderfully thematic title and an **immense rarity**. This is one of those notes of which you might never see another. Once owned by Nolie Mumey and considered unique by him at the time of publication in 1966. The local imprint, "News Print, Denver" is extremely early and important. Please note that virtually all paper money used during the Colorado Territory's infancy was printed in East coast cities. The title is fabulous on a well named town. The dual Territorial designation is a bonus. The note is dated about a month prior to the store at Blake and 15th Streets burning down. The first we have encountered and in the Ford collection since 1987. It was part of a three note purchase of Mumey Plate notes with the three towns represented clustered in the same vicinity. This saw some circulation, more evident from the back which is a trifle dirty at the top and bottom (end to end in orientation with the face). The face is fairly clean and this is a handsome rarity. Difficult to estimate, but the \$1,000 that was eagerly paid for this in 1987 should indicate the great desirability of this note.

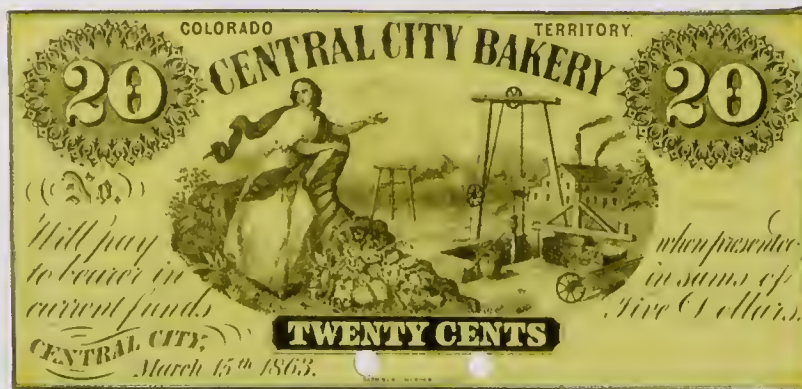
Ex Michael D. Heaston & Co., May 25, 1987; Nolie Mumey.

Hiram J. Brendlinger was originally from Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He traveled west twice with his second tour being this foray to the Pikes Peak gold mania in 1859. With his load of cigars picked up in Kansas and yoked to two oxen, he came to what eventually became West Denver, Auraria, to set up shop. Black Hawk Point was founded in 1860 and had a large smelting operation. Brendlinger himself became mayor of Denver in 1864 and was also a member of the lower house of the Territorial Legislature.



EXTREMELY RARE CENTRAL CITY BAKERY 20 CENTS REMAINDER

Likely the Mumey Plate Note



Lot No. 3060

- 3060 Central City Bakery, Central City, Colorado Territory. Twenty Cents. March 15, 1863. Almost Uncirculated, cancels. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Small format scrip. 118mm by 54mm. Lithographed with imprint of Lith. By Ed Mendel, Chicago. Vignette at the center, standing Plenty at left with water well to right, under the curved title. Counters in the upper corners. Signature space at the lower right. Durand COT-2 (per Mumey listing), listed as Rarity 7. Mumey, pages 71-81. Likely, the Mumey Plate Note as illustrated on page 73. Not signed or numbered. There are two punch hole cancels that align well with the plate note in Mumey and this could very well be the same piece. The Mumey Collection notes traded hands privately at least two decades ago and they appear to have landed mostly in two collections. This is a very desirable series with

complete "COLORADO TERRITORY" designation at the top edge. The "Bakery" was actually a provisions dealer to the miners in Central City. This is an **extremely rare issue** with three notes included in the Ford Collection. The series is much, much rarer than the C.A. Cook notes. It seems likely that there should be other denominations such as 10 Cents, 50 Cents etc. To our knowledge, they have not been encountered. Each note is Rarity 7 in our opinion and the two 25 Cents notes in this offering should be considered an exceptional opportunity. This 20 Cents remainder note might be unique or at worst High Rarity 7 (perhaps 2 or 3 known). Tightly trimmed on all four sides with mounting remnants on all four back corners. Those remnants stain through to the face of the note ever so slightly.

Pedigree unrecorded, likely Dr. Phillip Whitely.

EXTREMELY RARE CENTRAL CITY BAKERY 25 CENTS

Properly Signed and Issued—The Mumey Plate Note



Lot No. 3061

- 3061 Central City Bakery, Central City, Colorado Territory. Twenty Five Cents. March 15, 1863. Choice Very Fine. Signed and numbered, but different from above. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Small format scrip. 118mm by 54mm. Lithographed with imprint of Lith. By Ed Mendel, Chicago. Designs as the last. Vignette at the center, men unloading a wagon under the curved title. Counters in the upper corners. Signature space at the lower right. Durand COT-3 (per Mumey listing), listed as Rarity 7. Mumey, pages 71-81. **The Mumey Plate Note**, as illustrated on page 77. Signed by Roworth and Cannon at lower right. Written serial No. 1135 (in red ink). This note is considered fully signed

and properly issued by Nolie Mumey in his reference and we concur. It is **the only issued note from the series we have seen**. A second important piece from the three Colorado notes acquired by JJJF in 1987. The Roworth and Cannon scrip notes were necessary when the short supply of U.S. Fractional notes in circulation wore out and there were no small coins to be found in circulation. A beautiful example with a few folds seen from the back. Well margined on three sides, though a little closer at the left end. Quite a powerful note with the desirable full "COLORADO TERRITORY" designation at the top edge.

Ex Michael D. Heaston & Co., May 25, 1987; Nolie Mumey.

SECOND EXTREMELY RARE CENTRAL CITY BAKERY 25 CENTS NOTES

The Marckhoff Collection Note



Lot No. 3062

- 3062 Central City Bakery, Central City, Colorado Territory. Twenty Five Cents. March 15, 1863. **Very Fine.** Unissued remainder? Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Small format scrip. 118mm by 54mm. Lithographed with imprint of Lith. By Ed Mendel. Chicago. Vignette at the center, men unloading a wagon under the curved title. Counters in the upper corners. Signature space at the lower right. Durand COT-3. Mumey, pages 71-81. Signed in black pen "A. Wright, treas" with penned serial number 26,417. A second note, that is signed and numbered, but not by Roworth & Cannon. The character of this note seems to be that of a falsely filled in remainder note. The moderate circulation though appears rather legitimate and from the period. No matter what, another great rarity and missing from all major collections we surveyed for this catalogue. Multiple folds seen from the back. The face is quite pleasing to the eye. A tremendous issue on the Colorado Territory with complete designation engraved at the top edge.

Ex Fred Marckhoff Collection, August 25, 1956.

SUPERB CERRO, COLORADO FIVE CENTS SILVER BEARER NOTE ON THE ARIZONA MINING COMPANY

Formerly Part of the F.C.C. Boyd Collection



Lot No. 3063

- 3063 The Arizona Mining Co. Office or Store, Cerro, Colorado. Five Cents on Demand in Silver. Ca. Late 1860's to 1880's. **Very Fine.** Unusual size and diminutive format scrip note. Printed on bond paper. 60mm by 47mm. Printed on both sides, the face in black and the back in green. The face with "5" counter at the center, styled like a First Issue fractional back. The title is curved above with location at top. Obligation at the bottom. The green back is slightly off center. Typeset with larger and curved "VALE UN MEDIA DE PLATA" at top. Smaller text translates the face obligation and mine location. Unlisted in any resource we consulted. The survival rate for such a small paper "chit" had to be minuscule. **The only example we have ever seen.** In actuality, we have not seen another scrip note that compares with it in style. The period of issue may be as early as the 1860's—or late as the 1880's. The style suggests earlier and paper

notes were not totally despised by Colorado miners as they were by California miners. This ranks up the obsolete note "Richter" scale as one of the most spectacular scrip notes we have ever encountered. It has it all. The diminutive size and format are quite unusual. The face is a quasi-fractional mimic note of the First Issue. It is Western Territorial period, is related to two locations and it is English and Spanish. The pedigree is a "fun" one as Raymond gave this as a gift in 1956 to a young Mr. Ford with the note card "Ex FCCB." Fifty-one years ago, few (or none) could imagine what lofty price levels this might achieve in 2007. This note is quite charming in its simplicity and specialists who view this note will hopefully be impressed as well. Modest wear seen from the back with light soiling. The back color is slightly faded. **This might be irreplaceable and as such, is priceless.**

Ex Wayne Raymond; F.C.C. Boyd.

SUBERB QUARTET OF BANKING HOUSE OF C.A. COOK & CO. REMAINDER SCRIP NOTES

NEARLY THE COMPLETE DENOMINATION SET ON THE ISSUER

RARE C.A. COOK & CO. 10 CENTS REMAINDER NOTE



Lot No. 3064

3064 **Banking House of C.A. Cook & Co., Denver, C.T. Ten Cents. Ca.1861-1863. Almost Uncirculated, cancels.** Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. 155mm by 65mm. Finely lithographed with imprint Lith. Of Henry Siebert & Bros. 93 Fulton St. N.Y. Central green protector grill undertint with large "10" counter flanked by obverse and reverse of U.S. Seated Liberty dime coin vignette. Gothic title across the top left with vignette of hunter with rifle at lower left and *Liberty* and eagle vignette at upper right over "10" counter. "Denver, C.T." at the left just under the protector. Space for date and signatures at the lower right. Durand COT-5, listed as Rarity 7. Mumey, pages 3-30. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3760. The more accurate rarity rating on this type and series is Rarity 6 (6 to 10 known) and perhaps High Rarity 6 (closer to six or seven known). The note is unissued as are the vast majority known. We recall seeing only one signed note in the past twenty years on this title and did not fully research whether it was properly accomplished. This note has a lightly penciled "1862" on the date, but this might just be a lithographer's notation. The short lived nature of the issue and honesty of Charles A. Cook virtually assures us that no issued notes will be encountered in the future. The notes were essential for small change commercial needs in the 1861 and 1862 period. However, as local finance stabilized in 1863, the notes became less necessary. Cook and partner Jasper Sears redeemed the issue and even ran into their burning banking house building to retrieve the specie needed to redeem the outstanding notes. Cook, his partners, and his activities take up many pages in the Mumey book. He arrived in 1859 during the short Jefferson Territory period and saw great success as a banker, businessman and politician. Five small punch hole cancels along the bottom left. There is some modest handling seen at the right end. Trimmed rather tightly as often seen on the series. The lower left end is trimmed in slightly. There is a small piece of paper remnant at the back upper left corner. One of the hole cancels intersects the bottom margin.

Pedigree unrecorded.

ATTRACTIVE C. A. COOK & CO. 20 CENTS NOTE

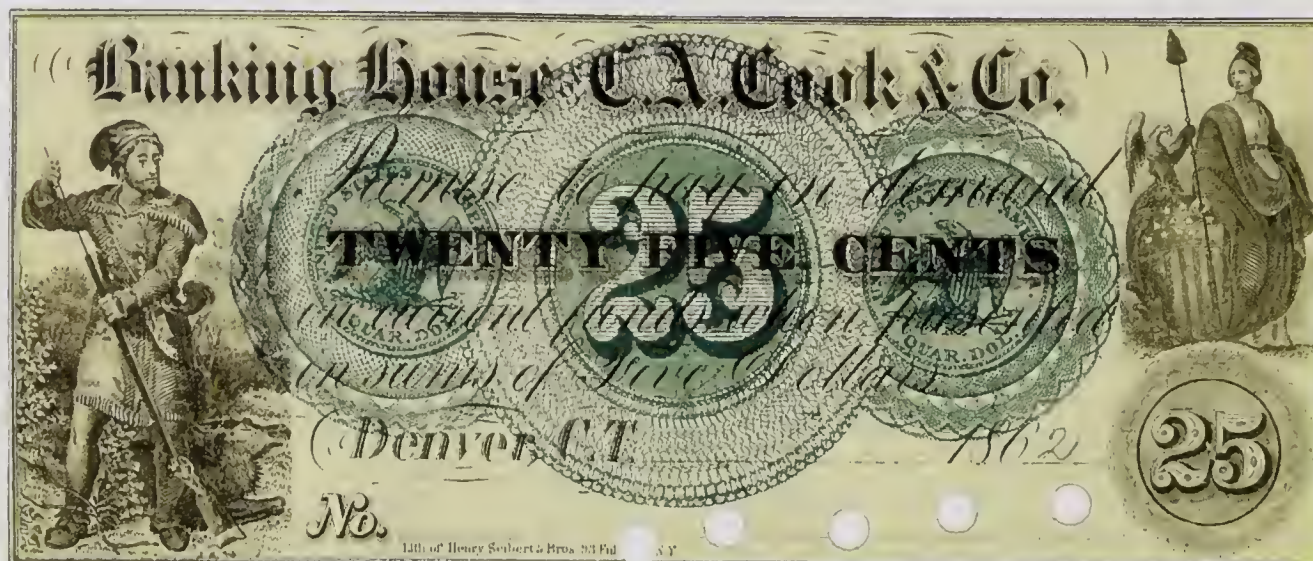


Lot No. 3065

- 3065 **Banking House of C.A. Cook & Co., Denver, C.T. Twenty Cents. Ca.1861-1863. Extremely Fine, cancels.** Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. 155mm by 65mm. Finely lithographed with imprint Lith. Of Henry Siebert & Bros. 93 Fulton St. N.Y. Central green protector grill undertint with large "20" counter flanked by ornate geometric circles. Gothic title across the top left. Vignette of *Justice* standing with *Music* seated at her feet at lower left. Girl carries wheat on her head at upper right over "20/CENTS" counter. "Denver, C.T." at the left just under the protector. Space for date and signatures at the lower right. Durand COT-6, listed as Rarity 7. Mume, pages 3-30. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3761. Like the previous, more accurately rated a Rarity 6 (6 to 10 known), but perhaps on the high side of the number and closer to six or seven known in private hands. This is the only known denomination without a coin vignette in the tint plate. The listed (per Mume's accounts from contemporary sources) \$1 note may also have been without a coin vignette due to size constraints of fitting in a dollar coin vignette. Lightly penciled "1862" in date space like the last. An attractive example of this rarity. The last offering was the recent July 2007 Memphis Sale by Smythe that offered a diverse selection of Colorado notes from the Schingoethe Collection (Herb Schingoethe was originally from Colorado). That 20 Cents note (along with a 10 Cents, 25 Cents, and 50 Cents) was the Mume Plate Note and was in the Schingoethe Collection for two decades. It is an anomaly that might never be repeated that four denominations of this great series trade hands at public sale in this short span. Like the last, there are five small punch hole cancels along the bottom right. Tightly trimmed as the last, with a light horizontal fold and light back corner mounting remnants. There is some other handling and the left cancel intersects the edge and clearly was punched in tandem with the previous 10 Cents note.

Pedigree unrecorded.

VERY CHOICE C.A. COOK & CO. 25 CENTS NOTE



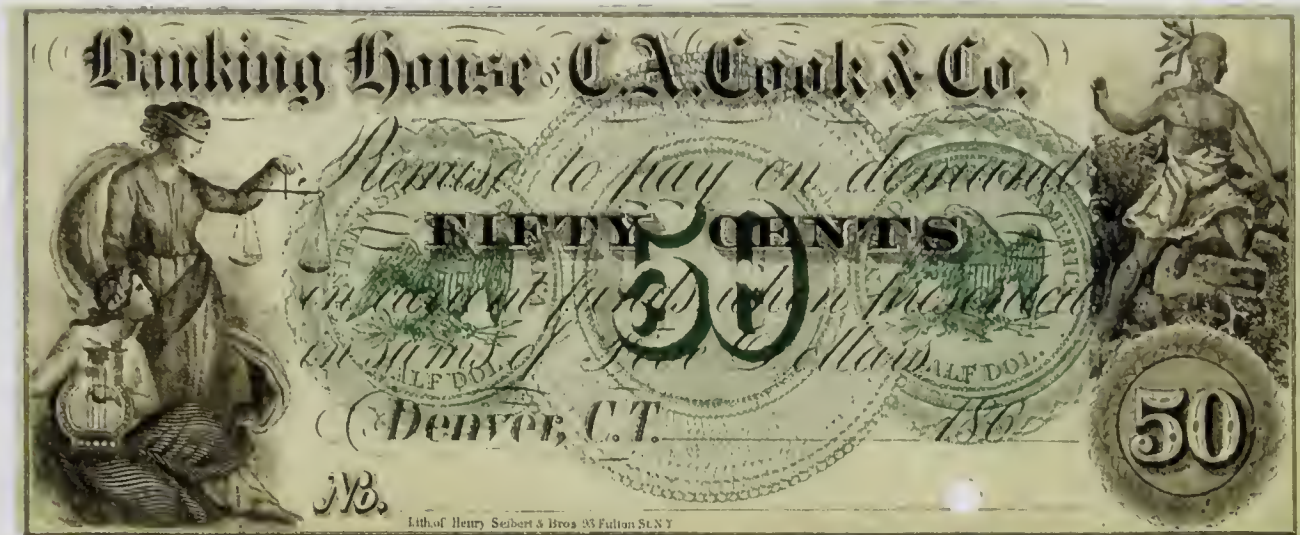
Lot No. 3066

- 3066 **Banking House of C.A. Cook & Co., Denver, C.T. Twenty Five Cents. Ca.1861-1863. Uncirculated, cancels.** Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. 155mm by 65mm. Finely lithographed with imprint Lith. Of Henry Siebert & Bros. 93 Fulton St. N.Y. Central green protector grill undertint with large "25" counter flanked by obverse and reverse of U.S. Seated Liberty quarter dollar coin vignette. Gothic title across the top left with vignette of hunter with rifle at lower left and *Liberty* and eagle vignette at upper right over "25" counter. "Denver, C.T." at the left just under the protector. Space for date and signatures at the lower right. Durand COT-7, listed as Rarity 7. Mumey, pages 3-30. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3762. Like the prior two denominations, the more accurate rarity rating on this type and series is Rarity 6 (6 to 10 known). High Rarity 6 though is more than logical as only major collections have included this impressive scrip series. This note also came with the above two notes with the identical arrangement of five small punch hole cancels along the bottom right with one touching the bottom edge. It is also penciled lightly "1862". This is a very bold example without folds displays only light handling. The trimming is very tight to the edges on all four sides. The Mumey Plate note sold in July 2007 brought \$9,775 in heated bidding. This issue and type has clearly established itself as one of the true classics in the Territorial note genre.

Pedigree unrecorded.

WELL PEDIGREED C.A. COOK & CO. 50 CENTS NOTE

From the F.C.C. Boyd Collection



Lot No. 3067

- 3067 Banking House of C.A. Cook & Co., Denver, C.T. Fifty Cents. Ca.1861-1863. Very Fine, cancels. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. 155mm by 65mm. Finely lithographed with imprint Lith. Of Henry Siebert & Bros. 93 Fulton St. N.Y. Central green protector grill undertint with large "50" counter flanked by obverse and reverse of U.S. Seated Liberty half dollar coin vignette. Gothic title across the top left. Vignette of *Justice* standing with *Music* seated at her feet at lower left. Indian brave vignette at upper right over "50" counter. "Denver, C.T." at the left just under the protector. Space for date and signatures at the lower right. Durand COT-8, listed as Rarity 7. Mumey, pages 3-30. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3763. Like the other denominations known, the more accurate rarity rating should be Rarity 6 (6 to 10 known) and towards the high side. This is the fourth denomination in this superb group. Eastern scrip notes of this style were considered junk in the Boyd collecting era, but a Colorado Territorial note was another matter and fit in nicely with the well regarded gold rush and gold coins of The West ably collected by the wealthy coin collectors of the that golden age. This is the highest denomination we have encountered. The rumored \$1 note on this issue is listed, but not described in the Durand Territorial book. This is a single punch hole remainder (as opposed to the above three five-hole cancel notes) and matches the Mumey Plate note just recently sold. Bright and vivid from the face, the note is rather handled with multiple bottom and left edge folds. The note has virtually complete margins on all sides which is a great plus.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, December 12, 1959.

VERY RARE QUINTET OF FORT LYON, COLORADO TERRITORY SUTLER'S CHECKS

VERY RARE FORT LYON SUTLER'S 10 CENTS CHECK

- 3068 Sutler's Check, Fort Lyon, Col. Ter. Ten Cents, Payable in Merchandise. Early 1860's. About Extremely Fine. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. 110mm by 61mm. Lithographed in blue and red without an imprint. Red "SUTLER'S CHECK" curved as an undertint in the center. Within a plain blue border frame, "GOOD FOR/TEN CENTS./PAYABLE IN MERCHANDISE" across center. At the top, "FORT LYON, COL. TER." in bold lettering, just below serial number space and part printed date "186_". At the bottom left, large block counter "10 Cts." Space to sign note at the lower left. Durand COT-11, listed as Rarity 7. Mumey, pages 105-122. Kenneth Keller US-SF010, listed as Rarity 7. (*Sutler Paper*



Lot No. 3068

Money, 1994). Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3780. This series is seen only in unissued form to our knowledge. This is the first of five different notes purchased as a group in 1964 from Charlie McSorley. McSorley was a leading dealer in Political Americana as well all numismatics. We have seen some notes from this series, but most of them have been individual notes and not sets or partial sets. This is from a very rare series of notes and should be full Rarity 7 (five or less known) or at worst low Rarity 7. Herb and Martha Schingoethe owned both Mumey plate notes and did not organize this issue into their Sutler note collection that was sold in 2006. Their 10 Cents note was sold in the Smythe July 2007 Memphis Sale as lot 3780 for \$5,175. That price likely reflects its true rarity rating. This is an attractive note with some heavier handling seen from the verso. Three of the margins are rather broad with the top being a bit closer in comparison.

Ex Charles H. McSorley, October 2, 1964.

Fort Lyon was in Bent County and named in 1861. It moved to a different location in 1866. Except for the extensive section in Nolie Mumey, there is very little information on the actual fort and its activities.

UNLISTED FORT LYON 15 CENTS SUTLER'S CHECK

- 3069 Sutler's Check, Fort Lyon, Col. Ter. Fifteen Cents, Payable in Merchandise. Early 1860's. Extremely Fine, foxing. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. 110mm by 58mm. Lithographed in blue and red without an imprint. The style and format as the 10 Cents note. Red "SUTLER'S CHECK" curved as an undertint in the center. Within a plain blue border frame, "GOOD FOR/FIFTEEN CENTS./PAYABLE IN MERCHANDISE" across center. At the top, "FORT LYON, COL. TER." in bold lettering, just below serial number space and part printed date "186_". At the bottom left, large block counter "15 Cts." Space to sign note at the lower left. Durand COT-Unlisted denomination. Mumey,



Lot No. 3069

pages 105-122. Keller US-SF015, an unlisted denomination. Like the prior note, the series seen only in unissued form to our knowledge. This is the second of five notes purchased as a group in 1964 from McSorley. More than likely a **Rarity 7 note (1 to 5 known)**. This denomination is not reported in the Durand or Keller references and might be a key piece for a complete denomination set. The wide side margins on these indicate a vertically aligned sheet. There might even be two types of sheets. A few light folds and handling. There are some patches of foxing at the left and right ends.

Ex Charles H. McSorley, October 2, 1964.

VERY RARE FORT LYON 50 CENTS SUTLER'S CHECK

- 3070 **Sutler's Check, Fort Lyon, Col. Ter. Fifty Cents, Payable in Merchandise. Early 1860's. Extremely Fine.** Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. 120mm by 60mm. Lithographed in blue and red without an imprint. The style and format as the 10 Cents and 15 Cents notes. Red "SUTLER'S CHECK" curved as an undertint in the center. Within a plain blue border frame, "GOOD FOR/FIFTY CENTS./PAYABLE IN MERCHANDISE" across center. The letters in the center are partially shaded. At the top, "FORT LYON, COL. TER." in bold lettering, just below serial number space and part printed date "186_". At the bottom left, large block counter "50 Cts." Space to sign note at the lower left. Durand COT-13, listed as Rarity 7. Mumey, pages 105-122. Keller US-SF050, an unlisted denomination. Like the prior notes, the series is seen unissued only. This is the third denomination of five notes purchased as a group in 1964 from McSorley that forms a nearly complete grouping. This is another very sharp looking note with distinctive lettering style in the center. This should be High Rarity 6 or perhaps Rarity 7. Being a sutler note with the "Ter." designation is quite desirable. There is a crease, two corner folds, and handling. The margins are wide on the bottom and ends.

Ex Charles H. McSorley, October 2, 1964.



Lot No. 3070

VERY RARE FORT LYON ONE DOLLAR SUTLER'S CHECK

- 3071 **Sutler's Check, Fort Lyon, Col. Ter. One Dollar, Payable in Merchandise. Early 1860's. About Extremely Fine.** Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. 110mm by 60mm. Lithographed in blue and red without an imprint. The style and format as the 10 Cents, 15 Cents, and 50 Cents notes. Red "SUTLER'S CHECK" curved as an undertint in the center. Within a plain blue border frame, "GOOD FOR/ONE DOLLAR./PAYABLE IN MERCHANDISE" across center. The letters in the center are partially shaded. At the top, "FORT LYON, COL. TER." in bold lettering, just below serial number space and part printed date "186_". At the bottom left, large block counter "\$1." Space to sign note at the lower left. Durand COT-14, listed as Rarity 7. Mumey, pages 105-122. Keller US-SF100, this an unlisted denomination. Like all the prior notes, the series is seen in unissued form only. This is the fourth denomination of five notes purchased as a group in 1964 from McSorley that forms a nearly complete grouping. Another more than likely Rarity 7 note and very attractive. Moderate handling folds and some rumpling. Bold colors and superb contrast.

Ex Charles H. McSorley, October 2, 1964.



Lot No. 3071

VERY RARE FORT LYON TWO DOLLARS SUTLER'S CHECK

- 3072 **Sutler's Check, Fort Lyon, Col. Ter. Two Dollars, Payable in Merchandise. Early 1860's. About Extremely Fine.** Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. 110mm by 60mm. Lithographed in blue and red without an imprint. The style and format as the previous denominations. Red "SUTLER'S CHECK" curved as an undertint in the center. Within a plain blue border frame, "GOOD FOR/TWO DOLLARS./PAYABLE IN MERCHANDISE" across center. The letters in the center are partially shaded. At the top, "FORT LYON, COL. TER." in bold lettering, just below serial number space and part printed date "186_". At the bottom left, large block counter "\$2." Space to sign note at the lower left. Durand COT-15 (based on the Mumey listing). listed as Rarity 7. Mumey, pages 105-122. Keller US-SF200, listed as Rarity 7. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3781. Like



Lot No. 3072

all the prior notes, the series is seen in unissued form only. This is the fifth and final denomination from the five note group purchased in 1964 from Charles McSorley, forming a nearly complete set. This High Rarity 6 or Low Rarity 7 note might be the largest denomination on the series. We have never seen a note from this issuer above Two Dollars. The Herb and Martha Schingoethe Two Dollars on this series (also a Mumey plate note) was sold in the Smythe July 2007 Memphis Sale as lot 3781 for \$4312.50. Moderate handling seen mainly from the back and some rumpling. The five denominations, except for one, match up very well with each other and combine two very important areas of obsolete paper currency: Sutler notes and Territorial notes. Another superb opportunity to participate in this bonanza of top notch numismatic Americana.

Ex Charles H. McSorley, October 2, 1964.

The two Keller listings are taken from the Mumey book and the plate pieces appear to be Xeroxes of the same.

POSSIBLY UNIQUE MISSOURI CITY, C.T. CIVIL WAR ERA SCRIP

The Mumey Plate and the Only Example Seen by Us

- 3073 **The Treasurer of the Consolidated Ditch Company, Missouri City, C.T. Ten Cents. Early 1860's. About Very Fine.** Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. 136mm by 60mm. Well done lithograph with imprint of Lith. A. Hageboeck, Davenport, Iowa at the far right, concealed in the tint (not mentioned in Mumey). A fine green pattern tint covers the right three quarters of the note with a "10" outlined protector in white. At the left is a farmer with a long scythe and at the upper right Ceres. Curved titles across the top



Lot No. 3073

center, the denomination in a block below and "Missouri City, C.T." at lower left. Date to be finished adjacent engraved "186_". Durand COT-16, listed as Rarity 7 (source per Mumey listing). Nolie Mumey, pages 51-53. **The Mumey Plate Note**, illustrated on page 53. This is yet another legendary note in our opinion and was certainly a great treasure from the Nolie Mumey Collection. When he published his book, he considered it unique and **we have never seen another like it.** When we first prepared this Ford Sale for cataloguing, this was one of many notes that impressed us greatly. Now that a great majority of the Western notes from the Schingoethe Collection have apparently been auctioned, the incredible Rarity 7 notes of the field should now stand up and pronounce themselves as the royalty they so richly deserve. This note is certainly in the upper echelon and is the last of the three notes acquired by Mr. Ford in a 1987 transaction with bookseller Heaston. Appropriately, the three towns that issued these notes, Black Hawk Point, Central City, and Missouri City were clustered near each other. The issue itself was well produced in Iowa and brought out to Colorado for use. The mining town itself is now a ghost town and nothing is known of the note issue. Bright with excellent color. This remainder is rumpled uniformly and this is seen from the back. Distinctive and of the highest rarity. Only one elite collector can land this prize note that boasts both pedigree and panache.

Ex Michael D. Heaston & Co., May 25, 1987; Nolie Mumey.

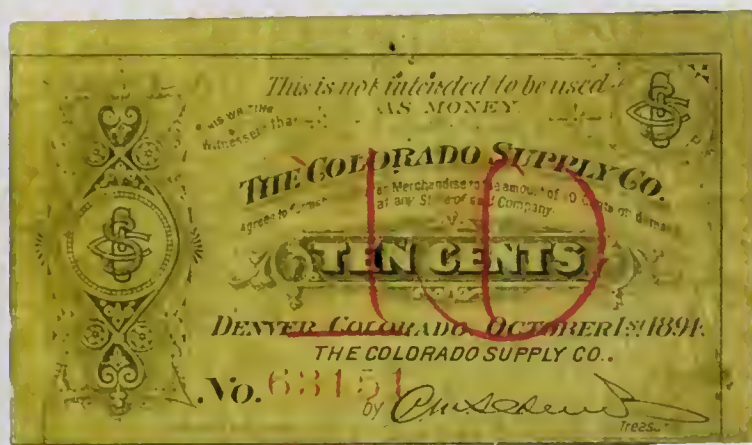
The printer's most known issue is the second series notes for J.C. Washburn in Davenport, Iowa.

COLORADO STATEHOOD PERIOD STORE AND COMPANY SCRIP

The need for small change and paper money was often influenced by economic boom activity and financial panic situations. In the East, panics seemed to create the most paper money issues. In the West it was the opposite. Boom situations often spurred special paper money issues by company stores, mines, and other firms in order to pay workers and meet the local needs when there wasn't even enough Federal paper currency in circulation to soothe demand. The following notes are part of an interesting genre of American paper scrip that filled a need and were clearly well accepted (or they had to be accepted) based on the ratio of extremely worn notes known versus their overall rarity. With the exception of a few companies, the majority of the note issues that

fall in the late 1880's to early 1900's period (from 1885 to 1910 or so) are very rare to nearly unique. Notes of these style have the engraved designation "Not intended to be used as money" (so, what were these then? Snow cone makers or some other Arnold S-like line from True Lies?) on them. The most issuers of this style are encountered on Colorado, but notes on New Mexico, Montana, and Oklahoma are also seen. It is obvious that the majority were redeemed with other instruments at some point. The heavy wear on many is certainly evidence they were used as money. Though they have not been as well collected as the Territorial period notes, these statehood issue pieces are quite charming and many are quite rare.

EARLY SERIES COLORADO SUPPLY CO. STORE SCRIP



Lot No. 3074

- 3074 The Colorado Supply Company, Denver, Colorado. Ten Cents. October 1, 1894. Very Good. Printed on (once glossy) yellow bond paper. 90mm by 50mm. Lithographed on both sides with imprint of Western B. N. Co., Chicago. Printed in blue on both sides with red protector "10" in center. Curved title across top center with ornate pattern and interwoven logo at left. With the designation "This is not intended to be used as Money" at top. Engraved signature and machine serial number. The back with red "10" between "GOOD FOR/IN MERCHANDISE," the four corners with ornate scrolls. No. 63151. The most prolific of these store scrip issuers in this statehood period. They had numerous issues and probably issued well over 100,000 notes. The "Not intended..." designation was to thwart the government, but these notes circulated extensively and were mostly redeemed. The earlier series are scarcer on this title. Note that this early 1894 issue was just after the 1893 financial panic. This is a fairly nice note on this often wretched condition series. Mostly solid with a large cluster of pinholes. Fairly bright for the technical grade.

Ex Coen-Messer, October 19, 1965.

This was a cute local purchase by J-JF, though he did pay up for it in 1965 standards. Their shop was four minutes from Stack's if you hit the light on 57th or "jaywalked" effectively.

HIGH-GRADE COLORADO SUPPLY CO. 5 CENTS



Lot No. 3075

- 3075 The Colorado Supply Company, Denver, Colorado. Five Cents. September 1, 1907. About Extremely Fine. Printed on glossy light yellow bond paper. 90mm by 52mm. Lithographed on both sides with imprint of Western Bank Note Company, Chicago. Printed in blue on both sides with red protector "5" in center. "FIVE CENTS" across center flanked by logos, the title curved above. With the designation "This is not intended to be used as Money" along the top. Engraved signature and machine serial number. The back with red "5" between "GOOD FOR/IN MERCHANDISE," the four corners with ornate scrolls. No.14009. A choice example from this most prolific of store scrip issuers in the early statehood period. This note lands within another panic era when clearing house notes were issued to prevent bank failures. Most notes seen of this type are in wretched grade. This is Choice for any Colorado scrip of this period. There are a few folds and a very slight stain at the upper left edge. These are not as well appreciated as they should be, but the Schingoethe notes in the July 2007 Memphis Sale showed renewed life with many excellent results. This is a tremendous series to collect with much upward potential.

Ex Kenneth W. Hulbert, October 5, 1963.

LARGE FORMAT WESTERN TRADING & SUPPLY CO. SCRIP

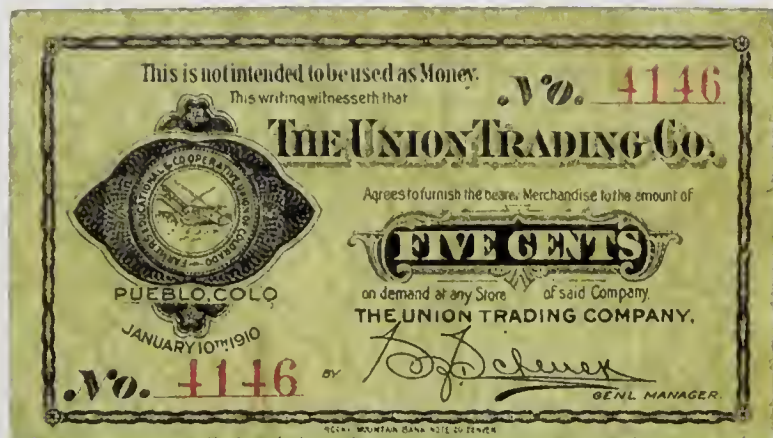


Lot No. 3076

- 3076 Western Trading & Supply Co., Denver, Colorado. One Dollar. Ca. 1900. Very Good. Printed on buff paper. Larger, banknote size format. 183mm by 80mm. Lithographed on both sides with imprint of Gast St. Louis. At the upper left, *Liberty* standing with spear leaning column. Titles at the top with the note obligation "Pay the bearer in Merchandise at the Counter." Engraved signature lower left and machine serial number in red. Red stamping at lower right. The blue printed back with ornate pattern and large "1/DOLLAR" interwoven counter in center. No. A[series?] 1239. A scarcer series on Colorado, most notes on the series should fall in the Rarity 6 class with this being slightly above average in grade. Superior to the Schingoethe July 2007: Lot 3776 note (at \$1,100). This is a mostly solid note and not heavily soiled as is diagnostic to the series. A tear into the top edge and some internal fold voids. The back with four corner hinge remnants.

Pedigree unrecorded.

VERY RARE UNION TRADING COMPANY FIVE CENTS

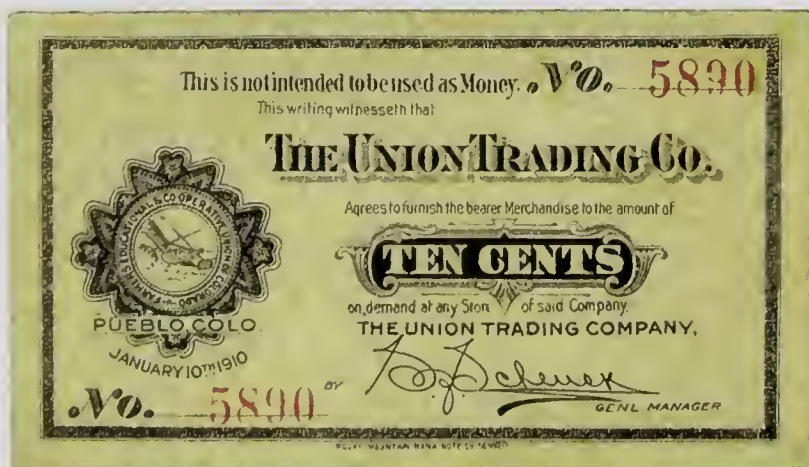


Lot No. 3077

- 3077 The Union Trading Company, Pueblo, Colo. Five Cents. January 10, 1910. Fine to Very Fine. Printed on glossy, light lime green paper. Small format note. 90mm by 50mm. Lithographed on both sides with imprint of Rocky Mountain Bank Note Company Denver. Printed in blue on both sides. Title above "FIVE CENTS," across center flanked with logo at the left. With the designation "This is not intended to be used as Money" along the top. Engraved signature and machine serial number. The back with red "5" splitting "GOOD FOR IN MERCHANDISE" statement. No.4146. This and the next three notes are the first we have seen on the issuer. A rarer city and issuer for this scrip style. This is the first of four rarities obtained as a set in 1965. This Pueblo issuer was not in the 2007 Memphis Schingoethe Colorado offering and is much rarer than the Herman Schloss issues on Pueblo. Delightful grade for this great rarity. Some minor soiling, but overall rather bright.

Pedigree unrecorded.

BOLD UNION TRADING COMPANY OF PUEBLO TEN CENTS

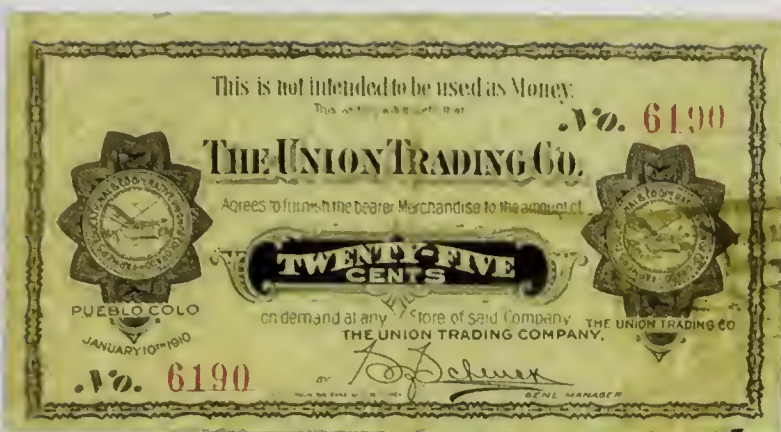


Lot No. 3078

- 3078 The Union Trading Company, Pueblo, Colo. Ten Cents. January 10, 1910. Very Fine. Printed on glossy, light lime green paper. Small format note, but slightly larger than last. 95mm by 55mm. Lithographed on both sides with imprint of Rocky Mountain Bank Note Company Denver. Printed in blue on both sides. Style similar to the 5 Cents. Title above, "TEN CENTS" across center flanked with logo at the left. With the designation "This is not intended to be used as Money" along the top. Engraved signature and machine serial number. The back with red "10" splitting "GOOD FOR IN MERCHANDISE" statement. Text within ornate scroll work. No.5890. A second note from this rarer city and issuer, obtained as part of a set in 1965. This is top grade for any note of this genre. Better than Very Fine is more than accurate for this very rare note.

Pedigree unrecorded.

VERY RARE UNION TRADING COMPANY 25 CENTS



Lot No. 3079

- 3079 The Union Trading Company, Pueblo, Colo. Twenty-Five Cents. January 10, 1910. Fine to Very Fine. Printed on glossy, light lime green paper. Medium format note. 120mm by 65mm. Lithographed on both sides with imprint of Rocky Mountain Bank Note Company Denver. Printed in blue on both sides. Logos flank the title and "TWENTY-FIVE/CENTS." The designation "This is not intended to be used as Money" is at the top. Engraved signature and machine serial number. The back with red "25" splitting "GOOD FOR IN MERCHANDISE" statement. Text within ornate scroll work. No.6190. A third note in a larger size format from this rare city and issuer. Mostly bright with some soiling. There is a nick off the lower right margin and the back has two top mounting hinges.

Pedigree unrecorded.

LARGER FORMAT UNION TRADING COMPANY 50 CENTS NOTE



Lot No. 3080

- 3080 The Union Trading Company, Pueblo, Colo. Fifty Cents. January 10, 1910. Fine to Very Fine. Printed on glossy, light lime green paper. Medium format note, larger than previous type. 140mm by 70mm. Lithographed on both sides with imprint of Rocky Mountain Bank Note Company Denver. Printed in blue on both sides. Similar in style to the last, but larger with logos flanking the title and "FIFTY CENTS" across. The designation "This is not intended to be used as Money" is at the top. Engraved signature and machine serial number. The back with red "50" splitting "GOOD FOR IN MERCHANDISE" statement. Text within ornate scroll work. No.7810. The fourth and final note from this rarer city and issuer obtained over 40 years ago. This certainly came with the last note as there are also two back mounting hinges. Moderate wear and even surface soiling. We emphasize the superior grade and the great rarity of this series. All four notes from this title are well matched and likely kept together for decades.

Pedigree unrecorded.

VERY RARE PINON SUPPLY CO. TEN CENTS NOTE



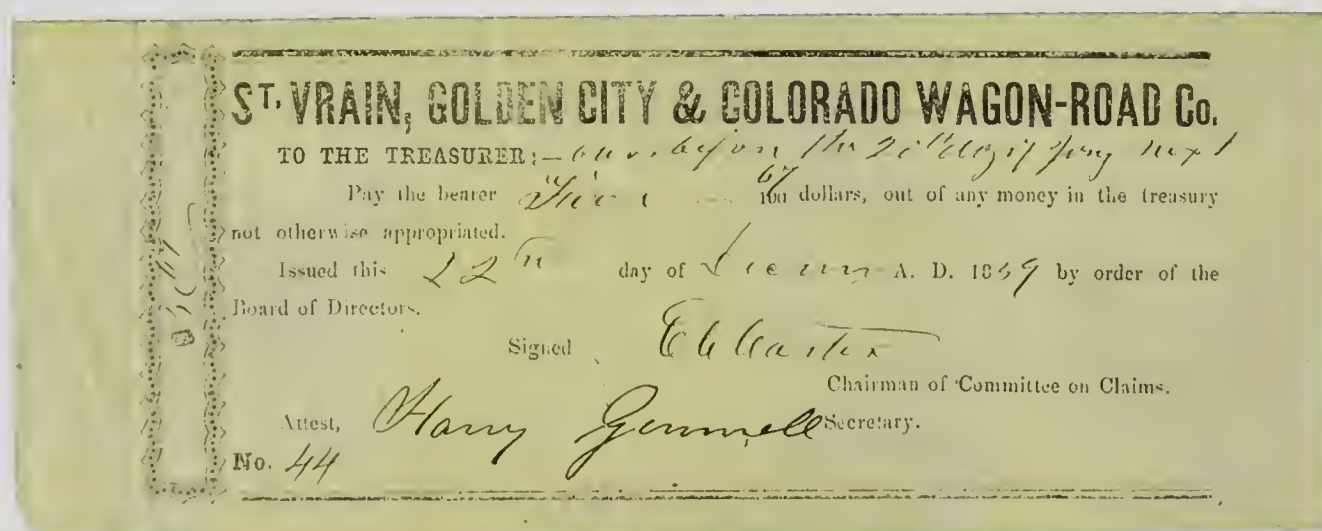
Lot No. 3081

- 3081 **The Pinon Supply Company, Walsenburg, Colorado. Ten Cents. Ca. 1890's-1900's. Good, Impaired.** Printed on bond paper. 100mm by 53mm. Lithographed on both sides with imprint of Gast Bank Note Co. St. Louis. Printed in blue on both sides with red protector "10" in center. Ornately fonted title across top center with *Justice* standing at left. The designation "This is not intended to be used as Money" at top in small text. Engraved signature and machine serial number. The back with "10" counter and "GOOD FOR IN MERCHANDISE" in circle, set upon a blue pattern back. No.18684. This is a **very rare town and issuer**. The only other example we have seen was the Schingoethe July 2007 Sale: Lot 3784. That was higher grade. The note is Very Good or so in paper quality, but a long corner is shaved off the left. This is more than a filler though due to rarity.

Ex Al Hoch, November 22, 1965.

MISCELLANEOUS COLORADO NOTES

HISTORIC AND EXTREMELY RARE TERRITORY OF JEFFERSON PERIOD BEARER NOTE



Lot No. 3082

- 3082 **Treasurer of the St. Vrain, Golden City & Colorado Wagon-Road Co. Bearer Note for \$5.67 [written]. December 22, 1859. Fine to Very Fine.** Uniface. Printed on blue bond paper. Part printed form in black typeset, without imprint. Possibly printed in Kansas. Bold face title across the top and obligation in five lines: "TO THE TREASURER: on or before the 20th day of Jan'y next/Pay the bearer 'Five 67/100 dollars out of any money in the treasury/not otherwise appropriated,/Issued this '22nd' day of 'December' A.D. 18'59' by order of the/Board of Directors." Below right, "Signed" by the "Chairman of Committee on Claims." And with "Attest," signed at lower left. Written No.44. At the left end, fancy cartouche with "\$" and written "5.67." At first glance, interesting and more innocent on the surface than first apparent. However, this is a fabulous part printed form from the short Territory of Jefferson period. There was no local printer

to do this work, so the form was printed elsewhere and the style is very Kansas in character. At the time the Territory of Jefferson Auditor's forms were being emitted as loan forms to a specific payee, this instrument was issued simultaneously and in all likelihood was lost and not redeemed. This note was a "Bearer" note and the books of the company would have been quite specific who had them, despite no payee name. The verso is endorsed on the corner in pen "Entered on/Cash book." There are no other endorsements on the verso or face. **Excessively rare and the first we have seen.** An absolutely charming and historical bearer note. Old wallet folds and handling with the mentioned pen notation. Four corner back hinges and very old penciled price of "1.00" which would be a great sum for a check-like item long ago. Clearly, it was recognized long ago for its rarity and history contained.

Pedigree unrecorded.

ENIGMATIC 1860 DATED CLARK, GRUBER & COMPANY
"PIKES PEAK GOLD" NOTE

The Only Example We Have Seen



Lot No. 3083

- 3083 Clark, Gruber & Company, Denver, Territory of Jefferson. 5 Dollars "Pikes Peak Gold." 1860. Very Fine. Printed on bond paper. 125mm by 62mm. Lithographed crudely on both sides in olive green. Within fancy green frame, title "Clark, Gruber & Company," center "TERRITORY OF JEFFERSON", with "Denver" lower left and "1860" lower right. The back has a similar frame with boldly printed "PIKES PEAK GOLD" and the denomination at the lower left and lower formatted "5/Dollars." In the center is a diamond shaped logo with Phoenix at the top and the letter "A," "S," and "C" outlined in white. The paper is solid with moderate handling and folds. There is a left central patch of staining. **An enigmatic piece and the first we have seen.** Unlisted and unpublished to our knowledge. This is an unusual piece to say the least. We have searched many resources with nothing tangible turned up. None of the early (1860, 1866) histories of Denver or Jefferson Territory mention anything about Clark, Gruber & Co. beyond what we already know, that the company struck gold coins and was later taken over by the U.S. Mint. They also emitted \$5 engraved demand notes such as the proof we sold in Ford Part VIII. There's no mention of Pikes Peak style gold notes like the one offered here. The company bought three lots in Denver in January, 1860 and they were coining gold by July. The Pikes Peak note in question looks rather crude, especially compared to the more "normal" notes on this company emitted

from Fort Leavenworth. It is possible that the Pikes Peak gold notes were the first currency from the firm or interim certificates. However, we find no listings for a printer in Denver nor even for a newspaper, so that's a problem, but otherwise the Pikes Peak \$5 note looks "local" to us and not "polished" like a back east company might make. It's stained, which often makes a collector feel more at ease. Overall, the typography doesn't look especially recent, although the "TERRITORY OF JEFFERSON" designation looks like a 1930's style font to us and another noted specialist we consulted concurs. If the note is a concoction, we wonder why it says it's from the "Territory of Jefferson," which no one has heard of unless he's some sort of a "history geek." As numismatic cataloguers for multiple decades, few in our office knew even a few facts about this short lived designation. There were several businesses that used the Pikes Peak name. In regards to the logo and initials, we can't find any relevant reference to anything named "ACS" or "ASC," nor anything that may relate to the significance of a phoenix logo in Denver in 1860. It may be a printer's mark. This is certainly a conversation starter (or ender depending your side of the issue) and certainly a debatable piece. It carries a published pedigree for the first time, but little in the way of concrete answers.

Pedigree unrecorded.

VERY RARE DENVER BUSINESS COLLEGE NOTE



Lot No. 3084

- 3084 National College Bank, Denver, Colorado. Ten Cents on Demand in School Funds. Ca. 1870's-1880's. Choice Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Small format, size and style of a Fourth Issue Fractional Currency note. 105mm by 52mm. Lithographed without an imprint. There is a light green undertint in the center. Within a fancy edged frame, there are two girls in a circle at the left. Titles across the center with "FRACTIONAL/CURRENCY" above in two fonts. Unlisted Type and Series in Herb and Martha Schingoethe (*College Currency Money for Business Training*, 1993). There are virtually no college training notes on Colorado. This is most likely from the early statehood period (1876-1880, note there is no "C.T." which was well used). More than likely, Rarity 7. The Schingoethe Collection of College Notes, the most comprehensive of all time (and likely forever), only had one Colorado note in the core collection, from a state beloved by Herb as his former home before moving to Aurora, Illinois. This is also fabulous fractional currency mimic note as well. A few light folds and minor rumpling, but bright from the face.

Ex Fritz Weber, November 7, 1970.

RARE GOLD BOULDER MERCHANDISE SCRIP



Lot No. 3085

- 3085 Gold Boulder Mining Co, Gold Boulder, [Colorado]. \$1.50 in Merchandise in Store. March 31, 1906. Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on yellow bond paper. Medium format, voucher style scrip note. 102mm by 65mm. Black typeset without imprint, title at top with city and part printed "190_", the date and payee to be written in. At the top a line of "5"s and on the bottom "25"s and "10"s. These would be punched as a denomination protection device. Machine serial No.55. Fully accomplished with payee and signature. Stamped in violet ink on the verso as "PAID." This particular style is seen on several western states.

Pedigree unrecorded.

SERIES TYPE PAIR OF
DENVER LABOR EXCHANGE NOTES



Lot No. 3086

- 3086 Labor Exchange, Branch No. 158, Denver, Colo. Pair of Different Series "Tenth" Unit in "Labor or Product of Labor" Notes. 1/10 Unit. Red dated "1896." Printed on rag paper. Small format note. 135mm by 60mm. Lithographed on two sides with imprint of T.B. Eng. Co. K.C. Brown face with globe at "REST" in center and title "Labor Exchange" curved over it, slogans to the left and "TENTH" at far left. Upper right "1/10" counter and space for signatures lower right. The back in green with the train of "Progress" and "Plenty" stopped at the flimsy banner-like "Legal Tender Toll Gate," each end panel with "TENTH." Fine, a bit soiled. No. 26. This is a scarcer series than the later type; 1/10 Unit. Red dated "1897." Printed on bond paper. left edge perforated (from a coupon book?). Small format note. 132mm by 56mm. General style similar to last, lithographed on two sides without imprint. Brown face with smaller globe at center and title "Labor Exchange" curved over it. *Justice* to the left and "TENTH" at far left. Upper right "1/10" counter and space for signatures lower right. The back in green with the train of "Progress" and "Plenty" stopped at the

broken marble edifice "Legal Tender Toll Gate." each end panel with "TENTH." This second type is a bit more stylish than last. Left end perforated. Fine to Very Fine. No. 1509. These notes were specially made stock notes with the Branch No. and date stamped in red. This is one of the most often seen branches from this political-labor type scrip. It is not money, but "labor payable scrip." The second type has a bag of silver at the foot of the broken gate on the back and this relates to the Bryan and Free Silver movement. Both represent the genre well. (Total: 2 pieces).

Pedigree unrecorded.

The Labor Exchange notes are part of large series issued from 1890 to about 1900. The movement was a Utopian idea created by G.B. deBernardi, an Italian from Kansas City. His view was creating "money" based on labor in times when money was tight, but labor was plentiful. An individual would make a deposit of items created or bought through their labor and received these certificates. They were to be redeemable later for cash from the eventual sale of what was deposited and then resold on the open market. By 1898, the idea was basically abandoned.

TRIO OF 1897 DENVER
LABOR EXCHANGE DENOMINATIONS



Lot No. 3087

- 3087 Labor Exchange, Branch No. 158, Denver, Colo. Trio of 1897 Series "Labor or Product of Labor" Payable Notes. All are red dated "1897." Printed on bond paper in two sizes, perforated at the left ends. All are lithographed on two sides without imprint. Brown face with smaller globe, at "REST," at center and title "Labor Exchange" curved over it, *Justice* to the left and denomination spelled at far left. Upper right numerical counter and space for signatures lower right. The back in green with the train of "Progress" and "Plenty" stopped at the broken marble edifice "Legal Tender Toll Gate," each end panel with denominations. **5/100 Unit**. Small format note. No.1258. Choice Very Fine; **1/10 Unit**. Small format note. No.663. Very Fine. Bright on face, but crease soiling on back; **1 or One Unit**. Large format note. 177mm by 78mm. No.1663. These are much scarcer than the smaller format note. Very Fine. The first two are ink stamped on bottom margin "1448 Champa St." Well matched and attractive trio of Labor Exchange classics. (Total: 3 pieces).

Pedigree unrecorded.

SECOND 1897 DENVER LABOR EXCHANGE TRIO

- 3088 Labor Exchange, Branch No. 158, Denver, Colo. Trio of 1897 Series "Labor or Product of Labor" Payable Notes. A second group of identical types with paper, sizes and design styles as last. All are red dated "1897." **5/100 Unit**. Small format note. No.865. Fine to Very Fine. Back with dealer's ink stamping; **1/10 Unit**. Small format note. No.330. Fine to Very Fine; **1 or One Unit**. Large format note. 177mm by 78mm. No.1940. About Very Fine. Small "1448 Champa St" ink stamp on face like last lot. Another well matched and attractive trio of notes. (Total: 3 pieces).

Pedigree unrecorded.

DAKOTA TERRITORY

EXTREMELY RARE DAKOTA TERRITORY GOLD DUST PAYABLE NOTE

Fully Signed and Issued



Lot No. 3089

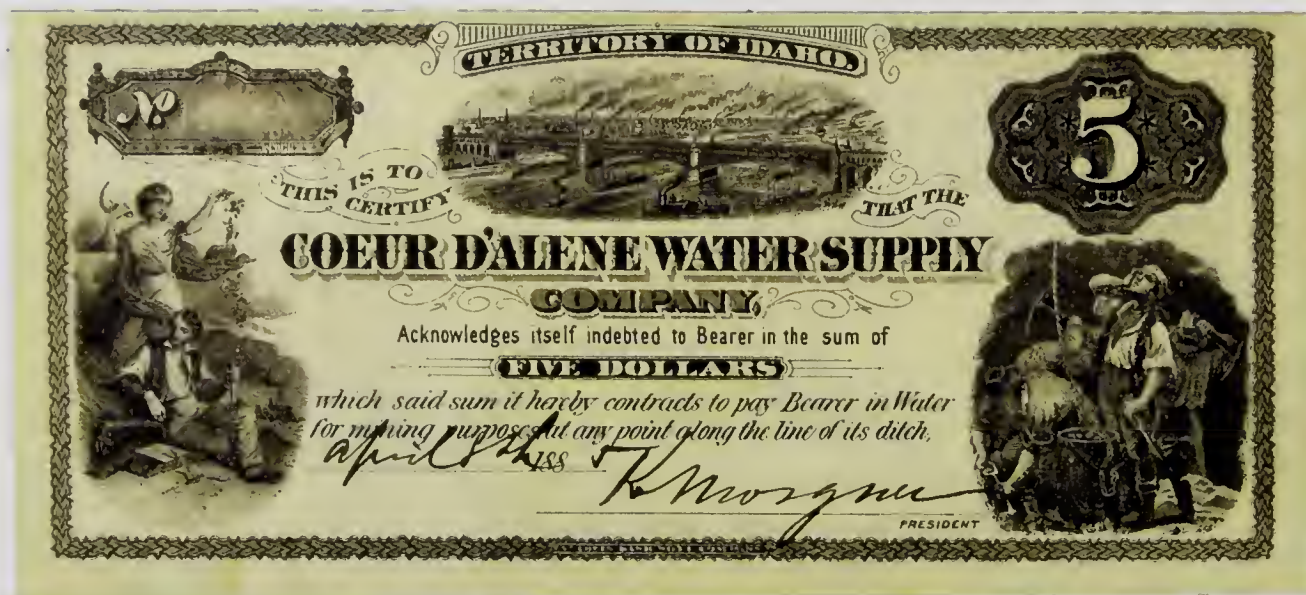
- 3089 Dorr, Heffleman, Manager. [payable at] First Central Bank, Central City, Territory of Dakota, Black Hills. One Dollar in Gold Dust at \$18 per Ounce. 1877. About Fine. Printed on bond paper. Banknote size and style scrip. 187mm by 78mm. Lithographed on two sides with imprint of The Milwaukee Litho. and Engr. Co. Across the face there is a light golden tint plate with rays emanating from the center medallion with a "1" counter in the center. At the left end, three miners at work over serial block. Above, engraved "Dorr Heffleman, Manager." Date to right of vignette, perpendicular to the titles and city across the top. Curved denomination "ONE DOLLAR" curved above "IN GOLD DUST AT \$18. PER OUNCE." "TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, BLACK HILLS." at the top edge. The green back with central cartouche with text "REDEEMABLE IN/Amounts of 1/2 an ounce in /GOLD DUST/at \$18.00 per ounce." Flanked by green counters. Bank title at top and city and territorial designation at bottom. Ink stamped serial No.82. Signed by Dorr Heffleman in black ink at the bottom right. Durand DKT-1, listed as Rarity 7. One of the great rarities in the Territorial Note field and one of very few Dakota pieces we have seen or catalogued. The great rarity, unusual style, and gold dust payable provisions

make this an exceptionally interesting issue. With the exception of the Durand plate note sold in November 1994 (Smythe PCDA Sale #131: Lot 1004) and again in July 2006 (Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1848) and a very low grade example we saw privately many years ago, this is the only other we can firmly report. The present example should be the rumored 1976 note that traded hands at \$2,000 that is referenced on page 186 of the July 2006 Smythe catalogue. As such, **it is a true Rarity 7 note** and an important type. Unlike the superb condition Durand-Schingoethe note, **this is properly signed and issued.** The ink stampings used on the date and serial match and are proper character. The note certainly projects great character and still has enough condition to make it quite appealing. Multiple folds and some moderate soiling on both sides. The margins are ample with left being quite wide. The signature is boldly accomplished. The Durand-Schingoethe remainder fetched \$7,475 in July 2006. Though the grade is less, it is not hard to argue the significance and perhaps greater desirability of this fully issued One Dollar note that circulated among those dusty miners and frontiersman in the Black Hills of the Dakota Territory.

Ex Cy Pherson, April 15, 1976; supposedly from two brothers in Iowa

IDAHO TERRITORY

IDAHO TERRITORY 5 DOLLARS "IN WATER" SCRIP NOTE



Lot No. 3090

- 3090 Coeur d'Alene Water Supply Company, Territory of Idaho. Five Dollars "pay Bearer in Water." April 8, 1885. Choice Almost Uncirculated. Printed on white bond paper. Banknote size and style scrip. 190mm by 86mm. Lithographed with imprint St. Louis Bank Note Company in the bottom lathe. Above the title and obligation "...it hereby contracts to pay Bearer in Water for mining purposes at any point along the line of its ditch," is a vignette of the St. Louis Bridge (from stock dies of imprint) crossing the Mississippi. At the top is "TERRITORY OF IDAHO" on banner. At the left end, Ceres drops garland on seated mechanic. At the lower right corner, water well digger yells for a bucket to be dragged upward. Embossed company seal at the upper left. Not numbered, but dated and signed in heavy pen. Durand IDT-1, listed as Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Similar to Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1850. This issuer is seen more frequently than a Rarity 6 note and is a low Rarity 5 item (11-25 known) in our opinion. This is an interesting, popular type and obligation, that is payable in water. There is some very minor handling only, otherwise virtually as issued.

Ex Norman Shultz, September, 1959.

EXCEPTIONAL GRANITE CREEK, I.T.
25 CENTS FRACTIONAL CURRENCY MIMIC SCRIP RARITY



Lot No. 3091

- 3091 Alex. Danskin Dealer in General Merchandise, Granite Creek, Boise Co. I.T. Twenty Five Cents in U.S. Currency. March 17, 1874. **About Fine.** Printed on bond paper. Size and style format of a Fourth Issue fractional currency mimic. 97mm by 50mm. Lithographed on two sides with imprint of A. Bancroft & Co. Lith. S.F. At the left, a male portrait that looks like U.S. Grant, but is likely Danskin. Titles, location, and "I.T." designation at the far right. Denomination and obligation with date near top right. All this is enclosed in a pattern border frame. The green back displays an ornate cartouche with white "25" at center. Not numbered, but signed by Alex. Danskin in black pen at lower right. Durand-Unlisted city and issuer. An **excessively rare and possibly unique note**. The **first we have seen** and without a doubt, one of the great fractional currency mimic notes in that series. There are extremely few issues known on Idaho Territory outside the Idaho City/Silver City FNB types. This charming piece was obtained back in 1962 and reaches public sale for the first time. There is still some body to the paper and the note has some modest face soiling. The back is quite clean for the grade. Difficult to estimate, as this is likely irreplaceable. The incredible parade of fascinating rarities marches onwards in this exceptional Ford XX offering.

Ex Capitol Coin Co., January 29, 1962.

SIX DIFFERENT DURELL BEARER NOTES FROM BOTH LOCATIONS
PAYABLE AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF IDAHO

DURELL IDAHO CITY 20 DOLLARS SCRIP PAYABLE AT THE FNB OF IDAHO



Lot No. 3092

3092 B. M. DuRell & Co. [payable at] the First National Bank of Idaho, Boise City I.T., Idaho City, Idaho Territory. Twenty Dollars. Ca. late 1860's. Choice Very Fine. Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Banknote size and style. 192mm by 78mm. Finely lithographed on two sides without imprint, style of Ferd. Mayer & Co., 96 Fulton St. N.Y. The green back casts a tint-like shadow to the face. At the left, titled portrait of Washington. Titles curved at top with "IDAHO TERRITORY" above, the obligations in the center with "TWENTY DOLLARS" across over titled vignette of the U.S. Treasury Building. Date to be filled in above, part printed "186_" and signature space at lower right. At the right, in the lathe border, "PAYABLE IN U.S. CURRENCY." The green back frame encloses a vignette, train and bridge view titled at the top "UNION PACIFIC R.R. NORTH PLATTE." flanked by "XX" counters. At the left end is the firm title and at the right "IDAHO CITY, I.T." Green counters in each corner. Machine serial No. 124 (in red). Durand IDT-Unlisted denomination. Likely High

Rarity 6 (6-10 known, but closer to 6). Similar to Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1852. On this series, Roger Durand lists the \$50 and \$100 denominations that are featured in this sale. The series also includes a \$10 note with General Grant vignette. The obligations and character of this series is quite different and is associated with early Territorial National Banknotes. These are bearer notes, but they also appear to be certificate of deposits for larger transactions. This series is encountered from time to time in specialized collections and comes unissued only. The three printed territorial designations are also unusual. The worn notes we have seen are falsely filled in. The notes themselves are quite attractive. The absence of the imprint is unusual as they match up perfectly in style and printing diagnostics with the Adelphia Business Academy, Brooklyn, N.Y. with the Mayer imprint. This example is conservatively graded, as it is still very crisp. There are more bends than actual folds and no hard creases.

Ex John Johnston, October 21, 1966.

SHARP DURELL IDAHO CITY 50 DOLLARS SCRIP
PAYABLE AT THE FNB OF IDAHO

Popular Lincoln Vignette Type and Ex Amon Carter



Lot No. 3093

- 3093 B. M. DuRell & Co. [payable at] the First National Bank of Idaho, Boise City I.T., Idaho City, Idaho Territory. Fifty Dollars. Ca. late 1860's. Choice Extremely Fine. Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Banknote size and style. 189mm by 78mm. Finely lithographed on two sides without imprint, style of Ferd. Mayer & Co., 96 Fulton St. N.Y. The green back casts a tint-like shadow to the face. Overall style as the last. At the left, titled portrait of Lincoln. Titles curved at top with "IDAHO TERRITORY" above, the obligations in the center with "FIFTY DOLLARS" across over vignette of "Overland U.S.M" coach, vignette title "BEACHEY'S LINE FOR CALIFORNIA." over it. Date to be filled in above, part printed "186_" and signature space at lower right. Back style as last. At the right, in the lathe border, "PAYABLE IN U.S. CURRENCY". The green frame encloses a vignette of quartz manufacturing scene with title "QUARTZ MILL, IDAHO" at bottom flanked by

large "L" counters. At the left end is the firm title and at the right "IDAHO CITY, I.T." Green counters in each corner. Machine serial No.25 (in red). Durand IDT-2, listed as Rarity 7 (1-5 known). Similar to Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1853. The true rarity rating is Rarity 6 (6-10 known), but on the rarer side with perhaps six or seven known. This is the third denomination on the series and often the most popular with the Lincoln vignette. We have seen at least four examples in the past twenty years, one of which was likely the same note. This is a very sharp example that came from Dallas-Fort Worth numismatic legend Amon Carter, Jr. There is a long horizontal bend and diagonal bend. There is only some edge handling here and there, heavier at the upper right, the right end has some attached inking from a printed back during the printing and drying process. This is right up there with one of the finest notes seen on the issue.

Ex Amon Carter, September 25, 1961.

CHOICE DURELL IDAHO CITY 100 DOLLARS SCRIP
PAYABLE AT THE FNB OF IDAHO

A Vibrant Note and also Ex Amon Carter



Lot No. 3094

3094 B.M. DuRell & Co. [payable at] the First National Bank of Idaho, Boise City I.T., Idaho City, Idaho Territory. One Hundred Dollars. Ca. late 1860's. Almost Uncirculated. Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Banknote size and style. 189mm by 77mm. Finely lithographed on two sides without imprint, style of Ferd. Mayer & Co., 96 Fulton St. N.Y. The green back casts a tint-like shadow to the face. Overall style as the last. At the left end, Columbia statue from the U.S. Capitol as used on the \$5 Demand Notes. The city is to the right of vignette. Titles curved at top with "IDAHO TERRITORY" above, the obligations in the center with "ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS" across over vignette of "GREAT AMERICAN FALLS, IDAHO" vignette titled the "BEACHEY'S LINE FOR CALIFORNIA." above. Date to be filled in above, part printed "186_" and signature space at lower right. At the right, in the lathe border, "PAYABLE IN U.S. CURRENCY". Back style similar to the \$20 and \$50 notes. The green pattern frame encloses an oval with vignette of majestic eagle

and scene behind, title "PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC" in green above and flanked by "100" counters. At the left end is the firm title and at the right "IDAHO CITY, I.T." Green counters in each corner. Machine serial No.23 (in red). Durand IDT-3, listed as Rarity 7 (1-5 known). The type not in the Schingoethe Sales. This \$100 might be rarer than the \$50 notes and might be a High Rarity 6 note (closer to 6 known). Another very sharp note off the market over 45 years. This came in the Amon Carter deal with three other examples. It is a beauty and certainly rivals the finest we have seen of the few encountered. There is some handling and light bends here and there, but no creases or severe flaws. The upper left has some edge nicks. The lower left is trimmed into the margin slightly. It appears that most of the Western notes from the Schingoethe Collection have been dispersed. This is possibly the last opportunity to see this many Idaho Territory notes in one auction.

Ex Amon Carter, September 25, 1961.

VERY RARE DURELL & MOORE SILVER CITY 10 DOLLARS SCRIP
PAYABLE AT THE FNB OF IDAHO

General U.S. Grant Vignette and Ex Amon Carter



Lot No. 3095

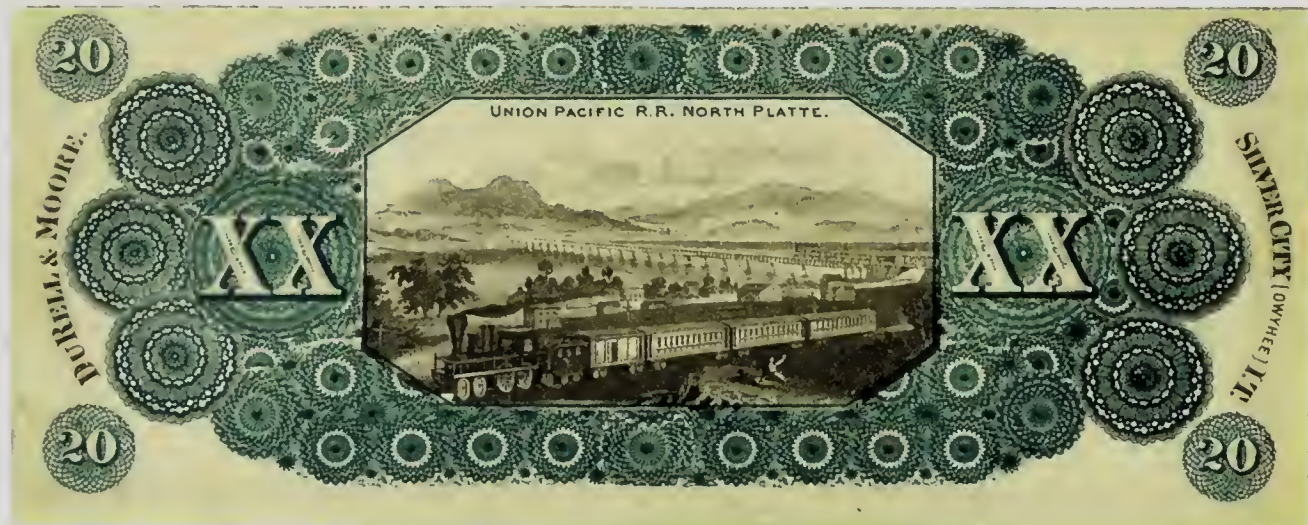
- 3095 DuRell & Moore [payable at] the First National Bank of Idaho, Boise City, I.T., Silver City (Owyhee), Idaho Territory. Ten Dollars. Ca. late 1860's. Extremely Fine. Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Banknote size and style identical to the Idaho City issues of DuRell & Co. 188mm by 76mm. Finely lithographed on two sides without imprint, style of Ferd. Mayer & Co., 96 Fulton St. N.Y. The green back casts a tint-like shadow to the face. At the left, titled portrait of Gen'l U.S. Grant. Titles curved at top with "IDAHO TERRITORY" above, the obligations in the center with "TEN DOLLARS" across over vignette of Conestoga wagon train vignette titled "HO! FOR IDAHO" above. Date to be filled in above, part printed "186_" and signature space at lower right. At the right, in the lathe border, "PAYABLE IN U.S. CURRENCY." Back styles as Idaho City notes. The green frame encloses a vignette of quartz mining scene with title "QUARTZ TUNNELING/IDAHO." At top flanked by large "X" counters.

At the left end is firm title and at the right "SILVER CITY (OWYHEE), I.T." Green counters in each corner. Machine serial No.246 (in red). Durand IDT-4, listed as Rarity 7 (1-5 known). Similar to Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1854. Like most notes on both DuRell series, the more accurate rarity rating is likely Rarity 6 (6-10 known), but on the rarer side, towards six or seven known. This related issue, also payable at the First National Bank, should be just as rare as the Idaho City notes. This series also featured four denominations, identical to the last and using the same size, format and style. The series also sports triple territorial designations. This note, like the other ex Carter notes, has handling only, which is a bit heavier than the previous. At the upper left corner there is some roughness and a minor edge tear. The bottom margin is very sharp. Overall, the note is quite a magnificent looking example.

Ex Amon Carter, September 25, 1961.

VERY RARE DURELL & MOORE SILVER CITY 20 DOLLARS SCRIP
PAYABLE AT THE FNB OF IDAHO

High Grade and Ex Amon Carter



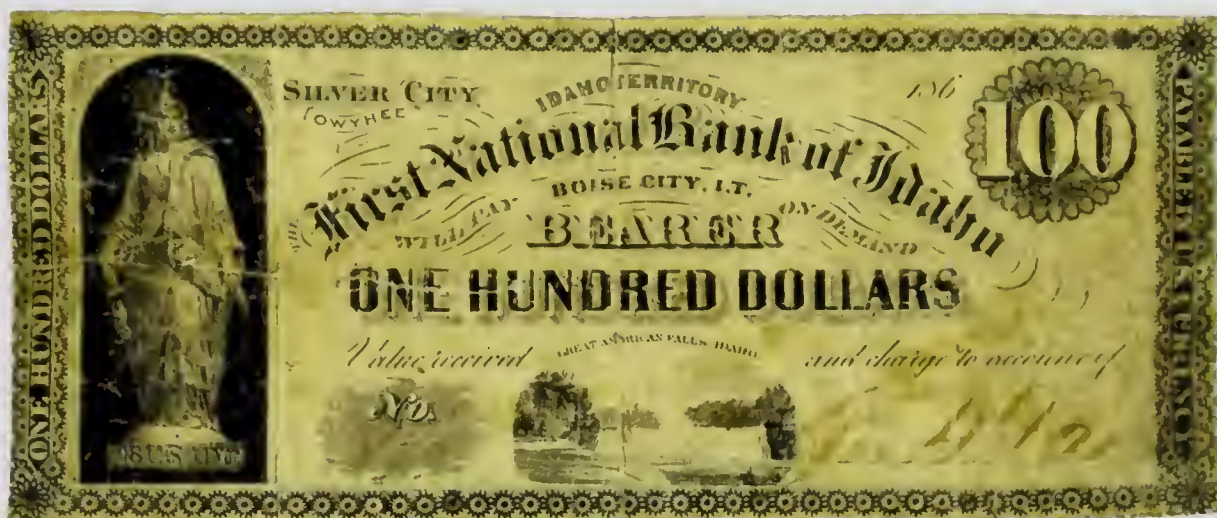
Lot No. 3096

3096 DuRell & Moore [payable at] the First National Bank of Idaho, Boise City, I.T., Silver City (Owyhee), Idaho Territory. Twenty Dollars. Ca. late 1860's. Almost Uncirculated. Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Banknote size and style identical to the Idaho City issues of DuRell & Co. 190mm by 77mm. Finely lithographed on two sides without imprint, style of Ferd. Mayer & Co., 96 Fulton St. N.Y. The green back casts a tint-like shadow to the face. Except for city and titles similar to Idaho City \$20 note. At the left, titled portrait of Washington. Titles curved at top with "IDAHO TERRITORY" above, the obligations in the center with "TWENTY DOLLARS" across over titled vignette of the U.S. Treasury Building. Date to be filled in above, part printed "186_" and signature space at lower right. At the right, in the lathe border,

"PAYABLE IN U.S. CURRENCY." The green back frame encloses a vignette, train and bridge view titled at the top "UNION PACIFIC R.R. NORTH PLATTE." flanked by "XX" counters. At the left end is firm title and at the right "SILVER CITY (OWYHEE), I.T." Green counters in each corner. Machine serial No. 245 (in red). Durand IDT-4, listed as Rarity 7 (1-5 known). Similar to Schingoethe Part 6: Lot 2770. Like most of the notes on both DuRell series, the more accurate rarity rating is likely Rarity 6 (6-10 known), but on the rarer side, towards six or seven known. One of the finest notes on either DuRell series we have seen. There is modest handling only, but the eye appeal is wonderful. Tight at the top with wide margins at the bottom and left end. A superb representative of Idaho Territory scrip.

Ex Amon Carter, September 25, 1961.

VERY RARE DURELL & MOORE SILVER CITY 100 DOLLARS SCRIP
PAYABLE AT THE FNB OF IDAHO



Lot No. 3097

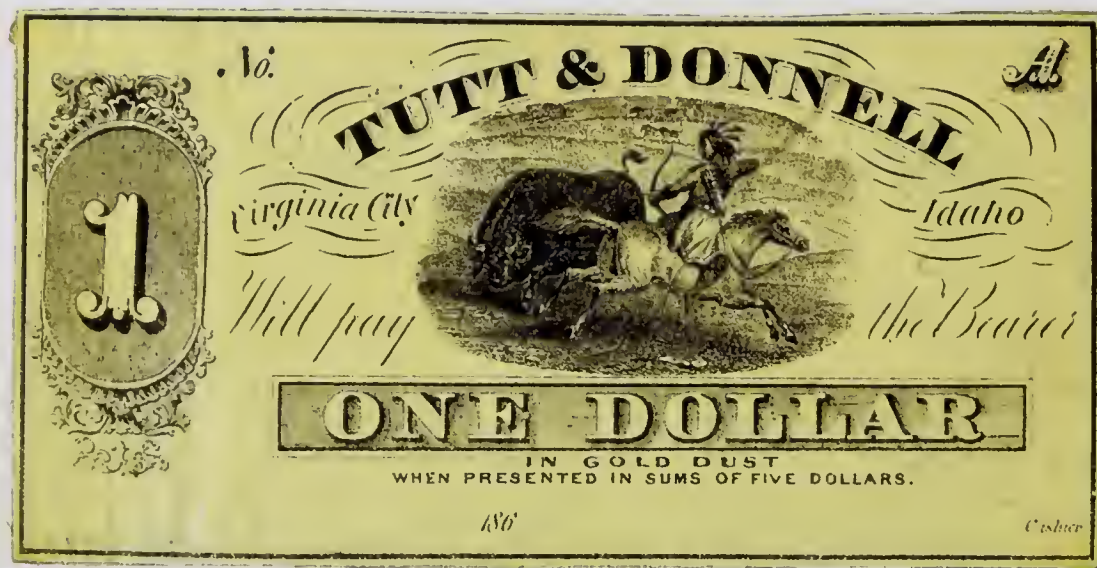
- 3097 DuRell & Moore [payable at] the First National Bank of Idaho, Boise City, I.T., Silver City (Owyhee), Idaho Territory. One Hundred Dollars. Ca. late 1860's. Good to Very Good. Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Banknote size and style identical to the Idaho City issues of DuRell & Co. 183mm by 75mm. Finely lithographed on two sides without imprint, style of Ferd. Mayer & Co., 96 Fulton St. N.Y. The green back casts a tint-like shadow to the face. Except for city and titles similar to Idaho City \$100 note. At the left end, Columbia statue from the U.S. Capitol as used on the \$5 Demand Notes. The city is to the right of vignette. Titles curved at top with "IDAHO TERRITORY" above, the obligations in the center with "ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS" across over vignette of "GREAT AMERICAN FALLS, IDAHO" vignette titled the "BEACHEY'S LINE FOR CALIFORNIA." above. Date to be filled in above, part printed "186_" and signature space at lower right. At the right, in the lathe border, "PAYABLE IN U.S. CURRENCY." Back style similar to the \$10 and

\$20 notes. The green pattern frame encloses an oval with vignette of majestic eagle and scene behind, title "PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC" in green above and flanked by "100" counters. At the left end is the firm title and at the right "IDAHO CITY, I.T." Green counters in each corner. Not machine numbered like all the previous DuRell notes. Durand IDT-Unlisted denomination. Like most of the notes on the both DuRell series, the more accurate rarity rating is likely Rarity 6 (6-10 known) and on the rarer side, more towards six or seven known. This note is rather interesting since it has no machine serial number and is signed and numbered. However, the character of this seems dubious to us and the wear on the note may have been intentionally inflicted to pass the instrument more easily. If properly issued, this note would be quite significant to the specialist. The paper is all there, but a lengthy horizontal split is Scotch taped on the back. The note is aged and the face is soiled.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Co., date unrecorded.

MUSEUM CALIBER TUTT & DONNELL GOLD DUST SCRIP

An Illustrious Pedigree and the Only Example Seen



Lot No. 3098

- 3098 Tutt & Donnell, Virginia City, Idaho. One Dollar in Gold Dust. Ca. 1863-1864. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Unissued remainder. Plate A. Uniface. Printed on white bond paper. Medium format scrip note. 130mm by 65mm. Lithographed without imprint. Under the title "TUTT & DONNELL," a mounted Indian fires his bow at a bison. The vignette splitting "Virginia City" and "Idaho." At the far left, large "1" in shaded cartouche. Obligation "Will pay the bearer/ONE DOLLAR/IN GOLD DUST/WHEN PRESENTED IN SUMS OF FIVE DOLLARS". The denomination is on a shaded block. Date at the lower left, part printed "186_". Space for the "Cashier" signature at lower right. Unnumbered and unsigned. Durand-Unlisted City and Issue. Territorial period, but without any "I.T." designation. **High Rarity 7 (1-3 known)**. This is another **museum caliber location, issuer and type**. This is a magnificent scrip note with impeccable pedigree and lifelike character. **It is the only example of the issuer we have seen.** Not only is this an immense rarity, but its unusual look is quite charming. It weaves a wonderful vignette style of Native American themes with the payable in "Gold Dust" obligation. It truly is a quintessential Western scrip note. The Proskey pedigree is logical since the note has some back corner mounting remnants (two are green paper) and these match some of the Boyd-Chapman Colonial notes in mounting diagnostics. Over 100 years ago, this note was one of few obsolete scrip notes that would have stood out and exited the junk box quickly to a pro like Proskey. It has been treasured for decades by the Territorial Gold coin specialists in the classic era of early American numismatic study until today. There is some handling and a patch of other, more recent (like 80 year ago) back mounting remnants. From the face, a bright and handsome note. Once again, this note is difficult to estimate as we may never see its mate. This might be one of those notes that you will only get one chance at in our lifetimes.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate; New Netherlands 1955; reportedly, David Proskey.

Gold was discovered in May 1863 near Alder Creek. On June 16, 1863, the Verona Township was founded near the gold fields. The name was changed to Virginia City shortly after. At the peak, the city had 10,000 residents and was run by vigilantes.

THE INDIAN NATIONS DURING THE CONFEDERATE PERIOD

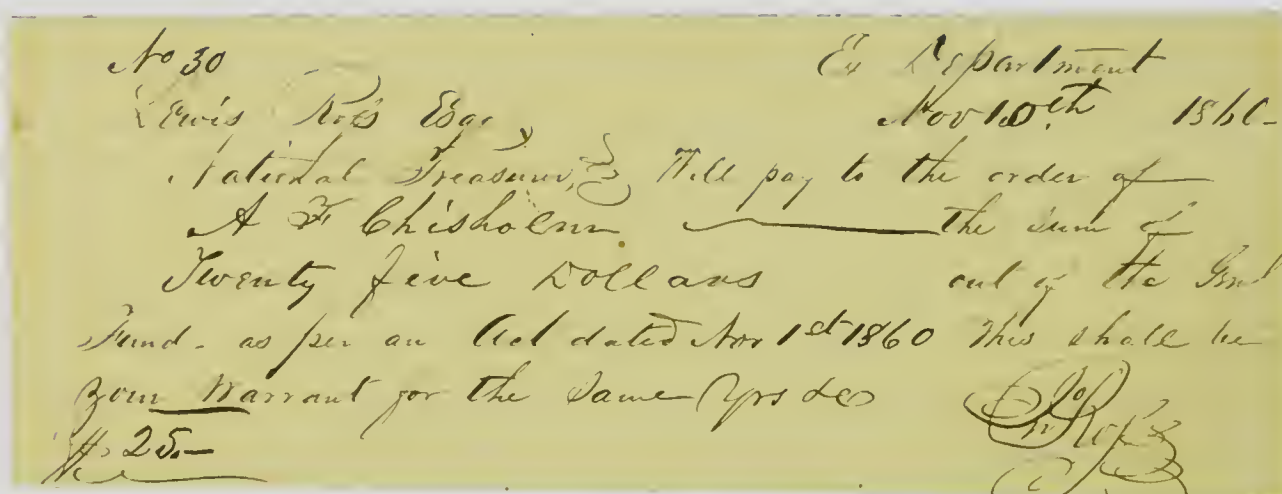
Western paper currency notes fall into several major sub-classifications and all of these were of great interest to John Ford. One of the most fascinating series of all are the note issues from the Indian Nations during the Confederate theatre. The notes, mostly redeemable in Confederate Treasury notes for their short span of validity, were the product of broken treaties with the Federal government in Washington. It wasn't a hard sell when the Confederate Commissioner to the Indian Nations, Brigadier General Albert Pike arrived with solutions and not delays. By taking care of compensation due from the Union to the tribes, he gained their loyalty and ability to operate efficiently among the Nations. Simultaneously, a few select merchants also emitted notes that were southern in style and obligations. Mr. Ford's study in this field was greatly augmented by his close

relationship with the late Dr. Douglas Ball. The 1987 Ball-Richmond sale held at the VNA Convention was legendary and contained several of the note issues included here. The core of this collection was formed in 1961 when a larger group of various issues seems to have been dispersed. Not only did Mr. Ford get an early chance (it so appears from the diversity) at the notes, he obtained many in excellent grades. There have only been two or three significant collections of these issues. The Maurice Burgett notes mostly went to Mr. and Mrs. Schingoethe. There may be at least one other collection in private hands since the Criswell plate notes are not traced by us. This is the finest offering in one auction of this historic series and includes several of the plate notes in the new Hugh Shull Southern States (inspired and built upon the original Criswell book) reference recently released.

THE CHEROKEE NATION

HAND ACCOMPLISHED WARRANT SIGNED BY CHIEF JOHN ROSS

Ex Henry Clifford Collection and the Shull Plate Note



Lot No. 3099

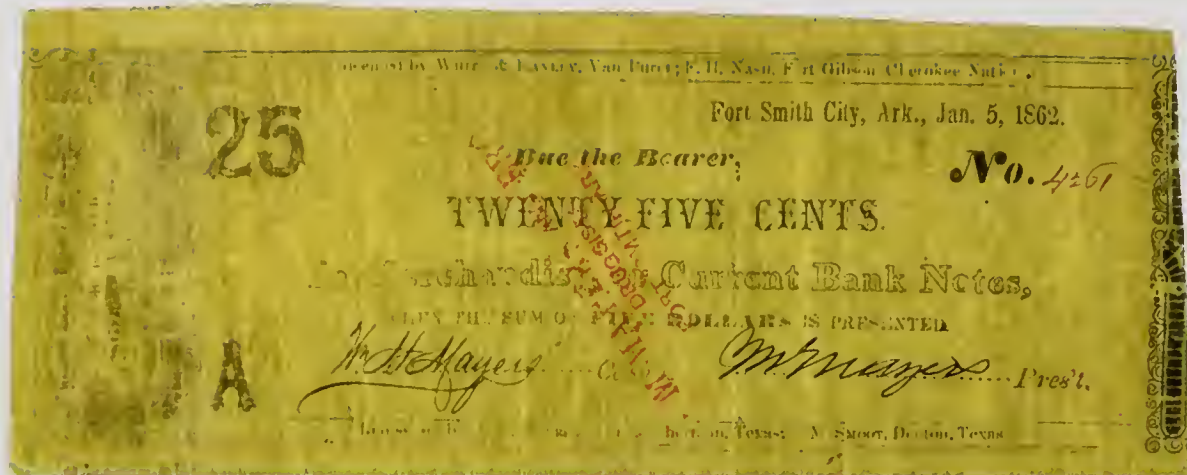
3099 National Treasurer [of the Cherokee Nation], per "Lewis Ross Esq...pay out of the General Fund as per Act of November 1, 1860," Order Warrant for \$25. [written]. Nov. 10, 1860 [written]. Choice Extremely Fine. Hand accomplished, document signed. Inscribed upon white, blue ruled bond paper. 193mm by 73mm. Handwritten in flowing cursive in eight lines, serial number at upper left, denomination at lower left, dated at the upper right, and signed at the bottom right by John Ross as Paramount Chief of the Cherokee. Countersigned on the verso. No. 30. Durand IT-93, listed as Rarity 4. Maurice Burgett 4 (*Indian Territory and Oklahoma Notes and Scrip*, 1980), listed as Rarity X. Hugh Shull (*A Guide Book of Southern States Currency*, 2007) Cr. CHR60-1, listed as their Rarity 9 (16-50 known). The Shull Plate Note, illustrated on page 129. This is

an interesting, pre-war issue that was once considered rather available (three in the 1990 Memphis Sale for example). This written warrant is also collected with the Confederate era series and was listed by Criswell in his Southern States book and now the new Hugh Shull book. This type has been underrated. With the increased appreciation for historical fiscal documents now, that should change and this is an especially choice example of this historic issue signed by Chief John Ross, later to be aligned with the Confederates. Excellent condition with some very light folds. Pristine at first glance. This is a very desirable example, plated in an important new reference work on the Southern States.

Ex The Henry H. Clifford Collection (Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, March 18-20, 1982, lot 344).

CHOICE FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS TIE SCRIP PAYABLE AT
NASH'S IN THE CHEROKEE NATION

A Complex Multi-region Scrip Note



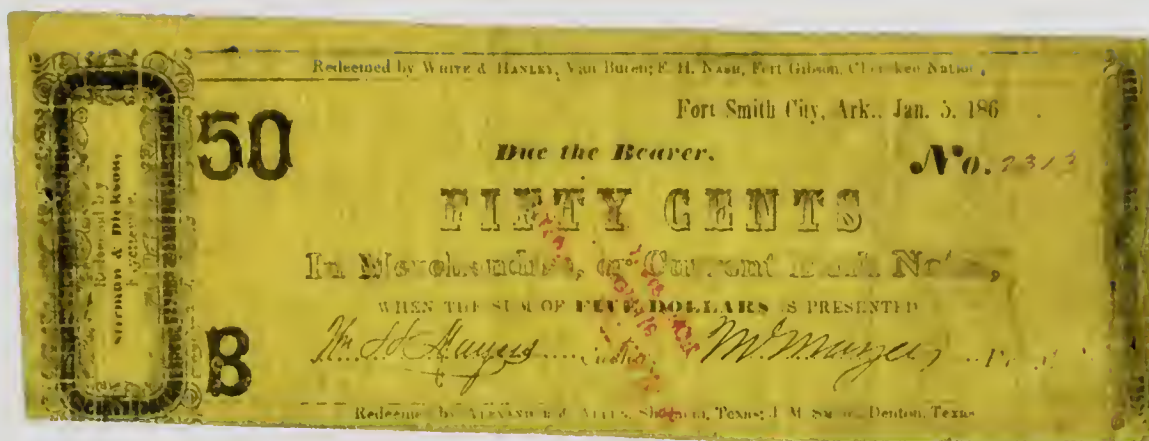
Lot No. 3100

- 3100 Mayers and Mayers, Fort Smith City, Arkansas: Redeemable in Fayetteville & Van Buren, Arkansas; Denton & Sherman, Texas; and Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. Twenty Five Cents. Jan. 5, 1862. Choice Very Fine. Uniface. Plate position A. Printed on thin brown rag paper. Large size format scrip. 175mm by 75mm. Local typeset, using various fonts and styles, in black without imprint. A very complex obligation and title sequence. This was essentially a three region note, payable in at least five other locations. Obligation in center, "Due the Bearer, TWENTY FIVE CENTS./In Merchandise or Current Bank Notes,/WHEN THE SUM OF FIVE DOLLARS IS PRESENTED." City and date at the upper left. Left end, a cartouche with obligation "Redeemed by Stirman & Dickson, Fayetteville." Just to the left bold "25" above large "A." At the right an ornate edge border. The top and bottom borders contain further payable texts. At the top: "Redeemed by White & Hanley, Van Buren; F. H. Nash, Fort Gibson Cherokee Nation." At the bottom: "Redeemed by Alexander & Allen, Sherman, Texas; J. M. Smoot, Denton, Texas." Signed by the Cashier and President. Written serial No.4261. Mayer & Bro. Druggist's red ink ad text stamp on face. Matt Rothert, Sr. (*Arkansas Obsolete Notes and Scrip*, 1985) 234-6, listed as Rarity 5 (11-25 known). This is an accurate rarity rating. This is one of the most complex issuer/obligation combinations seen on any scrip note and was likely done intentionally. The home issuer is Mayers & Bro. in Fort Smith, Arkansas and these merchants were associated with several other traders in the region via the stage lines. Arkansas was adjacent the Indian Nations and Texas. The style of this and several of the following notes suggests the same local printer, almost certainly in Fort Smith. Notes on this series often have text, size, and other minor varieties. Although it is only the fine print that relates this to the Cherokee Nation, this is an integral issuer in the series and vastly underrated. The notes took much wear and tear on the frail paper and this is **one of the finest we have seen on the issuer**. The red druggist's ad stamp is bold and bright. The note is extremely well margined and broad for the series with only a partial trimming at the upper right end into the border lathe. This is clearly a note that is essential to the Indian Nation series after decades of languishing with the many Arkansas scrip notes.

Ex J. L. Hargett, February 13, 1963.

Mr. Hargett was an Indian Territory specialist who supplied the Xerox plate notes in the early Criswell books (now newly plated in color in Shull with Gene Mintz, loaned Ford notes offered here, and other contributors).

**MAYERS 50 CENTS TIE NOTE SCRIP
PAYABLE IN THE CHEROKEE NATION**



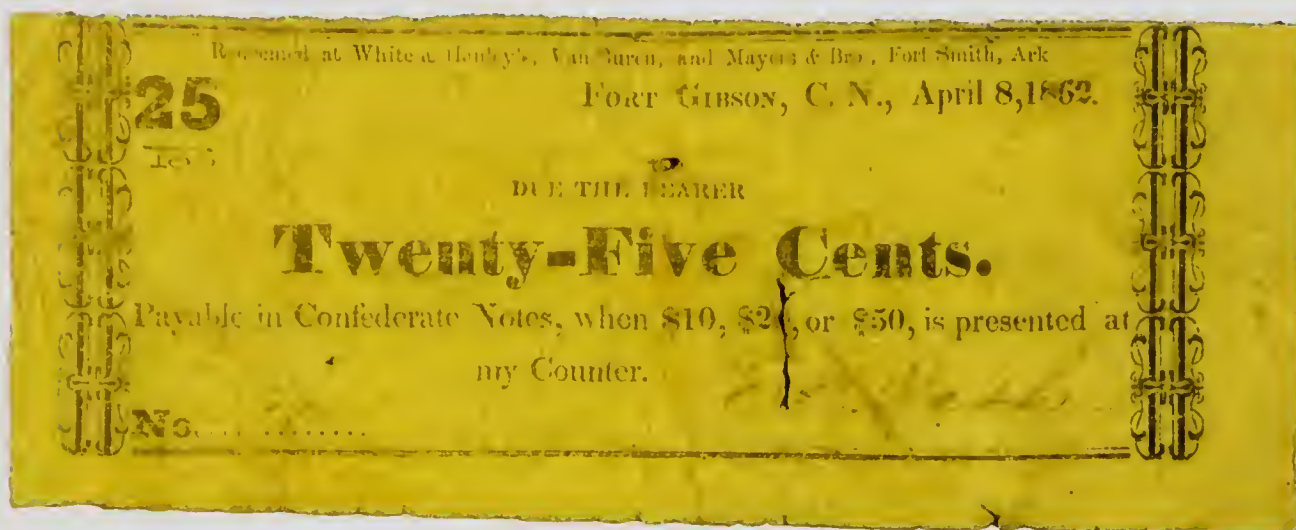
Lot No. 3101

- 3101 Mayers and Mayers, Fort Smith City, Arkansas: Redeemable in Fayetteville & Van Buren, Arkansas; Denton & Sherman, Texas; and Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. Fifty Cents. Jan. 5, 186[2]. Fine. Uniface. Plate position B. Printed on thin brown rag paper. Large size format scrip. 175mm by 64mm. Local typeset, using various fonts and styles, in black without imprint. Like the last, a very complex obligation and title sequence. This is a three region note, payable in at least five other locations. Overall style as last, some of the fonts vary. Obligation in center, "Due the Bearer, FIFTY CENTS./In Merchandise or Current Bank Notes./WHEN THE SUM OF FIVE DOLLARS IS PRESENTED." City and date (the "2" was not set on the plate, but is written in) at the upper left. Left end, a cartouche with obligation "Redeemed by Stirman & Dickson, Fayetteville." Just to the left bold "50" above large "B." At the right an ornate edge border. The top and bottom borders contain further payable texts. At the top: "Redeemed by White & Hanly, Van Buren; F. H. Nash, Fort Gibson Cherokee Nation." At the bottom: "Redeemed by Alexander & Allen, Sherman, Texas; J. M. Smoot, Denton, Texas." Signed by the Cashier and President. Written serial No. 4261. Mayers & Bro. Druggist's red ink ad text stamp on face. Rothert-234-12, listed as Rarity 5 (11-25 known). This may be a High Rarity 5 note. A second denomination from this complex and historical tie note series. This is also an excellent quality note for the series. The printing is quite sharp and boldly impressed. The left end text is much clearer than the last note. The top margin is broader than the bottom and it is uneven at the lower left. There is some very minor thinning at the bottom right with some very petty body holes that are hard to see.

Ex J. L. Harsett, February 13, 1963.

AN IMPRESSIVE SELECTION OF FIVE APRIL 8, 1862 F. H. NASH,
FORT GIBSON, C. N. NOTES

RARE F. H. NASH FORT GIBSON C. N.
25 CENTS NOTE



Lot No. 3102

- 3102 F. H. Nash "...at my Counter," Fort Gibson, C. N.: Redeemable in Van Buren & Fort Smith, Arkansas. Twenty-Five Cents Payable in Confederate Notes. April 8, 1862. Very Good. Uniface. Printed on brown rag paper. Medium size format scrip note. 155mm by 60mm. Local typeset, using various fonts, in black without imprint. The obligations much less complex than the related Mayers & Bro. notes. Similar in style, perhaps printed in the same shop. Ornate end borders with double line frame at the top and bottom. The obligation in the center: "DUE THE BEARER/Twenty-Five Cents./Payable in Confederate Notes, when \$10, \$20, or \$50, is presented at/my Counter." Engraved city and date "Fort Gibson, C.N., April 8, 1862." at the upper right. At upper left "25" and serial number space at the lower left. Signed and numbered in black. Written serial No. 16. Durand 1T-34, listed as Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Burgett 1, listed as Rarity 6. Similar to Schingoethe Part 6: Lot 2764. Likely, High Rarity 6 (6-10 known, closer to 6 than 10). This is one of the most interesting issuers on the Indian Nations series during the Civil War. As stated above, the issuer is related to the Mayers in Fort Smith. However, though these may have been printed in Fort Smith, they are home issues from the Indian Nations area Fort Smith. They are historic pieces of military emergency paper scrip. Nash operated as a sutler in this

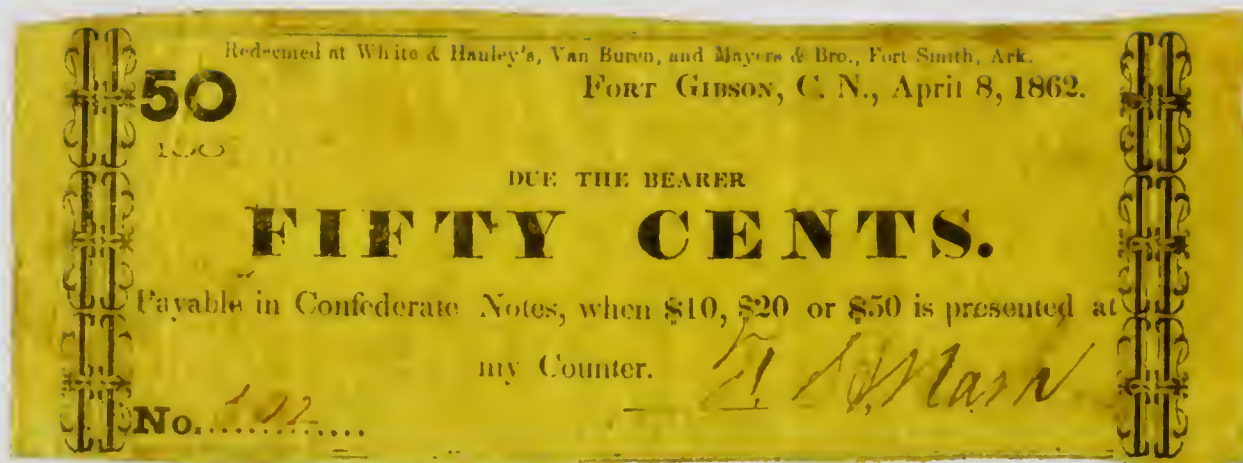
fort that had been abandoned by the Federals in 1857 (named after Col. George Gibson), but was reactivated in 1861 by "The Grays." According to Doug Ball's analysis, the notes were part of a "note kiting" scheme between the four points specified on the Fort Smith Mayer issues. This note series was only payable at Van Buren and Fort Smith. It is a guess, but pedigree wise, many of these "C.N." and other Indian Nation designated notes and warrants may have come through Oklahoma and Mr. Hargett in the early 1960's. Amon Carter, Jr. got most of the types, and noted specialists such as JJF all got a share. This example is pleasing overall and solid around the perimeter. There is an internal slit, slightly widened with two small body holes. The top margin is tight and the bottom and sides are wide. This should fall in the middle of the condition census (if one were compiled) and is just a cut below the Burgett-Schingoethe note sold in March 2006.

Ex Tom Bain, August 18, 1961.

The overall rarity of this issue is a bit deceiving. Due to the recent Schingoethe sales and tonight's selection, these appear more available than they actually are. Once a decade or so, a few Nash notes will appear together and then all of sudden, there are virtually no notes seen for quite awhile. This bonanza of notes on the series that started three years ago will fleetingly end tonight. This is an exceptional opportunity.

CHOICE F. H. NASH FORT GIBSON C.N. 50 CENTS NOTE

One of the Finest Notes Seen on the Series

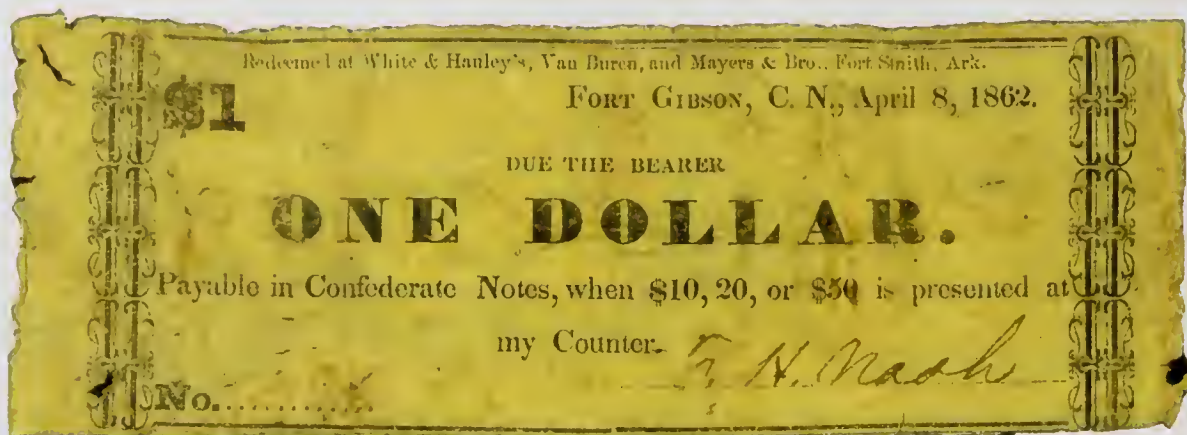


Lot No. 3103

- 3103 F. H. Nash "...at my Counter," Fort Gibson, C. N.: Redeemable in Van Buren & Fort Smith, Arkansas. Fifty Cents Payable in Confederate Notes. April 8, 1862. Fine to Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on brown rag paper. Medium size format scrip note. 152mm by 52mm. Local typeset, using various fonts, in black without imprint. Like the previous note, the obligations are much less complex than the related Mayers & Bro. notes from Arkansas. The style suggests both issues were printed in the same place. Ornate end borders with double line frame at the top and bottom. The obligation in the center: "DUE THE BEARER/FIFTY CENTS/Payable in Confederate Notes, when \$10, \$20, or \$50, is presented at/my Counter." Engraved city and date "Fort Gibson, C.N., April 8, 1862." at the upper right. At upper left "50" and serial number space at the lower left. Signed and numbered in black. Fine text near the top edge: "Redeemed at White & Hanley's, Van Buren, and Mayers & Bro., Fort Smith, Ark." Written serial No. 502. Durand IT-35. listed as Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Burgett 2. listed as Rarity 6. Similar to Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1870. Also it is likely to be High Rarity 6 (6-10 known, closer to 6 known). For the type, this is a glorious condition example, although the margins are a trifle uneven at the top and bottom. The printing quality is exceptional and bold. The paper quality for this frail type is very solid and right up there with the finest we have seen. Grading standards for notes such as this should be looser than that used for Federal type notes. In comparative terms with other notes known, **this might be the finest known**. This beauty represents the series well.

Ex Tom Bain, August 18, 1961.

RARE F. H. NASH FORT GIBSON C.N. ONE DOLLAR NOTE



Lot No. 3104

- 3104 F. H. Nash "...at my Counter", Fort Gibson, C.N.: Redeemable in Van Buren & Fort Smith, Arkansas. One Dollar Payable in Confederate Notes. April 8, 1862. About Very Good. Uniface. Printed on brown rag paper. Medium size format scrip note. 155mm by 53mm. Local typeset, using various fonts, in black without imprint. Like the previous notes, the obligations are much less complex than the related the Mayers & Bro. notes from Arkansas. The style as last, ornate end borders with double line frame at the top and bottom. The obligation in the center: "DUE THE BEARER/ONE DOLLAR/Payable in Confederate Notes, when \$10, \$20, or \$50, is presented at/my Counter." Engraved city and date "Fort Gibson, C.N., April 8, 1862." at the upper right. At upper left "\$1" and serial number space at the lower left. Signed and numbered in black. Fine text near the top edge: "Redeemed at White & Hanley's,

Van Buren, and Mayers & Bro., Fort Smith, Ark." Written serial No.2[?, faint]36. Durand IT-36, listed as Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Burgett 3, listed as Rarity 6. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3809. The rating, Rarity 6 (6-10 known) is accurate. This might be the most available denomination on the series, but that should be taken with a grain of salt. Like the others, **rare and desirable**. The note has seen some of the rigors of travel on the Civil War currency trail. Mostly solid all around, but with several voids seen with scrutiny and moderate surface soiling. The end margins are wide. A third note from this Tom Bain pedigreed group and a note that likely traces back to Amon Carter, Jr. Not quite as sharp as the recently sold July 2007 Schingoethe note at \$2,300. This is clearly a four figure example.

Ex Tom Bain, August 18, 1961.

SECOND RARE F. H. NASH FORT GIBSON C.N. ONE DOLLAR NOTE



Lot No. 3105

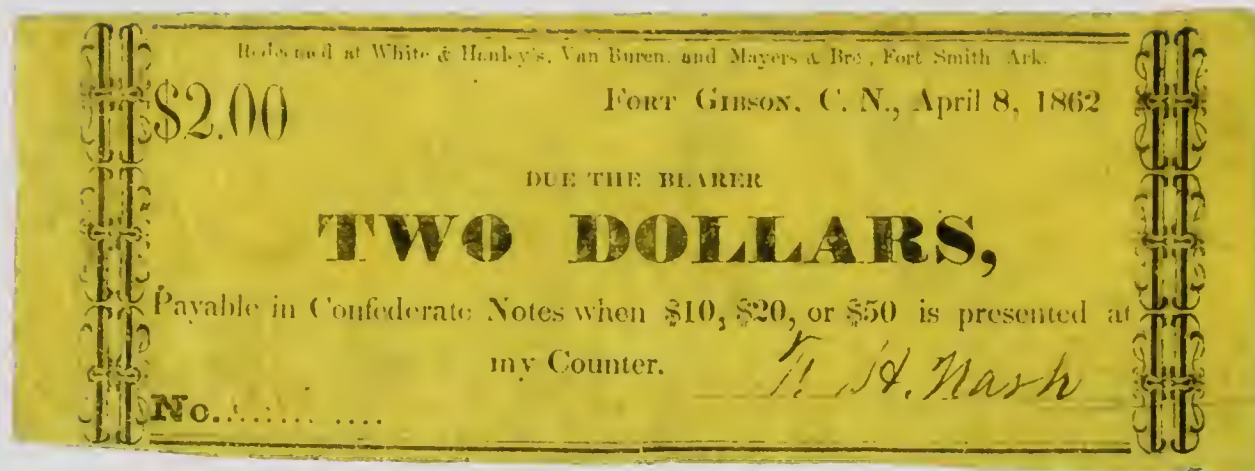
- 3105 F. H. Nash "...at my Counter," Fort Gibson, C.N.: Redeemable in Van Buren & Fort Smith, Arkansas. One Dollar Payable in Confederate Notes. April 8, 1862. About Very Good. Uniface. Printed on brown rag paper. Medium size format scrip note. 150mm by 56mm. Local typeset, using various fonts, in black without imprint. Like the previous notes, the obligations are much less complex than the related the Mayers & Bro. notes from Arkansas. The style as last, ornate end borders with double line frame at the top and bottom. The obligation in the center: "DUE THE BEARER/ONE DOLLAR/Payable in Confederate Notes, when \$10, \$20, or \$50, is presented at/my Counter." Engraved city and date "Fort Gibson, C.N., April 8, 1862." at the upper right. At upper left "\$1" and serial number space

at the lower left. Signed in black and numbered in red. Fine text near the top edge: "Redeemed at White & Hanley's, Van Buren, and Mayers & Bro., Fort Smith, Ark." Written serial No.162. Durand IT-37, listed as Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Burgett 3, listed as Rarity 6. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3809. Likely, Rarity 6 (6-10 known). A second \$1 note from F.H. Nash. Condition-wise this is a bit of a coin flip with the last example as to which one is better. The very tiny voids seen in the paper under the light (as made) are more pronounced than the last. The top edge is slightly rough, but the face is slightly cleaner than the last. This is another wholesome representative from the Nash issue with a bold signature and serial number.

Ex Tom Bain, September 1, 1960.

VERY CHOICE F. H. NASH FORT GIBSON C.N. TWO DOLLARS NOTE

A Superb Condition Example



Lot No. 3106

- 3106 F. H. Nash "...at my Counter," Fort Gibson, C.N.: Redeemable in Van Buren & Fort Smith, Arkansas. Two Dollars Payable in Confederate Notes. April 8, 1862. Choice Fine to Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on brown rag paper. Medium size format scrip note. 152mm by 56mm. Local typeset, using various fonts, in black without imprint. Like the previous notes, the obligations are much less complex than the related Mayers & Bro. notes from Arkansas. The style as the previous four notes. Ornate end borders with double line frame at the top and bottom. The obligation in the center: "DUE THE BEARER/TWO DOLLARS/Payable in Confederate Notes, when \$10, \$20, or \$50, is presented at/my Counter." Engraved city and date "Fort Gibson, C.N., April 8, 1862." at the upper right. At upper left "\$2.00" and serial number space at the lower left. Signed in black and numbered in red. Fine text near the top edge: "Redeemed at White & Hanley's, Van Buren, and Mayers & Bro., Fort Smith, Ark." Written serial No.353. Durand IT-36, listed as Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Burgett 4, listed as Rarity 6. Similar to 1987 Ball-Richmond Sale (NASCA/Smythe): Lot 1100. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3810. Likely, High Rarity 6 (6-10 known, closer to 6). This is the fifth and final F. H. Nash, C.N. note from the Ford Collection and it is a **superb example**. The riveting grade should be classified among the finest on the entire series. The paper quality is strong with all of the printing centered upon the note perfectly. Printed with deep clarity, we report a few pinholes seen under scrutiny and not to be considered in any evaluation of the value of this stunning piece. If we were to venture a guess, these notes were hand-picked by JJF and perhaps he had some choice for the top grade examples. Overall, these seem slightly better than some of the notes that Maurice Burgett got and plated in his book. The Burgett notes seem to have made their way to the Schingoethes about 20 years ago and they all appear to have been sold already in their series of auctions. This set of four denominations and one duplicate is an exciting chance for new collectors to build a foundation or advanced collectors to fill voids in their holdings.

Ex Tom Bain, August 18, 1961.

RARE AND IMPORTANT CHEROKEE NATION TAHLEQUAH SERIES NOTE
Historic Confederate Era Series Using English and Cherokee Language Texts



Lot No. 3107

3107 **Office of the Treasurer of The Cherokee Nation, Tahlequah. One Dollar in Notes of the Confederate States. June 18 [written], 1862. Fine.** Uniface. Printed on very thin and fragile, partially translucent rag paper. Medium size format scrip note, 145mm by 64mm. Ornate, black typeset with ornamental workmanship without imprint. Fancy pattern top and bottom frame lines. End panels at left and right enclose the denomination "ONE DOLLAR" in English at the left and Sequoyah alphabet at the right. Titles and obligations in the center: "THE CHEROKEE NATION Will Pay to Bearer, ONE DOLLAR, [—translation in Native text—] In Notes of the Confederate States, /whenever the sum of 20, 50, or 100 Dollars is presented at the Office of the Treasurer—Tahlequah, June 18, 1862." At the upper left "\$1.00." The upper right with shaded serial number block. Signature spaces the bottom for "Clk." and "Treasurer." Fine text at top: "Issued by authority of Law in lieu of Notes of the Confederate States," and continued at the bottom margin: "which are retained in the Treasury for the redemption hereof." Signed and numbered in black. Day "18" written in, the only day observed. Signed by "Joshua Ross" as Clerk and "Lewis Ross" as Treasurer. Written serial No. 312. Durand IT-95, listed as Rarity 7. Burgett 6, listed as Rarity 7. Shull Cr. CHR N-2, listed as their Rarity 10 (5-15 known). **The Shull Plate Note**, illustrated on page 131. Similar to 1987 Ball-Richmond Sale (NASCA/Smythe): Lot 1103. Similar to Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1871. The Rarity 7 rating is accurate and at worst just crosses the line over to Rarity 6. We have seen three examples in the past twenty years. This is another very interesting series of notes which uses two language styles in order to prevent raising the notes' denominations. The notes came about when the Cherokee, against the advice of Paramount

Chief John Ross, made a treaty with Brigadier General Albert Pike representing the Confederacy. Part of the arrangement settled claims due from Washington in the form of coin (\$77,644.36, per Ball) and Confederate treasury notes (\$172,300). The higher denomination notes, mostly \$20, \$50, and \$100 notes in the Pike cache, were too great to meet local change needs. Once again, the need for a smaller denomination paper currency series was met with local printers producing this series in denominations from 50 Cents to \$5 Dollars. The notes were truly a family affair as they were signed by Lewis Ross, a wealthy slaveholder and brother to the Chief, who was also the uncle to Clerk Joshua Ross (son of Andrew Ross, another brother). Chief Ross and this note issue was promptly gathered up in less than a month by Union forces at his residence in Park Hill. Chief John Ross was sent to Baltimore for more an exile than an arrest. He was replaced by Stand Watie as Chief, who was also made a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. According to Doug Ball, the wrappers for the CSA notes turned up in 1987. This is an attractive note which is fully intact. There are some natural voids and thinning in the paper as made, primarily at the upper left. There is also some minor ink burn through the signatures and serial number. The Burgett-Schingoethe note sold in July 2006 by Smythe was superior (but not by very much) to this and brought a hefty \$10,350 (we believe this is a record for the issuer).

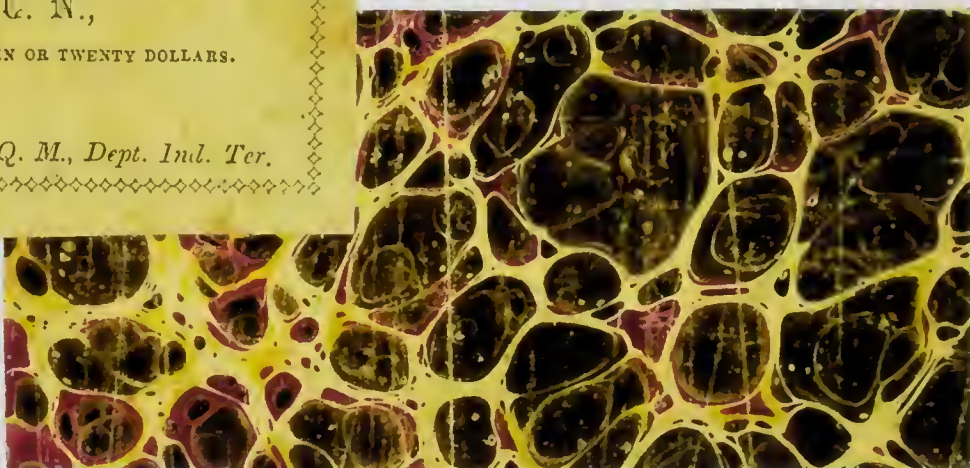
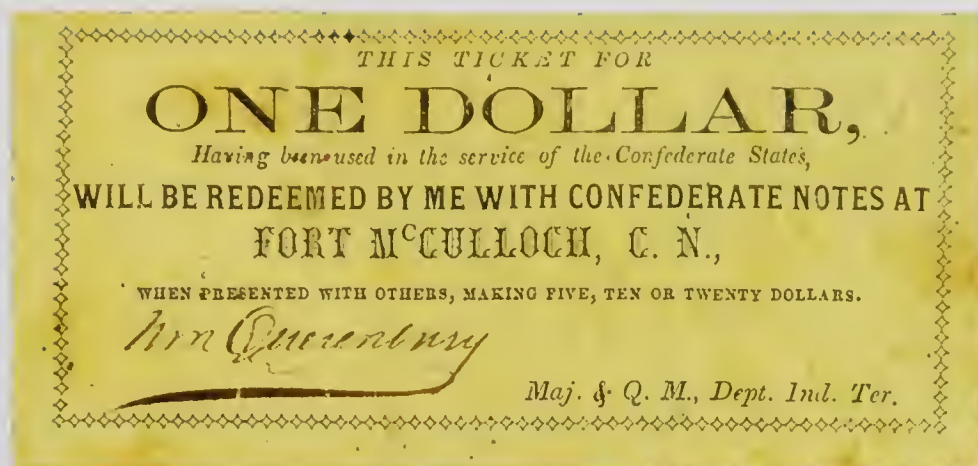
Ex Dr. John H. Swanson, September 4, 1961.

Tahlequah, Cherokee County in Oklahoma, was the Capitol of the Cherokee Nation. It is also the grave site for one of television's great icons (an early TV therapist). "Mr. Ed" (there was more than one Mr. Ed, not noticed except by the most hardened fan).

SUPERB PAIR OF EXCESSIVELY RARE AND IMPORTANT
MAJOR QUESENSBURY NOTES ISSUED AT
FORT MCCULLOCH, C.N. FORMERLY FROM
THE GROVER C. CRISWELL SUTLER NOTE COLLECTION

HISTORIC ONE DOLLAR QUESENSBURY NOTE ON FORT MCCULLOCH, C.N.

Printed on the Back of Marbled Paper



Lot No. 3108

- 3108 Major Wm. Quesenbury, Q. M., Dept. Ind. Ter., Fort McCulloch, C. N. One Dollar. Ca. Spring 1862. Fine to Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on the verso of glossy marbled book end paper. Medium size format scrip note. 120mm by 56mm. Local black typeset without imprint. An open diamond border surrounds the texts. Across the note, from top to bottom are the titles, denominations, and obligations in various font styles and sizes. "THIS TICKET FOR/ONE DOLLAR./Having been used in the service of the Confederate States, WILL BE REDEEMED BY ME WITH CONFEDERATE NOTES AT/FORT MCCULLOCH, C. N./WHEN PRESENTED WITH OTHERS, MAKING FIVE, TEN OR TWENTY DOLLARS." At the lower left, space for the signature of "Wm. Quesenbury" and at the lower right "Maj. & Q. M. Dept. Ind. Ter." [Major & Quartermaster Department of Indian Territory]. Unnumbered (per Doug Ball, intentionally). Durand IT-43, listed as Rarity 7. Burgett 2, listed as Rarity 7. Not in the 1987 Ball-Richmond Sale or the Schingoethe Sale Series. This is **High Rarity 7 (1-3 known)** in our opinion. A stunning and impressive Confederate Era Military scrip note. It ranks as one of the most important War issues and has a commanding presence. The paper, catalogued by Maurice Burgett, is actually marbled end paper for the interior of books and is not wallpaper. Sitting face down, it looks like an alligator wallet is on the desk. Our research into the preparation of this catalogue makes us believe the rar-

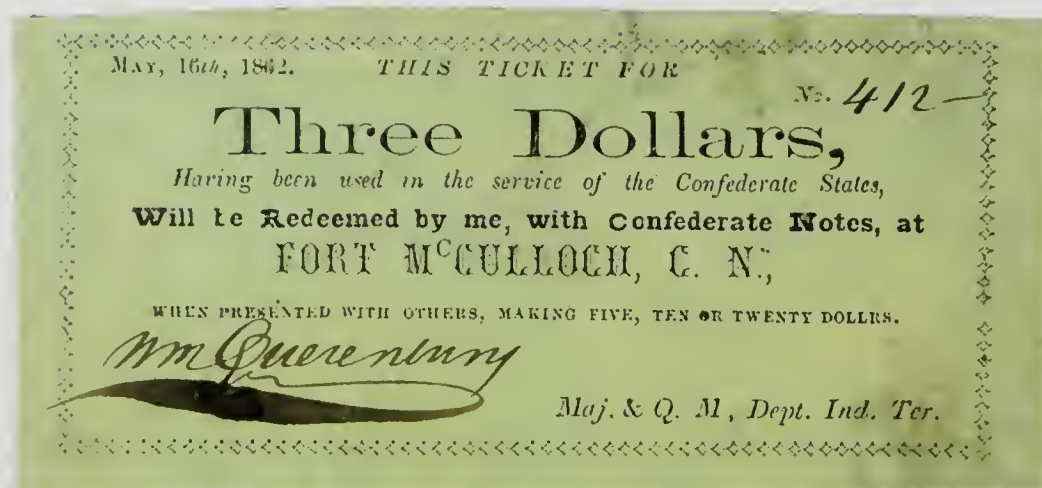
ity of this series has changed little since 1977. At that time, Criswell believed there were only six notes known on the series and he owned three of them. This is one of the most treasured and well regarded notes from the Grover C. Criswell Collection. John J. Ford, Jr. was a major buyer in the Criswell Collection Sale held at the 1977 ANA. Bidding from the floor as #889 at the sale (per Douglas Ball's catalogue notations), this and the following note were quite aggressively estimated at \$6,000 and \$5,000 respectively (that was Grover's idea of course!). This note JJF landed for \$1,250 (no buyer's charge then). The only recent auction record for a note from this issuer we tracked was 20 years ago at the 1987 Ball-Richmond Sale: Lot 1101 (the 50 Cents, listed as Burgett 1) and his plate note. For this type of note and paper type, this is a lovely example. There are numerous vertical folds and handling, but this is a very solid example. Multiple pinholes scattered across the note. There are some wisps of foxing. Terminology aside, the grade of this note is superior and a bonus to its utmost rarity and desirability.

Ex ANA 88th Annual Convention Sale (Kagin's, August 23-28, 1977, lot 4417); Grover C. Criswell Collection.

William Minor Quesenbury (1822-1888) was born in Arkansas. He was a printer, soldier, and journalist. He fought at Buena Vista in 1846. In 1850 he went to the California gold fields. After the War, he settled in Texas and died in Missouri.

SUPERB THREE DOLLARS QUESENSBURY NOTE ON FORT MCCULLOCH, C.N.

A Superb Grade Example and The Burgett Plate Note



Lot No. 3109

- 3109 Major Wm. Quesenbury, Q. M., Dept. Ind. Ter., Fort McCulloch, C.N. Three Dollars. May 15, 1862. Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on thin green rag ("porous" in Kagin's catalogue) paper. Medium size format scrip note. 125mm by 57mm. Local black typeset without imprint. The design style, pattern, and texts similar to last, but not identical. An open diamond border surrounds the texts. At the top left, the date is engraved "May 15, 1862" and at the right serial number position "No." Across the note, from top to bottom are the titles, denominations, and obligations in various font styles and sizes. "THIS TICKET FOR/THREE DOLLARS,/Having been used in the service of the Confederate States, WILL BE REDEEMED BY ME WITH CONFEDERATE NOTES AT/ FORT MCCULLOCH, C.N.,/WHEN PRESENTED WITH OTHERS, MAKING FIVE, TEN OR TWENTY DOLLARS." At the lower left, space for the signature of "Wm. Quesenbury" and at the lower right "Maj. & Q. M. Dept. Ind. Ter." [Major & Quartermaster Department of Indian Territory]. This series, slightly different, written serial No. 412 in black pen. Durand IT-45, listed as Rarity 7. Burgett 12, listed as Rarity 7. **The Burgett Plate Note**, so illustrated on page 26. Not in Ball or Schingoethe. Certainly **High Rarity 7 (1-3 known)**. A second denomination and a slightly differing type from this historic issue. **A museum caliber note that may be unique** and another highlight in this incredible auction sale. This was also one of the most treasured and well regarded notes from the Grover C. Criswell

Collection. This second note was actually purchased at the 1977 ANA Sale moments before the One Dollar note since that was how it was ordered in the catalogue. This different series also had a companion \$2 note (lot 4416) which went to another buyer. This note realized \$1,350, which in 1977 was an astonishing sum of money for a "rag picker's special" such as this. Back then, the expensive obsolete notes were Western, Mormon, and fancy proofs. However, expensive was more like \$150 and not four-figures. Any obsolete or back then "broken" banknote worth over \$1,000 was a big eye opener. Compared to today's obsolete note prices, this likely is the equivalent of a five-figure note. Based on the results of rare (but more available) Fort Gibson notes in the Schingoethe Sale, this is worthy of that level. Herb and Martha Schingoethe never owned an example of this note and, to our knowledge the Ball-Richmond Fifty Cents did not go into their collection. The quality is exceptional for a southern Civil War scrip note and has some handling and some top edge pinholes. The note is bright with the look of higher grade. This is a note with the potential of being one of the great notes in the historic Confederate Scrip Note series. We were extremely impressed when we first saw this and the previous note at the commencement of organizing the Ford Sales. We are pleased to bring forth such a jewel to the collecting fraternity after thirty years.

Ex ANA 88th Annual Convention Sale (Kagin's, August 23-28, 1977, lot 4415); Grover C. Criswell Collection.

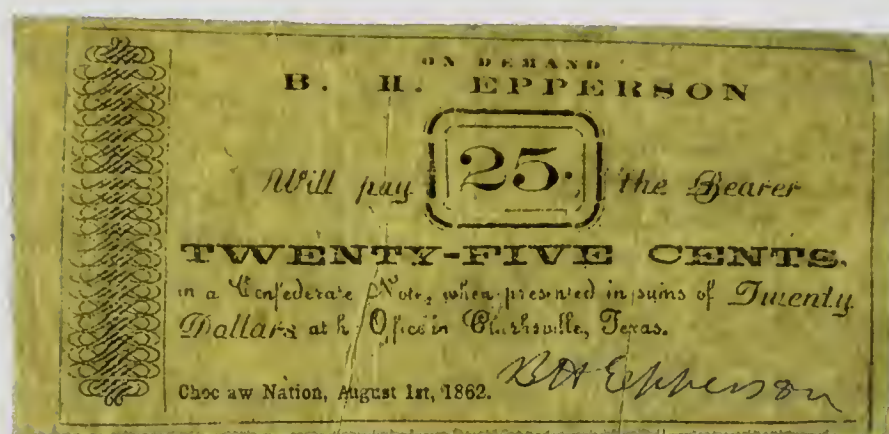
All of the notes from this Confederate-Indian Nation period are fascinating. This is perhaps the most interesting and in our opinion, the rarest. This emergency scrip came about due to the lack of low denomination Confederate notes in the territory. Notes \$5 or less were especially short as Memminger did not favor them. There some \$10 and higher denomination notes, but no small bills. The issue was done at a local printer and the series without date or number would keep the emission amount discrete. Fort McCulloch itself was built under orders of Brigadier General Albert Pike as Commissioner to the Indian Nations. It was located near present day Kenefk, Oklahoma, on the road that crossed the Blue River, along the routes that were on the way to several of the cities associated with the Mayers and Nash scrips such as Fort Gibson and Fort Smith. Pike wrote the following

on May 4, 1862 to the War Department in Richmond: "Money is absolutely requisite. The people who have provisions and other suppliers are very unwilling to sell and the certified accounts [text missing]. With Confederate notes I can purchase an abundance at fair prices." Pike got his Treasury notes, but small change was also needed. General Pike had Quesenbury produce these notes to prevent desertions due to lack of pay for construction projects by troops. Quesenbury quickly ceased the issue when he was denied the Confederate currency to redeem them (Pike's treasury was exhausted). They must have been exchanged for something as their great rarity today is unquestioned. This exceptional pair came from the legendary Grover Criswell Collection. Though not Sutler notes, they were considered by him among the most important pieces in his 1977 ANA collection sale.

THE CHOCTAW NATION

RARE AND CHOICE TRIO OF B.H. EPPERSON SCRIP PAYABLE IN CLARKSVILLE, TEXAS

VERY CHOICE B.H. EPPERSON CHOCTAW NATION 25 CENTS TEXAS TIE NOTE



Lot No. 3110

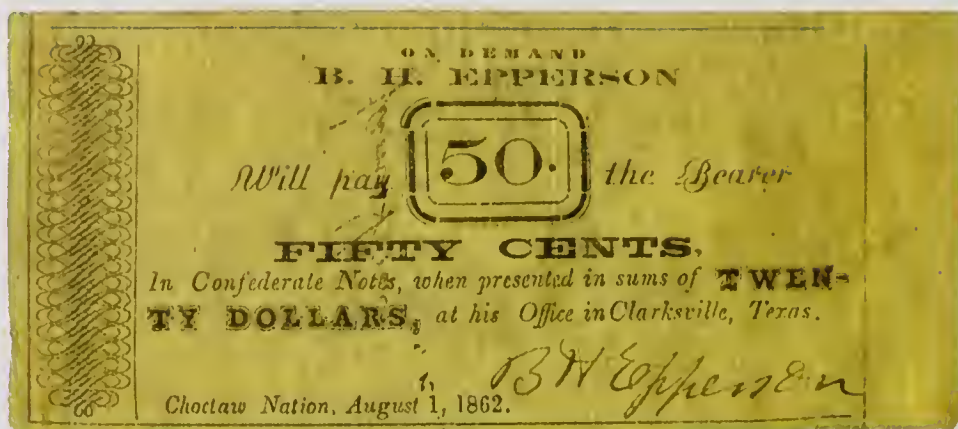
- 3110 B. H. Epperson, Choctaw Nation, payable at his Office in Clarksville, Texas. Twenty-Five Cents. August 1, 1862. Choice Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on thin, translucent brown rag paper. Small size format scrip note. 108mm by 50mm. Black typeset, using various fonts, without imprint. At the far left, ornate repeating pattern design. Titles, denomination, and obligations in the center. "25" counter enclosed in round corner dual-line cartouche. From the top: "ON DEMAND/B. H. EPPERSON/Will Pay the Bearer/TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,/in Confederate Notes, when presented in sums of Twenty Dollars at his Office in Clarksville, Texas." At the lower left, "Choctaw Nation, August 1, 1862." Space for signature at the lower right. Unnumbered. Signed in blue ink. Durand IT-100, listed as Rarity 7. Burgett 1, listed as Rarity 7. Bob Medlar (*Texas Obsolete Notes, and Scrip*, 1968) 12, listed as Rarity 7. This series is quite rare and is payable in Texas, hence the multiple listings. Likely, a High Rarity 6 (6-10 known, nearer to 6 or 7 known) note. Thirty years ago, every listing (it seemed) was Rarity 7. The dispersal of more collections and increased research has fine-tuned the accuracy of rarity ratings. However, not all notes are published, so rarity ratings are never perfect. There are two size formats and there are also paper varieties observed. **Superb quality** and the finest we have seen of the type. This note is quite a stunner for a scrip note from this period. The paper quality is still exceptional, despite multiple folds, and is bright and vivid. The blue signature is finely accomplished and contrasts nicely with the brown paper. This is certainly one of the finest condition notes on the series known.

Ex Lexington Coin Shop (Norwood, Ohio), Dec. 26, 1969 Mail Bid Sale, lot 67.

Clarksville, Texas was the most important trading center in north-west Texas. Approximately 900 souls lived there in 1860. B.H. Epperson was a multi-millionaire who later went to Jefferson, Texas to build his mansion.

VERY RARE B.H. EPPERSON CHOCTAW NATION 50 CENTS SMALL FORMAT NOTE

3111 B.H. Epperson, Choctaw Nation, payable at his Office in Clarksville, Texas. Fifty Cents. August 1, 1862. Choice Fine. Uniface. Printed on thin, translucent brown rag paper. Small size format scrip note. 114mm by 52mm. Black typeset, using various fonts, without imprint. Style as the last. At the far left, ornate repeating pattern design. Titles, denomination, and obligations in the center. "50" counter enclosed in round corner dual-line cartouche. From the top: "ON DEMAND/B. H. EPPERSON/

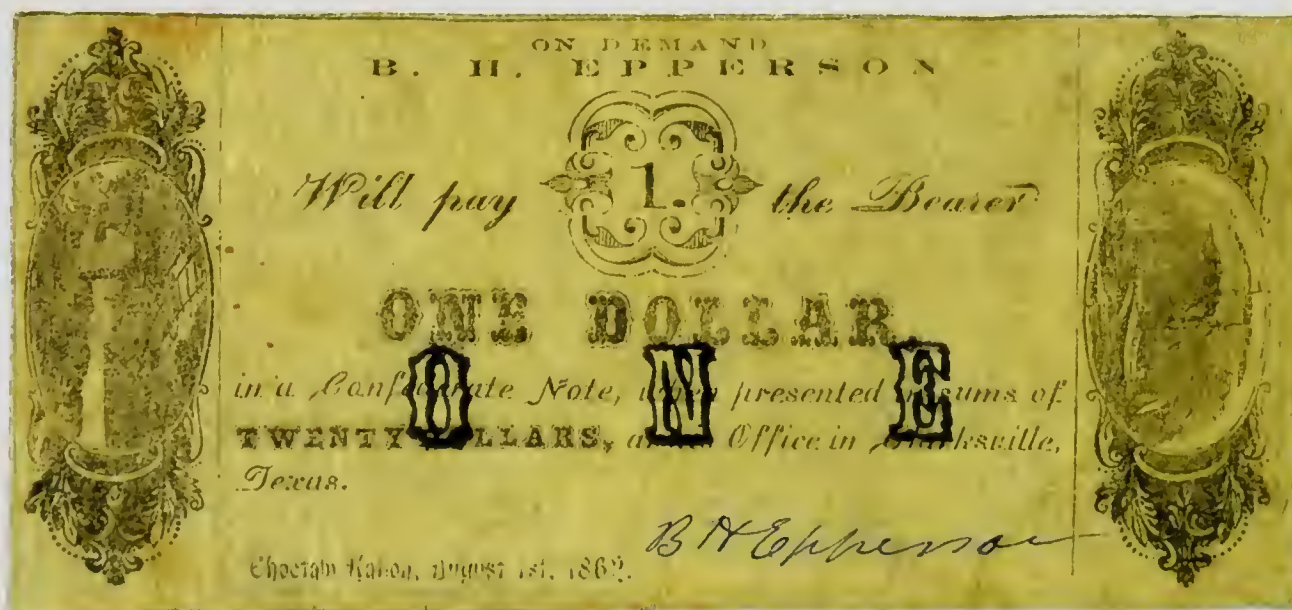


Lot No. 3111

Will Pay the Bearer/FIFTY CENTS, in Confederate Notes, when presented in sums of Twenty Dollars at his Office in Clarksville, Texas." At the lower left, "Choctaw Nation, August 1, 1862." Space for signature at the lower left. Unnumbered. Signed in brown ink. Durand IT-101, listed as Rarity 7. Burgett 2, listed as Rarity 7. Medlar 13, listed as Rarity 7. Countersigned on the verso by "James Jones" in brown pen. The type is plated in Burgett and Medlar (note however, the different central cartouches). These small notes might be slightly more available (we use the term loosely). A very sharp grade note that is just shy of the condition of the above example. A beautiful piece.

Ex Byron Cook, February 2, 1966.

VERY RARE B. H. EPPERSON CHOCTAW NATION ONE DOLLAR LARGE FORMAT NOTE



Lot No. 3112

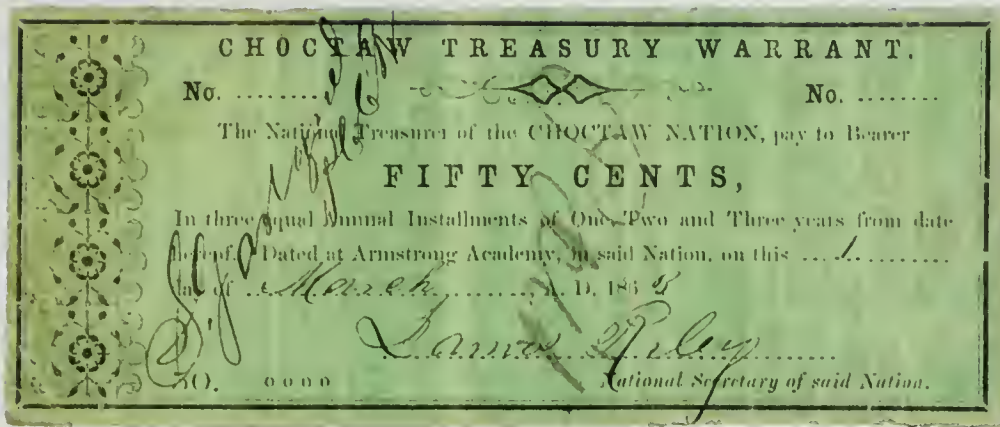
3112 B. H. Epperson, Choctaw Nation, payable at his Office in Clarksville, Texas. One Dollar. August 1, 1862. Choice Fine to Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on thin, white rag paper. Large size format scrip note. 153mm by 70mm. Local black typeset with vignetted panels, using various fonts, without imprint. Style similar to New Orleans and Texas scrip of the period. Blue double lined protector "ONE" in bottom center. Titles, denomination, and obligations in the center. "1" counter enclosed in very fancy, ornamental cartouche. From the top: "ON DEMAND/B.H. EPPERSON/Will Pay the Bearer/ONE DOLLAR, in Confederate Notes, when presented in sums of TWENTY DOLLARS at his Office in Clarksville, Texas." At the lower left, "Choctaw Nation, August 1, 1862." End panels at the sides with ornamental scroll work enclosing vignettes within and oval. At the left, a train and at the right a steamboat. Space for signature at the lower right. Unnumbered. Signed in blue ink. Durand IT-104, listed as Rarity 7. Burgett 5, listed as Rarity 7. Medlar 15, listed as Rarity 7. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3800. Burgett does not list denominations higher than this. The type is plated in Burgett and the Schingoethe note came on a pinkish paper. A sharply signed and high-grade example. The third note in this very rare trio of top grade notes. This is perhaps a rarer type in magnificent grade for a note of this paper type and period. The note presents a bright appearance and is truly exceptional.

Ex Harry J. Forman, June 16, 1977.

CHOICE SELECTION OF CHOCTAW TREASURY AND AUDITORS WARRANTS

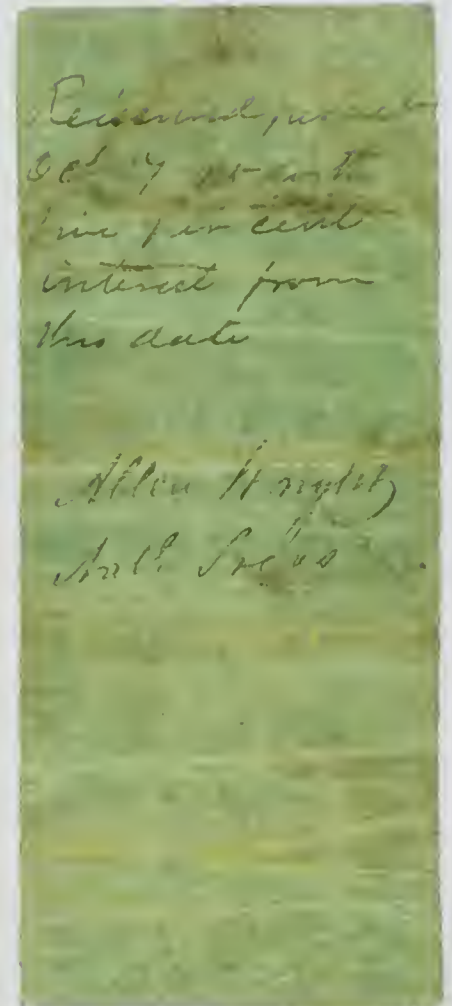
CHOICE FIFTY CENTS CHOCTAW TREASURY WARRANT

Ex Maurice Burgett and the Shull Plate Note



Lot No. 3113

- 3113 The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation, Armstrong Academy. Fifty Cents Choctaw Treasury Warrant. March 1, 1863. Choice Fine to Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on green rag paper. Medium size format note. 123mm by 52mm. Local typeset in black, with pattern end design, without imprint. At the left end, a pattern border within text in center, all enclosed with solid black frame. Central texts: "The National Treasurer of the CHOCTAW NATION, pay to bearer./ FIFTY CENTS./In three equal Annual Installments of One, Two and Three years from date/hereof. Dated at Armstrong Academy, in said Nation on this__day of__A.D. 186__" Signature space at the lower right for "National Secretary of said Nation." At the top, "CHOC-TAW TREASURY WARRANT" above fancy ornament flanked by spaces for serial numbers (the right, series?). Signed at lower right by "James Riley." Signature across upper left of "S.[amuel] Garland/P.C.C.N." [Principal Chief Choctaw Nation] and endorsed 'Paid' at the right. Unnumbered. Reissued in 1865 with verso endorsements and reissued notations: "Reissued per act/Oct 17 1865 with/five percent interest from this date" and signed by "Allen Wright/Nat'l Treas." Durand IT-1, listed as Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Burgett 1, listed as Rarity 6. Shull Cr.CHOC1, listed as Rarity 10 (5-15 known). **The Shull Plate Note**, illustrated on page 135. Similar to 1987 Ball-Richmond Sale (NASCA/Smythe); Lot 1096. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3793. The wider Shull rarity rating is more accurate and Low Rarity 5 on this scale is logical. In private hands, ten to twelve known is more than likely. This is a rarer denomination on this series, with the One Dollar notes seen most frequently. The yellow paper \$2.50 note is a true Rarity 7 and except for the Shull Plate Note, we have not handled one. This Choctaw series is also related to dealings with General Pike of the Confederacy. The difference was the Choctaw Nation had already received \$500,000 in claims (as opposed to the Cherokee having to wait for payment amidst

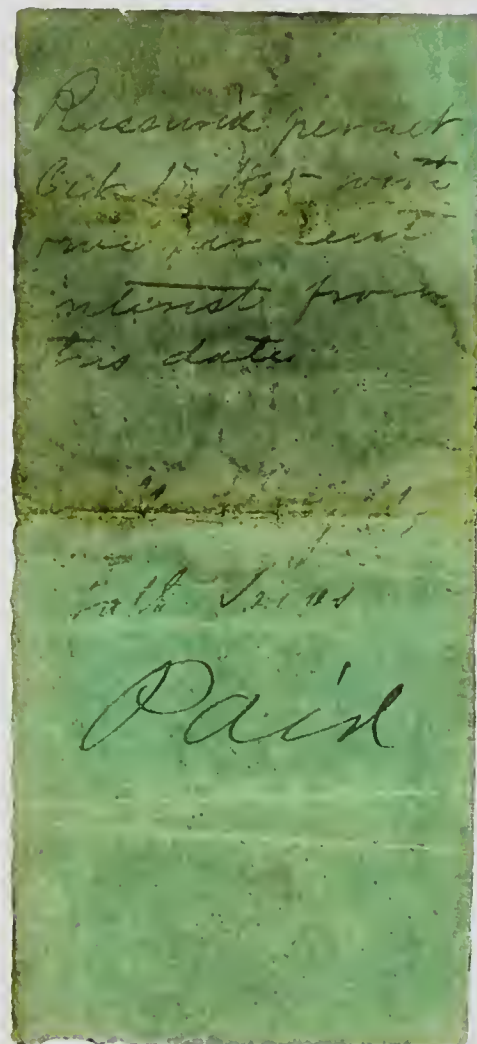
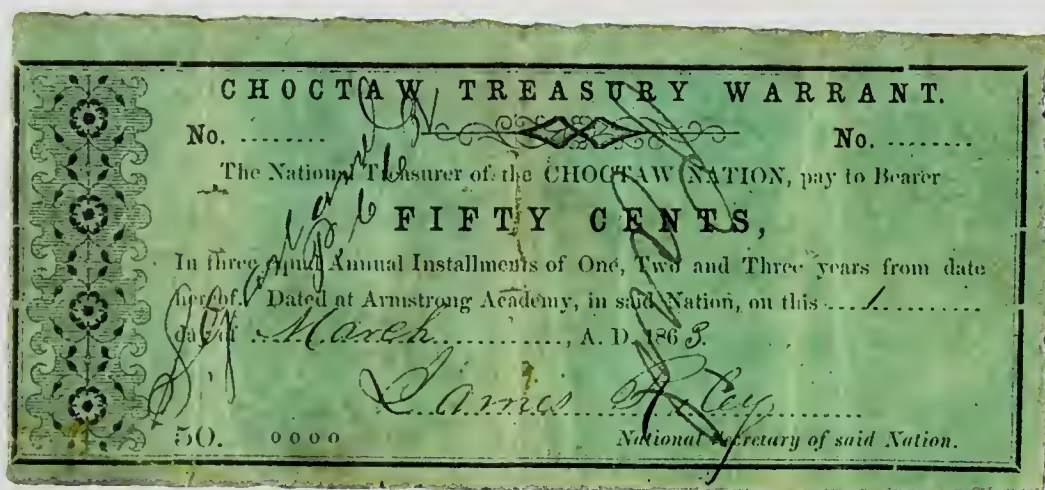


the post-Buchanan era Congressional malaise). They signed their treaty on July 21, 1861. The Choctaw, after siding with the Confederacy, raised three regiments of cavalry for service in the Indian Territory, Texas, and Oklahoma regions. These particular notes were created in October, 1862 in an emission of \$25,000. They were to satisfy the needs of the destitute, sick, crippled, etc. Towards the end of the war, the notes were essentially worthless and many were reissued with interest to be paid such as this note. Like many of these Indian Nation issues, there seems to have been a wide supply around 1961 and these may have also come through Carter. This is an important Southern States series and they are justifiably receiving wider attention with their new listings in a well crafted, new reference work. This example is choice for the type with multiple folds and some light folding. The endorsements are on the faint side but fully visible. There are a few scattered pinholes.

Ex Maurice Burgett, August 19, 1961.

SECOND RARE FIFTY CENTS CHOCTAW TREASURY WARRANT

Reissued in 1865 and Payable with Interest



Lot No. 3114

- 3114 The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation, Armstrong Academy. Fifty Cents Choctaw Treasury Warrant. March 1, 1863. About Fine. Uniface. Printed on green rag paper. Medium size format note. 122mm by 54mm. Local typeset in black, within a pattern end design, without imprint. Styles and diagnostics as the previous example. At the left end, a pattern border with text in center, all enclosed with solid black frame. Central texts: "The National Treasurer of the CHOCTAW NATION, pay to bearer, FIFTY CENTS, In three equal Annual Installments of One, Two and Three years from date/hereof. Dated at Armstrong Academy, in said Nation on this ___ day of ___ A.D. 186__". Signature space at the lower right for "National Secretary of said Nation." At the top, "CHOCTAW TREASURY WARRANT" above fancy ornament flanked by spaces for serial numbers (the right, series?). Signed at lower

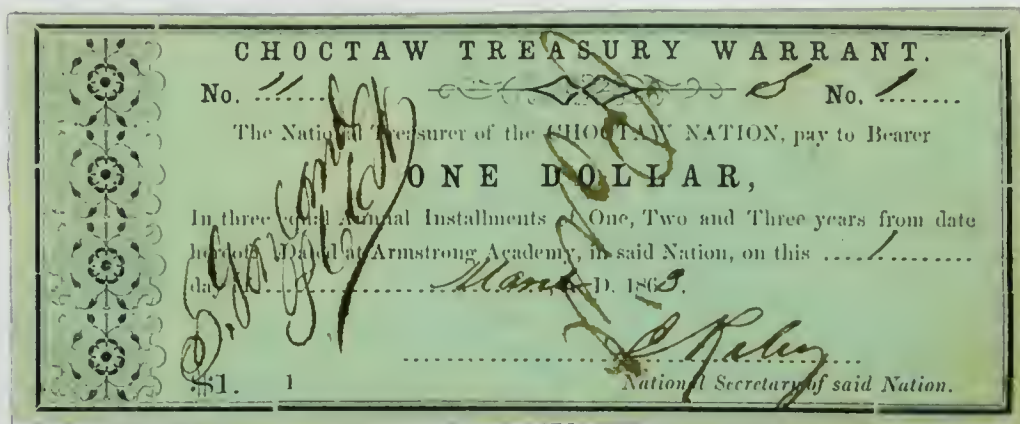
right by "James Riley." Signature across upper left of "S.[amuel] Garland/P.C.C.N." and endorsed "Paid" at the right. Unnumbered. Reissued in 1865 with verso endorsements and reissued notations: "Reissued per act/Oct 17 1865 with/five percent interest from this date" and signed by "Allen Wright/Nat'l Treas." Durand IT-1, listed as Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Burgett 1, listed as Rarity 6. Shull Cr.CHOC1, listed as Rarity 10 (5-15 known). Similar to 1987 Ball-Richmond Sale (NASCA/Smythe): Lot 1096. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3793. The Shull rarity rating is quite accurate in our opinion. A second example of this rare note and also the desirable reissued type. This is mostly a solid note, but the heavy quarter creases have some petty void splits seen when under light. The face eye appeal is quite attractive.

Ex Maurice Burgett, August 19, 1961.

SUPERB ONE DOLLAR CHOCTAW TREASURY WARRANT

The Shull Plate Note

- 3115 The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation, Armstrong Academy. One Dollar Choctaw Treasury Warrant. March 1, 1863. Almost Uncirculated. Uniface. Printed on light blue paper. Medium size format note. 124mm by 52mm. Local typeset in black, with pattern end design, without imprint. Overall style similar to the Fifty Cents note. At the left end, a pattern border with text in center, all enclosed with solid black frame. Central texts: "The National Treasurer of the CHOCTAW NATION, pay to bearer./ONE DOLLAR./In three equal Annual Installments of One, Two and Three years from date/hereof. Dated at Armstrong Academy, in said Nation, on this ___ day of ___ A.D. 186__." Signature space at the lower right for "National Secretary of said Nation." At the top, "CHOCTAW TREASURY WARRANT" above fancy ornament flanked by spaces for serial numbers (the right, series?). Signed at lower right by "J. Riley." Signature across upper left of "S.[amuel] Garland/P.C.C.N." and endorsed "Paid" at the right. Upper left No.11, upper right No.1 [series]. Not reissued in 1865, thus without verso endorsements and reissued notations. Durand IT-2, listed as Rarity 5 (11-25 known). Burgett 2, listed as Rarity 5. Shull Cr.CHOC2, listed as Rarity 10 (5-15 known). **The Shull Plate Note**, illustrated on page



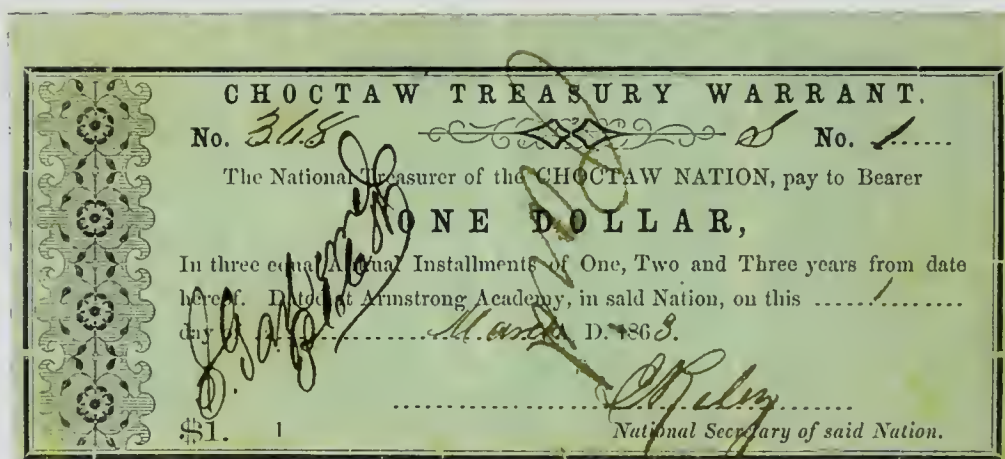
Lot No. 3115

135. These are rated Rarity 5 in Shull and this is the most often seen denomination in our opinion. This is a superb example for type and one of four denominations emitted on the series. The majority of One Dollar notes seen are not reissued and this explains the lesser rarity. The grade is **magnificent, making this note one of the finest seen**. We think there is a light vertical bend, but at first glance this has the look of Gem and makes an able plate note in the Shull book. The inking is strong and shows partially through to the blank back. This will certainly be a keystone in an excellent set of these issues.

Ex J. L. Horgett, February 13, 1963.

SECOND ONE DOLLAR CHOCTAW TREASURY WARRANT

- 3116 The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation, Armstrong Academy. One Dollar Choctaw Treasury Warrant. March 1, 1863. Choice Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on light blue paper. Medium size format note. 122mm by 55mm. Local typeset in black, with pattern end design, without imprint. Designs as the last. At the left end, a pattern border with text in center, all enclosed with solid black frame. Central texts: "The National Treasurer of the CHOCTAW NATION, pay to bearer./ONE DOLLAR./In three equal Annual Installments of One, Two and Three years from date/hereof. Dated at Armstrong Academy, in said Nation, on this ___ day of ___ A.D. 186__." Signature space at the lower right for "National Secretary of said Nation." At the top, "CHOCTAW TREASURY WARRANT" above fancy ornament flanked by spaces for serial numbers (the right, series?). Signed at lower right by "J. Riley." Signature across upper left of "S.[amuel] Garland/P.C.C.N." and endorsed "Paid" at the right. No.368/No.1. Not reissued in 1865 thus without verso endorsements and reissued notations. Durand IT-2, listed as Rarity 5 (11-25 known). Burgett 2, listed as Rarity 5. Shull Cr.CHOC2, listed as Rarity

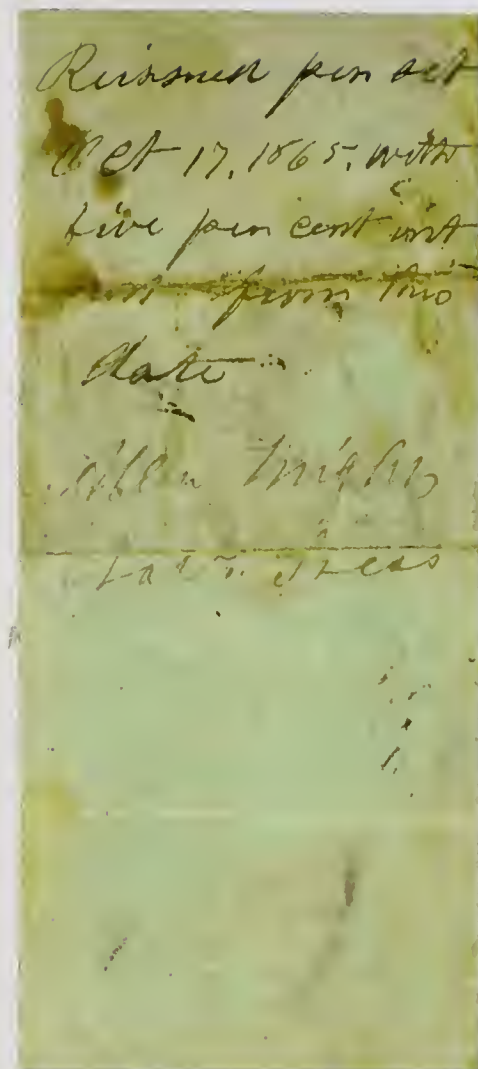
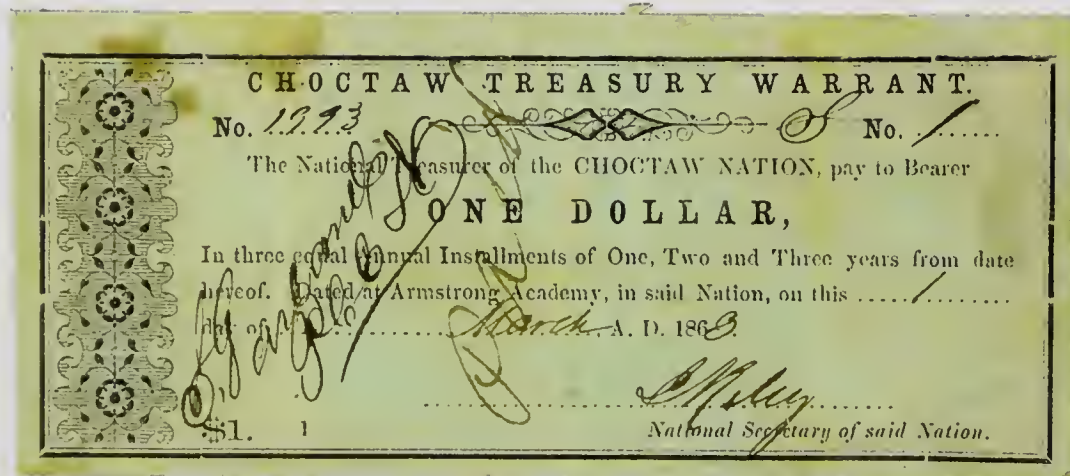


Lot No. 3116

10 (5-15 known). A second One Dollar note that was issued, but not counter-endorsed in 1865. There a few folds and a top edge pinhole. The top margin is wide. This durable paper wore well and perhaps many of the notes saw rather limited direct circulation. Many may have been used for larger, bundled transactions. This series has always had strong auction realizations due to its impressive historical nature.

Ex J. L. Horgett, August 30, 1961.

1865 REISSUED ONE DOLLAR CHOCTAW TREASURY WARRANT



Lot No. 3117

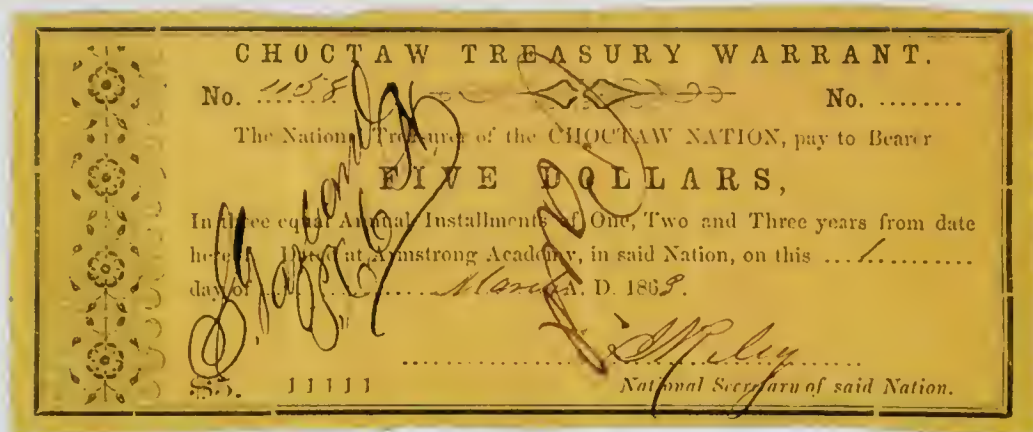
- 3117 The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation, Armstrong Academy. One Dollar Choctaw Treasury Warrant. March 1, 1863. Fine to Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on light blue paper. Medium size format note. 124mm by 52mm. Local typeset in black, with pattern end design, without imprint. Overall style similar to the Fifty Cents note. At the left end, a pattern border with text in center, all enclosed with solid black frame. Central texts: "The National Treasurer of the CHOCTAW NATION, pay to bearer,/ONE DOLLAR,/In three equal Annual Installments of One, Two and Three years from date/hereof. Dated at Armstrong Academy, in said Nation on this__day of__A.D. 186__". Signature space at the lower right for "National Secretary of said Nation". At the top, "CHOCTAW TREASURY WARRANT" above fancy ornament flanked by spaces for serial numbers (the right, series?). Signed at lower right by "J. Riley." Signature across upper left of "S.[amuel]"

Garland/P.C.C.N." and endorsed "Paid" at the right. No.1993/No.1. Reissued in 1865 with verso endorsements and reissued notations: "Reissued per act/Oct 17 1865 with/five percent interest from this date" and signed by "Allen Wright/Nat'l Treas." Durand IT-2, listed as Rarity 5 (11-25 known). Burgett 2, listed as Rarity 5. Shull Cr.CHOC2, listed as Rarity 10 (5-15 known). Similar to 1987 Ball-Richmond Sale (NASCA/Smythe): Lot 1097. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3794. A third One Dollar note from this series this one displaying the desirable 1865 reissued endorsements. This denomination is relatively rarer in this reissued style and with the endorsements is as rare as the Fifty Cents notes. The note is nearly Very Fine with quarter folds and handling. There are some foxing patches at the upper left.

Ex J. L. Hargett, August 30, 1961.

CHOICE AND RARER FIVE DOLLARS CHOCTAW TREASURY WARRANT

Ex Maurice Burgett and the Shull Plate Note



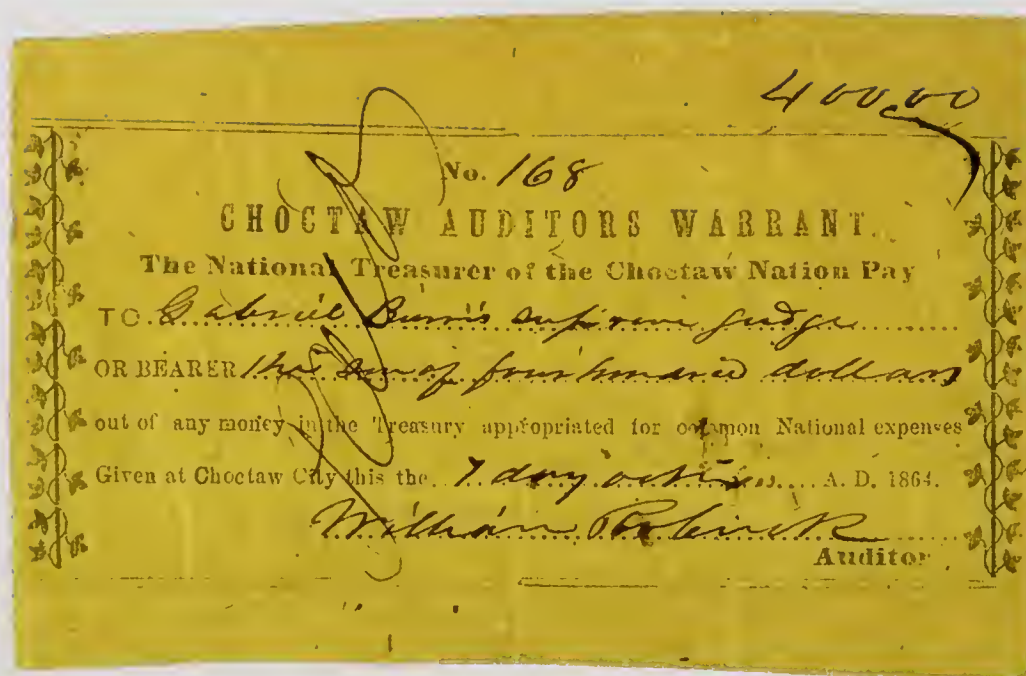
Lot No. 3118

- 3118 **The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation, Armstrong Academy. Five Dollars Choctaw Treasury Warrant. March 1, 1863. Choice Very Fine.** Uniface. Printed on peach (per Ball, pink per Shull) paper. Medium size format note, 126mm by 53mm. Local typeset in black, with pattern end design, without imprint. Overall style similar to the Fifty Cents and One Dollar notes. At the left end, a pattern border with text in center, all enclosed with solid black frame. Central texts: "The National Treasurer of the CHOCTAW NATION, pay to bearer./FIVE DOLLARS./In three equal Annual Installments of One, Two and Three years from date/hereof. Dated at Armstrong Academy, in said Nation on this__day of__A.D. 186__". Signature space at the lower right for "National Secretary of said Nation." At the top, "CHOCTAW TREASURY WARRANT" above fancy ornament flanked by spaces for serial numbers (the right, series?). Signed at lower right by "J. Riley." Signature across upper left of "S.[amuel] Garland/P.C.C.N." and endorsed "Paid" at the right. No.458/No.[blank]. Not reissued in 1865 and thus without verso endorsements and reissued notations. Durand IT-4, listed as Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Burgett 4, listed as Rarity 6. Shull Cr.CHOC4, listed as Rarity 10 (5-15 known). **The Shull Plate Note**, illustrated on page 135. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3795. The Durand Rarity should be accurate and we have seen very few Five Dollars notes. Perhaps, this is a High Rarity 6 denomination on the series. The Ball-Richmond Sale had a reissued note. These are very infrequently encountered compared to the One Dollar and Fifty Cents notes. In order of rarest to most available, the scale is certainly \$2.50, \$5, 50 Cents, and \$1. The cited Schingoethe note recently sold in July 2007 brought \$3,737.50 with a large stain. This is an exceptional example of the type and clearly is one of the finest we have seen. The Southern States specialist may wait quite awhile to find a more attractive note on the type.

Ex Maurice Burgett, August 19, 1961.

CHOICE 1864 CHOCTAW AUDITORS WARRANT

The Shull Plate Note



Lot No. 3119

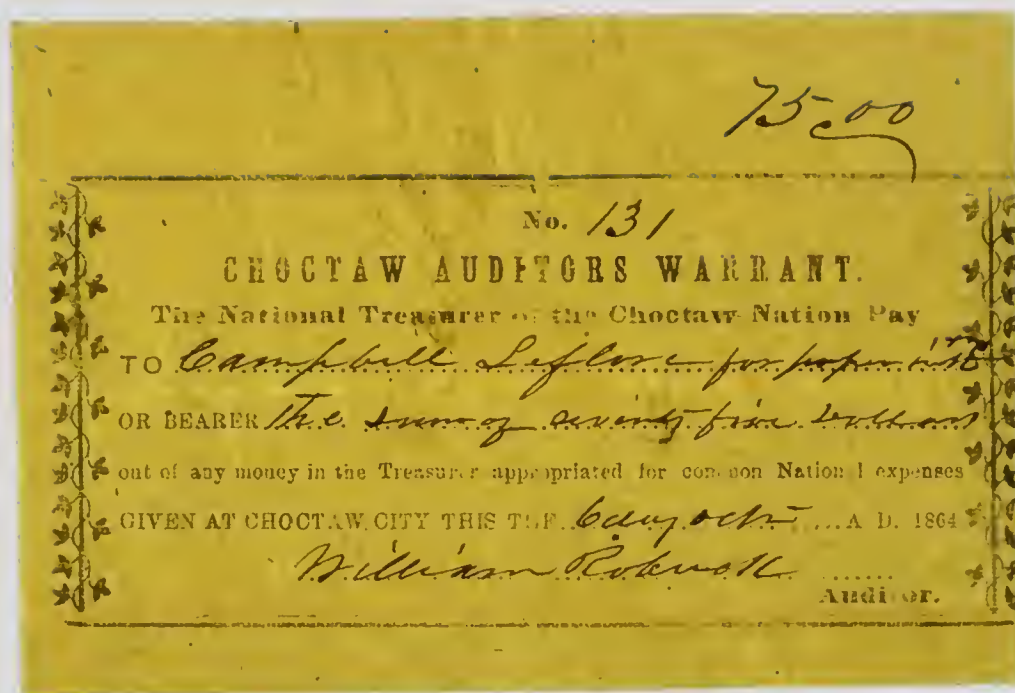
- 3119 The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation Pay to... or Bearer, Choctaw City. \$400 [written] Auditors Warrant. Oct. 7, 1864. Choice Extremely Fine. Uniface. Printed on thin brown paper. Medium size part printed form. 123mm by 76mm. Local typeset in black, with floral pattern ends, without imprint. Top and bottom borders are solid. Central texts: "The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation Pay /TO____(payee)/ OR BEARER,/____(written denomination)/out of any money in the Treasury appropriated for common National expenses/Given at Choctaw City this the____(date) A. D. 1864." Signature space at the lower right for "Auditor." At the top, "CHOCTAW AUDITORS WARRANT" with serial No. space at the top. Signed at lower right by "William Roebuck." Written serial No.168. Denomination at upper right margin "400.00." Durand IT-15, listed as Rarity 5 (11-25 known). Burgett 1, listed as Rarity 5. Shull Cr.CHOC5, listed as Rarity 9 (16-50 known). **The Shull Plate Note**, illustrated on page 137. Similar to 1987 Ball-Richmond Sale (NASCA/Smythe): Lot 1099. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3798 and Part 9: Lot 2538. The wide Shull rarity rating is certainly accurate. This is the first of at least three listed styles (one might be considered a typesetting variety and not a major type) of this particular form. This is the first type with engraved 1864 date. It is perhaps the most available. Over the years, fewer and fewer have been seen. This is a bold example and one of the nicest we have seen. We are certain that there are no perfect examples, so this note should be in a class with the finest of the type.

Ex J. L. Hargett, August 30, 1961.

William Roebuck was born in 1825 and received his English name at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky. He was still alive in 1884.

SECOND 1864 CHOCTAW AUDITORS WARRANT

A Choice Example and with a Typesetting Variety



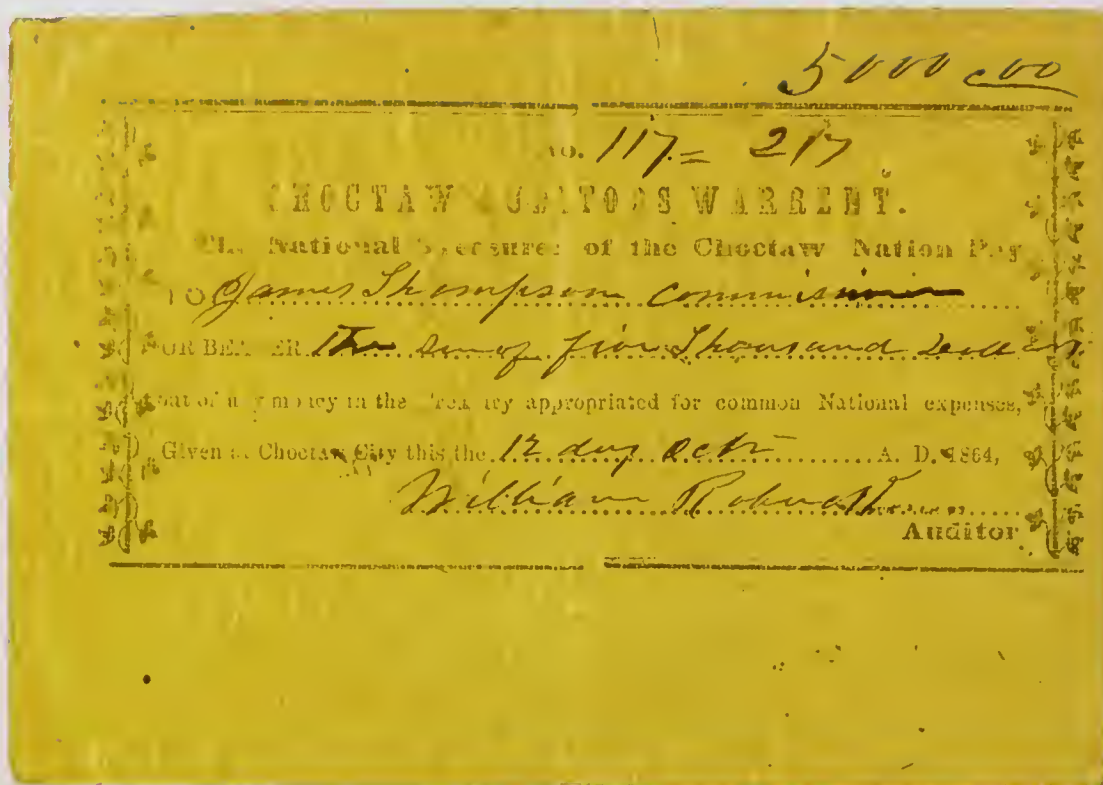
Lot No. 3120

- 3120 The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation Pay to... or Bearer, Choctaw City. \$75 [written] Auditors Warrant. Oct. 6, 1864. Choice Extremely Fine. Uniface. Printed on thin brown paper. Medium size part printed form. 125mm by 82mm. Local typeset in black, with floral pattern ends, without imprint. The style as the previous, but with subtle typesetting differences (capitals on the last text line) and printed from a different plate. Top and bottom borders are solid. Central texts: "The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation Pay /TO___(payee)/OR BEARER,/___(written denomination)/out of any money in the Treasury appropriated for common National expenses/GIVEN AT CHOCTAW CITY THIS THE___(date) A. D. 1864". Signature space at the lower right for "Auditor." At the top, "CHOCTAW AUDITORS WARRANT" with serial No. space at the top. Signed at lower right by 'William Roebuck'. Written serial No.131. Denomination at upper right margin '75.00'. Durand IT-15, listed as Rarity 5 (11-25 known). Burgett 1, listed as Rarity 5. Shull Cr.CHOC5, listed as Rarity 9 (16-50 known). Similar to 1987 Ball-Richmond Sale (NASCA/Smythe): Lot 1099. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3798. The wide Shull rarity rating is certainly accurate. A second example and with an interesting typesetting variety. There is one horizontal fold. A bold and vibrant example of this Choctaw Nation warrant. This was likely handpicked by JJF from several notes back in 1961.

Ex Maurice Burgett, August 19, 1961.

THIRD ATTRACTIVE 1864 CHOCTAW AUDITORS WARRANT

- 3121 The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation Pay to... or Bearer, Choctaw City. \$5,000 [written] Auditors Warrant. Oct. 12, 1864. Choice Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on thin brown paper. Medium size part printed form. 131mm by 92mm. Local typeset in black, with floral pattern ends, without imprint. The style as the previous. Top and bottom borders are solid. Central texts: "The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation Pay /TO___(payee)/OR BEARER./___(written denomination)/out of any money in the Treasury appropriated for common National expenses/Given at Choctaw City this the___(date) A. D. 1864." Signature space at the lower right for "Auditor." At the top, "CHOCTAW AUDITORS WARRANT" with serial No. space at the top. Signed at lower right by "William Roebuck." Written serial No. 117=217. Denomination at upper right margin "5000.00."



Lot No. 3121

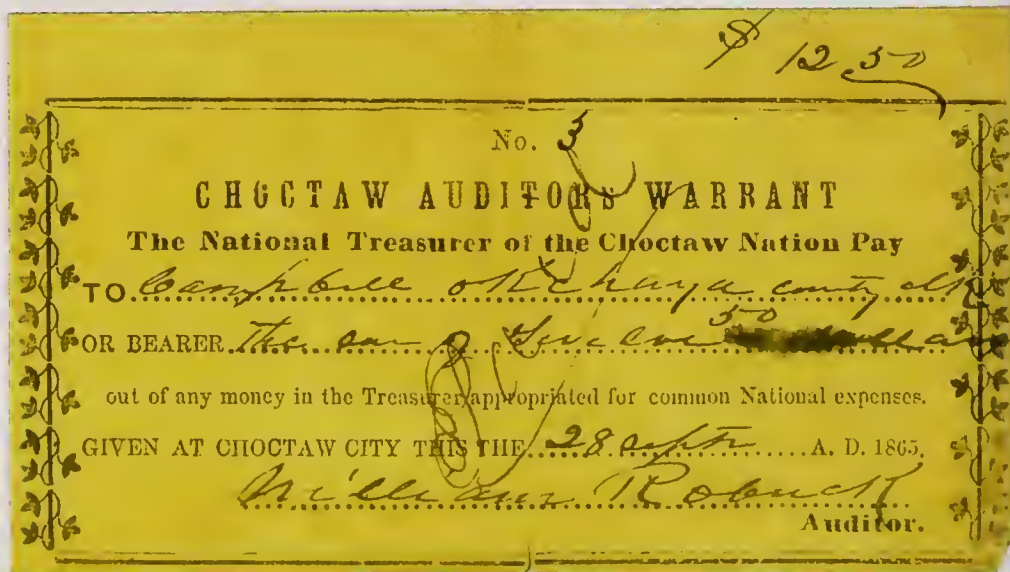
Durand IT-15, listed as Rarity 5 (11-25 known). Burgett 1, listed as Rarity 5. Shull Cr.CHOC5, listed as Rarity 9 (16-50 known). Similar to 1987 Ball-Richmond Sale (NASCA/Smythe): Lot 1099. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3798. The wide Shull rarity rating is certainly accurate. A third example on a broad piece of paper. Quite attractive with the bottom margin very wide. There are a few folds, but embossing is still present.

Ex J. L. Hargett, August 30, 1961.

ATTRACTIVE 1865 CHOCTAW AUDITORS WARRANT

Low Serial No.3 and The Shull Plate Note

- 3122 The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation Pay to... or Bearer, Choctaw City. \$12.50 [written] Auditors Warrant. Sept. 28, 1865. Fine. Uniface. Printed on thin brown paper. Medium size part printed form. 120mm by 68mm. Local typeset in black, with floral pattern ends, without imprint. Top and bottom borders are solid. Style similar to above, the central texts: "The National Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation Pay /TO___(payee)/OR BEARER./___(written denomination)/out of any money in the Treasury appropriated for common National expenses/GIVEN AT CHOCTAW CITY THIS THE___(date) A. D. 1865." Signature space at the lower right for "Auditor." At the top, "CHOCTAW AUDITORS WARRANT" with serial No. space at the top. Signed at lower right by "William Roebuck." Written serial No. 3. Denomination at upper right margin "\$12.50." Listed with Durand IT-15, listed as Rarity 5 (11-25 known). Burgett 2, listed as Rarity 5. Shull Cr.CHOC6, listed as Rarity 9 (16-50 known). The Shull Plate Note, illustrated on page 138. Type not in 1987 Ball-Richmond Sale (NASCA/Smythe). Not in Schingoethe Part 11. This type might be scarcer than the Shull rating. Endorsed "PAID" across the face. This type is also found written over with "1866" dates. An attractive example and the only example of this type in the Ford Collection. Several folds, but still with embossing. There is a minor corner clip at the lower right and some bottom edge splits.



Lot No. 3122

Ex J. L. Hargett, August 30, 1961.

THE CREEK NATION

EXTREMELY RARE AND CHOICE GRADE
NORTH FORK, CREEK NATION \$1.50 SCRIP NOTE

One of the Finest Seen on the Entire Issue



Lot No. 3123

- 3123 S.S. Sanger, Jr., North Fork, Creek Nation. One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Confederate Notes. April 3, 1862. Choice Fine to Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on very light drab green rag paper. Medium size format scrip note. 169mm by 67mm. Lithographed note in black, with red protectors, with imprint of Whitmore & Bro., Printers "Appeal," Memphis. An attractive and well styled note, similar to the Winslow Sutler note issues on Mississippi. At the left end, an Indian brave over the imprint. Upper right, field workers ride on top of cotton loaded wagon. Upper left, red "1.50" and at the far right, "1.50" in fancy cartouche. Across the bottom center, red protector "ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS" and finer text "In Confederate Notes, when sum of Ten Dollars is presented." City at top, obligation at bottom. Written date and serial number. Engraved President's name (issuer), space for signature of Cashier. Written serial No.615. Durand IT-79, listed as Rarity 7. Burgett 4, listed as Rarity 7. The issuer not in Ball-Richmond Sale. This is clearly Rarity 7 in our experience and should be classified **High Rarity 7 (1-3 known)** with few arguments. When Maurice Burgett wrote his excellent work, only four notes were known on the issue (one each: 25 Cents, 50 Cents, \$1.25, and \$1.50) and he considered them all unique. The series was virtually

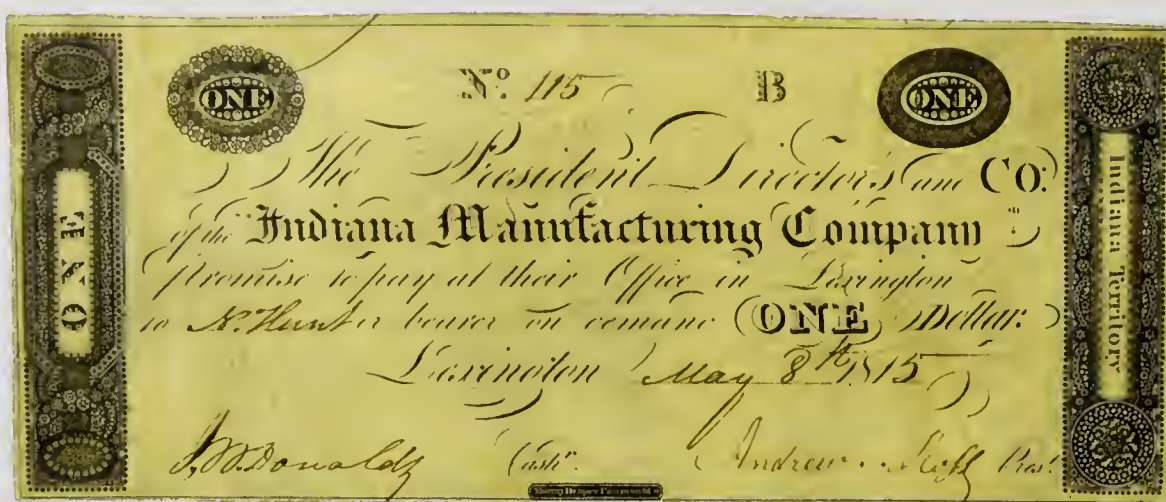
unobtainable until the past few years when two closely held notes reached auction. One of those examples, a \$1.25 denomination, appeared at auction in the fall of 2003. The Schingoethe note on the title appeared in December 2005 as Part 5: Lot 826. That 25 Cents note was the Burgett Plate Note and came from his original collection in 1989. The comparative rarity rating with the other Indian Nations notes is tremendous and **this is a very key location**. Not only that, but this is an exceptional grade example that **might be the finest known on the entire issue**. There are three other notes we have studied and none are even close to this in terms of paper quality and eye appeal. There is moderate and even circulation with no flaws. There are some trivial pinholes. The color protectors are bold and colorful. This is an exceptional note that is worthy of approaching or topping five-figures.

Ex Byron W. Cook, August 18, 1970.

Little is known about the details of this issue. However, it is well produced and so rare that most must have been redeemed. North Fork was a Creek trading center with a large Free Black population. The Creek, commencing in 1861 had three treaties with the Confederates, and this notes is redeemable in Confederate Notes. Today, the town is underneath Lake Eufaula.

INDIANA TERRITORY

1815 DATED INDIANA MANUFACTURING COMPANY ONE DOLLAR NOTE

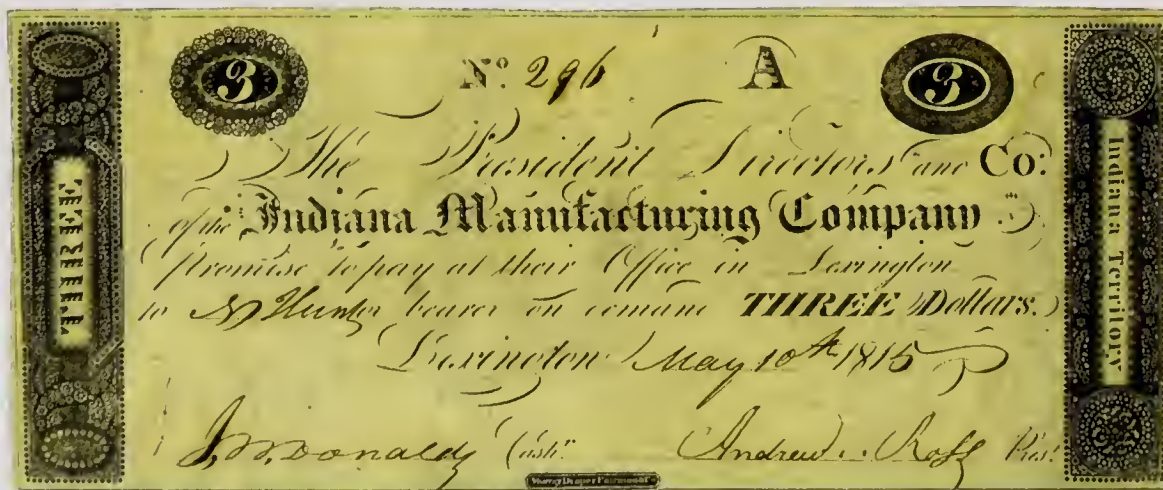


Lot No. 3124

- 3124 **Indiana Manufacturing Company, Lexington, Indiana Territory. One Dollar. May 8, 1815. Very Fine.** Uniface. Plate position B. Printed on bond paper with security fibers. Eastern banknote size and style. 172mm by 73mm. Fine intaglio engraving with imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co [Philadelphia]. A simple, large typeset style note with ornate security end panels. The texts, titles, and obligations in various fonts. "ONE" in left cartouche and at the right panel "INDIANA TERRITORY" in cartouche. Two small medallions at the top, flanking the serial number position and plate position. Hand signed by Cashier and President. Written serial No.115. Durand INT-1, listed as Rarity 7. James Haxby (*United States Obsolete Bank Notes 1782-1866*) IN-340 G4. Indiana SPMC volume by Wolka/Vorhies/Schramm (WVS) 422-1, listed as Rarity 7. Based on experience, the more accurate Rarity Rating 5 (11-25 known) is proper. This is an early series on the Midwest and is quite popular. The depression that hit the region and the over abundance of freely issued paper after the War of 1812 sent this issue into oblivion. Note holders were left holding the bag as usual. Several light folds and handling. Old mounting hinges on the back corners.

Pedigree unrecorded, April 20, 1965.

SHARP INDIANA MANUFACTURING COMPANY THREE DOLLARS NOTE

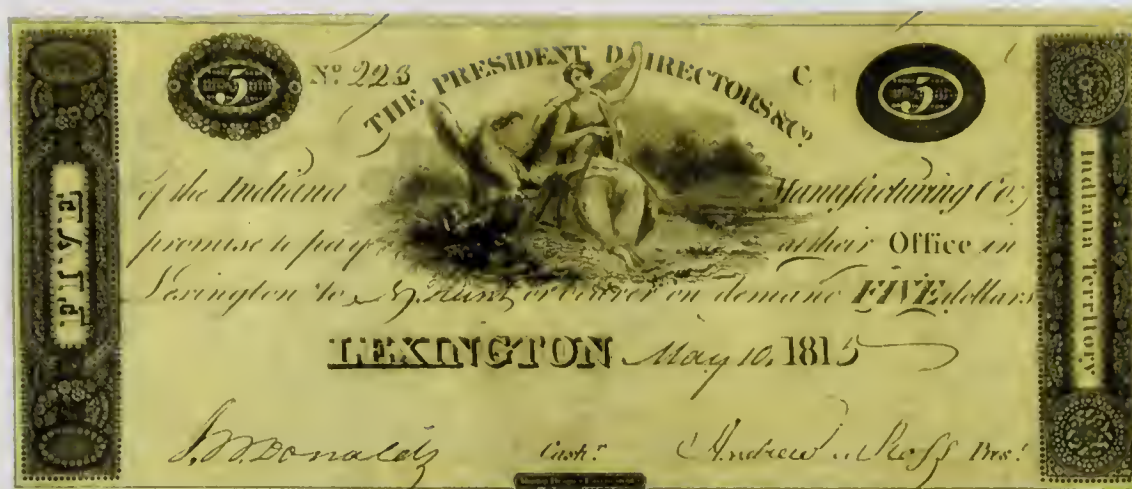


Lot No. 3125

- 3125 **Indiana Manufacturing Company, Lexington, Indiana Territory. Three Dollars. May 10, 1815. Choice Extremely Fine.** Uniface. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper with security fibers. Eastern banknote size and style. 172mm by 73mm. Fine intaglio engraving with imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co [Philadelphia]. The style similar to the \$1 note. Simple, large typeset style note with ornate security end panels. The texts, titles, and obligations in various fonts. "THREE" in left cartouche and at the right panel "INDIANA TERRITORY" in cartouche. Two small medallions at the top, flanking the serial number position and plate position. Hand signed by Cashier and President. Written serial No.296. Durand INT-2, listed as Rarity 6. Haxby IN-340 G12. WVS 422-2, listed as Rarity 6. Based on experience, the more accurate Rarity Rating 5 (11-25 known) is proper, and crossing over to Rarity 4 is not out of the question. A crisp example with handling and a top edge pinhole. Some petty hinge remnants on the verso. A classic three dollar bill and early territorial note.

Pedigree unrecorded, April 20, 1965.

INDIANA MANUFACTURING COMPANY FIVE DOLLARS NOTE



Lot No. 3126

- 3126 **Indiana Manufacturing Company, Lexington, Indiana Territory. Five Dollars. May 10, 1815. Choice Extremely Fine.** Uniface. Plate position C. Printed on bond paper with security fibers. Eastern banknote size and style. 172mm by 73mm. Fine intaglio engraving with imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co [Philadelphia]. The style similar to the \$1 and \$3 notes, but with a vignette. Seated female with eagle at the center, titles across center and with ornate security end panels. The texts, titles, and obligations in various fonts. "FIVE" in left cartouche and at the right panel "INDIANA TERRITORY" in cartouche. Two small medallions at the top, flanking the serial number position, plate position, and top of the vignette. Hand signed by Cashier and President. Written serial No.223. Durand INT-3, listed as Rarity 6. Haxby IN-340 G16. WVS 422-3, listed as Rarity 6. Like the previous and based on experience, Rarity 5 (11-25 known) is more accurate, and crossing over to Rarity 4 is not out of the question.

Pedigree unrecorded, likely from New Netherlands Coin Co.

CHOICE INDIANA MANUFACTURING COMPANY TEN DOLLARS NOTE

- 3127 **Indiana Manufacturing Company, Lexington, Indiana Territory. Ten Dollars. May 10, 1815. Choice Extremely Fine.** Uniface. Plate position D. Printed on bond paper with security fibers. Eastern banknote size and style. 172mm by 73mm. Fine intaglio engraving with imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co [Philadelphia]. The style similar to the \$5 notes. Two seated females at the center, titles across center and with ornate security end panels. The texts, titles, and obligations in various fonts. "TEN" in left cartouche and at the right panel "INDIANA TERRITORY" in cartouche. Two small medallions at the top, flanking the serial number position, plate position, and top of the vignette. Hand signed by Cashier and President. Written serial No.245. Durand INT-4, listed as Rarity 6. Haxby IN-340 G20. WVS 422-4, listed as Rarity 5. Like the previous notes, Rarity 5 (11-25 known) is more accurate and proper, and for this denomination, crossing over to Rarity 4 is likely. The WVS rating leans to the latter and we have more \$10 notes than the other denominations. Note that most notes appear to be dated May 10, 1815. Also, the notes seen were printed in sheets of four and based on the plate position letters were configured from the top \$3-\$1-\$5-\$10. A bold and vivid example with the appearance of Gem at first glance. A classic note on the series.

Pedigree unrecorded, likely from New Netherlands Coin Co.

SET OF INDIANA MANUFACTURING COMPANY NOTES

- 3128 **Indiana Manufacturing Company, Lexington, Indiana Territory. Complete Denomination Set of Four Notes. 1815. Average Extremely Fine. One Dollar, Three Dollars, Five Dollars, and Ten Dollars.** Styles and designs as above types. All are Uniface. Printed on bond paper with security fibers. Eastern banknote size and style. 172mm by 73mm. All are fine intaglio engraved notes with imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co [Philadelphia]. The first two with text format and the last two with vignettes. All with ornate security end panels. The texts, titles, and obligations in various fonts with the right panel "INDIANA TERRITORY" in cartouche. Two small medallions at the top, flanking the serial number position and plate position. Each hand signed by Cashier and President. Written serials No.269, 202, 234, and 333 respectively. Durand INT-1, 2, 3, and 4. Haxby IN-340 G4, G2, G16, and G20. Wolka/Vorhies/Schramm 422-1, 2, 3, and 4. The accurate Rarity Rating 5 (11-25 known) is proper for all the notes. A well matched set of notes. There is some heavy handling and two with back hinge remnants. (Total: 4 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

KANSAS TERRITORY

CLASSIC W.L. ORMSBY STYLE DROVERS BANK FIVE DOLLARS

3129 The Drovers Bank, Leavenworth City, Kansas T. Five Dollars. November 1, 1856. Fine to Very Fine. Signed, but likely not properly issued. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and style. 180mm by 79mm. Finely engraved on both sides with the imprint of "W.L. Ormsby, New-York." An immensely well rendered and vignetted series of notes. At the center, demure profiles of white and bay mares attending



Lot No. 3129

to a foal. Title at top center and in the corners ornate "5" counters. Territorial designation at the left and serial number space at the right. The back, using an Ormsby protector includes five geometric lathe Washington heads across the note. Signed by Cashier and President. Durand KST-21, listed as Rarity 4. Haxby KS-30 G20a. Steve Whitfield (*Kansas Notes and Scrip*, 1980) 121, listed as Rarity 4. This classically styled series was issued with two city types. According to Haxby, these are seen only in remainder form, though the filling in on this example is rather convincing compared to most we have observed. The back color is a bit faded and there are four corner hinge remnants. Penciled Barrows mark lower corner.

Pedigree unrecorded.

The Ormsby engraved issues on Kansas Territory and Utah were among JJF's favorites. At this time, the "K.T." spread up to Colorado and explains why the early Clark, Gruber & Co. notes were emitted from Leavenworth City, but were later in circulation around the Pikes Peak strikes. This operation was a fraud, but Ormsby took the contract for this outfit to have convincing notes.

W.L. ORMSBY FRONTIER VIGNETTED DROVERS BANK TEN DOLLARS

3130 The Drovers Bank, Leavenworth City, Kansas T. Ten Dollars. November 1, 1856. About Fine. Signed, but likely not properly issued. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and style. 180mm by 79mm. Finely engraved on both sides with the imprint of "W.L. Ormsby, New-York." An immensely well rendered and vignetted series of notes. At the center, large bison is speared by an Indian on horseback. Title at top center and in the



Lot No. 3130

corners ornate "10" counters. Territorial designation at the left with serial number below. At the right, city and date. The back, using another Ormsby protector device, displays 10 geometric lathe "X" counters across the note. Signature positions for Cashier and President. A convincing filling in that should be false. Durand KST-22, listed as Rarity 5. Haxby KS-30 G22a. Whitfield 122, listed as Rarity 5. Another type from this frontier style series. According to Haxby, these are only seen in remainder form, though the filling in is convincing like the \$5 above. A very sharp looking type, but with some wear. Heavy creases with tiny central juncture hole. The lower right corner is nicked. The back is a bit dull with mounting hinge remnants as last. Penciled Barrows mark lower right corner.

Pedigree unrecorded.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY

EARLY 1806 DATED DETROIT BANK FIVE DOLLARS

- 3131 **The Detroit Bank, Detroit, Michigan [Territory]. Five Dollars. October 24, 1806. Choice Extremely Fine.** Uni-face. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and New England style. 162mm by 70mm. Intaglio engraved modified Perkins Steel Plate design with imprint "Patent." at left. Title, city, and denomination placed on shaded cartouches. At the far left, scroll with "MICHIGAN." Ornate details around the perimeter with plate letters on both ends. Spaces for signatures of Cashier and President. Signed and issued. Signed by A. W. of Detroit. Written serial No.818. as Rarity 3 (51-100 known). Haxb G. Lee (*Michigan Obsolete Bank 19th Century*, 2006) DET-1-1. The series is lower, but when you get all over the world, you lose count. issue, it is rather distinctive for



Lot No. 3131

the First Bank issue. In 1806, this was the West! These New England style notes (and "New England cut" size) were imported, but like their Gloucester cousins back east, the major bank failures in 1808 took these along for the ride. On this issue, the banner at the left is often shaved off. This is an intact, premium note for the type. This is a very sharp example of a classic type.

Pedigree unrecorded, likely from New Netherlands Coin Co.

SECOND EARLY 1806 DATED DETROIT BANK FIVE DOLLARS

- 3132 **The Detroit Bank, Detroit, Michigan [Territory]. Five Dollars. October 24, 1806. Extremely Fine.** Uniface. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and New England style. 162mm by 70mm. Intaglio engraved modified Perkins Steel Plate design with imprint "Patent" at left. Styles as last. Title, city, and denomination placed on shaded cartouches. At the far left, scroll with "MICHIGAN." Ornate details at around the perimeter with plate letters on both ends. Spaces for signatures of Cashier and President of bank. Fully signed and issued. Signed by A. Woodward, a founder of Detroit. Written serial No.817, Durand MIT-24, listed as Rarity 3 (51-100 known). Haxby MI-120 G16. Lee DET-1-1. A second example, consecutive to the last, from the same stack of notes. Some minor wrinkling and edge handling.

Pedigree unrecorded, likely from New Netherlands Coin Co.

- 3133 **The Detroit Bank, Detroit, Michigan [Territory]. Five Dollars. October 24, 1806. Choice Very Fine.** Uniface. Plate position C. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and New England style. 162mm by 70mm. Intaglio engraved modified Perkins Steel Plate design with imprint "Patent," at left. Styles as last except for plate letter. Title, city, and denomination placed on shaded cartouches. At the far left, scroll with "MICHIGAN." Ornate details at around the perimeter with plate letters on both ends. Spaces for signatures of Cashier and President of bank. Fully signed and issued. Signed by A. Woodward, a founder of Detroit. Written serial No.542. Durand MIT-24, listed as Rarity 3 (51-100 known). Haxby MI-120 G16. Lee DET-1-2. A third example. Bright from the face with some minor wrinkling and edge handling.

Pedigree unrecorded, likely from New Netherlands Coin Co.

- 3134 **The Detroit Bank, Detroit, Michigan [Territory]. Five Dollars. October 14, 1806. Fine to Very Fine.** Uniface. Plate position C. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and New England style 150mm by 65mm. Intaglio engraved modified Perkins Steel Plate design with imprint "Patent" at left. Styles as previous. Title, city, and denomination placed on shaded cartouches. At the far left, scroll with "MICHIGAN." Ornate details at around the perimeter with plate letters on both ends. Spaces for signatures of Cashier and President of bank. Fully signed and issued. Signed by A. Woodward, a founder of Detroit. Written serial No.985. Durand MIT-24, listed as Rarity 3 (51-100 known). Haxby MI-120 G16. Lee DET-1-2. A fourth example. As often seen, the banner was shaved off to fit the cash drawers and perhaps divert attention when these notes went bust. Pressed long ago.

Pedigree unrecorded, likely from New Netherlands Coin Co.

The "B" note on the sheet was the \$10 note. There are also "D" position \$5 notes known (Lee DET-1-3).

MISSOURI TERRITORY

This is an historic series of notes that was issued on the cusp of Missouri's Territorial status before statehood in 1821. These notes, along with issues from the Bank of St. Louis and the Missouri Exchange Bank, relate to the business activities of Auguste Chouteau (1750-1829), a co-founder of St. Louis, and are among the most important "Bank of Issue" series in obsolete currency. Chouteau, aligned with Jeffersonian politics of the day, was an associate of John Jacob Astor. The majority of bank stock in these early St. Louis ventures, which commenced in 1813, was held by such notables as Thomas Jefferson, Albert Gallatin, and John B. Lucas (a friend of Benjamin Franklin). Other investors were of course Jeffersonian inclined individuals or Chouteau family members. The earlier formed Bank of St. Louis was hopelessly and corruptly mismanaged by its Cashier John B.N. Smith in such a manner that in less than four years it was forced into closure. One of the corrupt associates, Richard M. Johnson, later became Vice-President under Martin Van Buren (that is certainly interesting). The bank was liquidated in July 1819 after the stockholders, led

by Thomas Hart Benton, seized the bank buildings and drove out the crooked officers.

The Bank of Missouri, led by Chouteau, actually got off the ground before the earlier chartered Bank of St. Louis. Without consulting his partners in the Bank of St. Louis, Chouteau launched this outfit. The bank was chartered for 21 years commencing on January 31, 1817. Off to a flying start, it was quickly designated an official depository for Federal funds. The cash flow was excellent for two years or so, but sweetheart loans to stockholders came due and they did not have cash to pay back the bank. Obviously there was a domino effect. This operation failed, like the Bank of St. Louis, but with less drama. In the end the note holders and depositors were primarily paid off, but the stockholders lost \$150,000 (not all of them benefited from the "loans"). Thomas Hart Benton, as a director in this bank, left this situation with a sour taste for this type of "free" banking style. He became an ardent hard money man and fiercely opposed to the concepts and practice of "Banks of Issue" later exhibited on the 1837 Satirical paper notes (see Ford X, May 2005).

THE BANK OF MISSOURI ISSUES OF AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

VERY RARE BANK OF MISSOURI ONE DOLLAR NOTE

3135 The Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri [Territory]. One Dollar. August 10, 1820. About Fine. Uniface. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper with red fibers. Standard banknote size and style. 172mm by 72mm. Intaglio engraved with imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. Top central vignette of Jefferson bust on a pedestal, title "Jefferson" above placed upon the shoreline with busy harbor scene in background and the rising sun. Numerical counters flank the top of vignette.



Lot No. 3135

Text, titles and denomination across the center with spaces for the date and signatures of Cashier and President. Ornate end panels with cartouches, "ONE" at left and "MISSOURI" at right. Signed by Aug.[uste] Chouteau as President. Written serial No.5702. Durand MOT-5, listed as Rarity 7. Haxby MO-30 G16 SENC. Type not in the 1981 NASCA Vacca Sale. Similar to Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1855. Likely Rarity 6 (6-10 known). A well rendered design representing the spirit of the frontier and Jeffersonian contributions to the opening of the West via St. Louis. This is a key denomination on the series and one of only a few we have seen. The \$1 notes may have been exchanged for higher denominations as the bank headed towards ultimate failure. Fully intact with the type of wear seen on this grade. No major flaws and any edge roughness is confined to wider margins. Vastly superior to the Schingoethe note and not in Joseph Vacca's landmark Missouri Sale. This is a true sleeper for the specialist. Only the \$20 denomination on this series should be considered of greater rarity.

Pedigree unrecorded.

The Vacca Collection Sale, held by NASCA, was attended by John J. Ford, Jr. Catalogued by Douglas B. Ball in his prime, it was written in the New Netherland Coin Co. style with historical research masterfully delivered with Douglas' superb command of the English written and spoken language.

RARE BANK OF MISSOURI THREE DOLLARS NOTE



Lot No. 3136

- 3136 The Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri [Territory]. Three Dollars. August 3, 1818. Good to Very Good. Uniface. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper with red fibers. Standard banknote size and style. 170mm by 72mm. Intaglio engraved with imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. Style and vignettes as last, the font structure with variances. Top central vignette of Jefferson bust on a pedestal with title "Jefferson" above, upon the shoreline with busy harbor scene in background and the rising sun. Numerical counters flank the top of vignette. Text, titles and denomination across the center with spaces for the date

and signatures of Cashier and President. Ornate end panels with cartouches, "THREE" at left and "MISSOURI" at right. Signed by Aug.[uste] Chouteau as President. Written serial No.3821. Durand MOT-7, listed as Rarity 7. Haxby MO-30 G18a. Similar to 1981 NASCA Vacca Sale: Lot 395. High Rarity 5 (11-25 known, but closer to 11 known). We have handled a few of these and seen several others. Mostly all there, but some tears and crude back strip repairs. Some upper edge roughness, but not all that unappealing.

Pedigree unrecorded.

CHOICE BANK OF MISSOURI FIVE DOLLARS NOTE



Lot No. 3137

- 3137 The Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri [Territory]. Five Dollars. April 21, 1818. Choice Fine to Very Fine. Uniface. Plate position B. Printed on bond paper with red fibers. Standard banknote size and style. 171mm by 72mm. Intaglio engraved with imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. Style and vignettes as last, the font structure with variances. Top central vignette of Jefferson bust on a pedestal with title "Jefferson" above, placed upon the shoreline with busy harbor scene in background and the rising sun. Numerical counters flank the top of vignette. Text, titles and denomination across the center with spaces for the date and signatures of Cashier and President. Ornate end panels with cartouches, "FIVE" at left and

"MISSOURI" at right. Signed by Aug.[uste] Chouteau as President. Written serial No.2852. Durand MOT-8, listed as Rarity 6. Haxby MO-30 G20a. Similar to 1981 NASCA Vacca Sale: Lot 396. Rarity 5 (11-25 known). This type, the most often seen, has two varieties of text obligation (Haxby MO-30 G20 and G20a), and that is reflected as one type in Durand. Combining the two, the rating is probably Parity 4 (26-50 known). Once there was a trove of these (probably 75 years ago) and they are now widely dispersed. This is excellent for type and could be called Very Fine with no arguments. Still with much crispness and excellent margins. The signature is ever so slightly foxed.

Pedigree unrecorded.

VERSO ENDORSED BANK OF MISSOURI FIVE DOLLARS NOTE



Lot No. 3138

- 3138 The Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri [Territory]. Five Dollars. April 21, 1818. Fine. Uniface. Plate position B. Printed on bond paper with red fibers. Standard banknote size and style. 170mm by 72mm. Intaglio engraved with imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. Style and vignettes as previous denominations, the font structure with variances. Top central vignette of Jefferson bust on a pedestal with title "Jefferson" above, placed upon the shoreline with busy harbor scene in background and the rising sun. Numerical counters flank the top of vignette. Text, titles and denomination across the center with spaces

for the date and signatures of Cashier and President. Ornate end panels with cartouches, "FIVE" at left and "MISSOURI" at right. Signed by Aug.[uste] Chouteau as President. Written serial No.2625. Durand MOT-8, listed as Rarity 6. Haxby MO-30 G20a. Similar to 1981 NASCA Vacca Sale: Lot 396. Rarity 5 (11-25 known). A second \$5 denomination with "October 4, 1821" back endorsement signed by clerk as "filed." There is a hard to read oval ink stamping on the back. Mostly solid paper, but two small body holes near the ink stamping. The endorsement shows through to the face.

Pedigree unrecorded.

CHOICE BANK OF MISSOURI TEN DOLLARS NOTE



Lot No. 3139

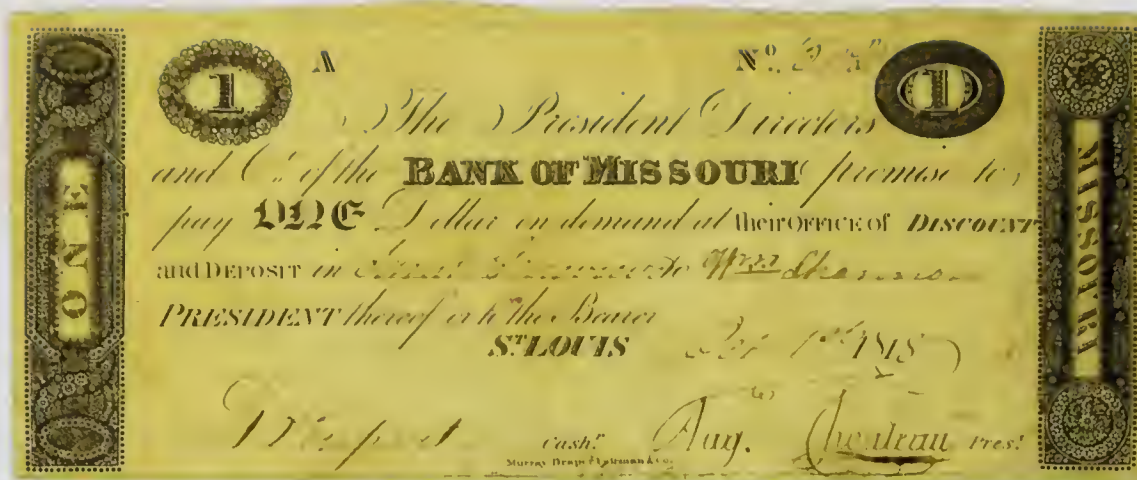
- 3139 The Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri [Territory]. Ten Dollars. April 1, 1820. Choice Fine. Uniface. Plate position B. Printed on bond paper with red fibers. Standard banknote size and style. 171mm by 72mm. Intaglio engraved with imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. Style and vignettes as last, the font structure with variances. Bottom central vignette of Jefferson bust on a pedestal, title "Jefferson" above placed upon the shoreline with busy harbor scene in background and the rising sun. Numerical counters flank the top of the. Text, titles and denomination across the center with spaces for the date and signatures of Cashier and President. Ornate end panels with cartouches, "TEN" at left and "MISSOURI" at right. Signed by Aug.[uste] Chouteau as

President. Written serial No.3198. Durand MOT-7, listed as Rarity 7 (1-5 known). Haxby MO-30 G20a. Similar to 1981 NASCA Vacca Sale: Lot 398. High Rarity 5 (11-25 known, closer to 11 known). This is scarcer, but seen with some frequency. This is an attractive note and has the "October 4, 1821" back endorsement signed by clerk as "filed." An excellent note, bright and attractive, with several folds. The endorsement peaks slightly to the face with a bold Chouteau on the face. A lovely piece from a series is worthy of a revival in the interest shown at the 1981 Vacca Sale. This historic series is essential to any well rounded collection of American obsolete currency.

Pedigree unrecorded.

RARE BANK OF MISSOURI ONE DOLLAR NOTE

Payable at St. Genevieve



Lot No. 3140

- 3140 The Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri [Territory], "their Office of Discount and Deposit in" St. Genevieve. One Dollar. October 1, 1818. Choice Fine. Uniface. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper with red fibers. Standard banknote size and style. 173mm by 72mm. Intaglio engraved with imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. Not vignetted, but with bank title "BANK OF MISSOURI" in center. Numerical counters flank the top of text. Text, titles and denomination across the center with spaces for the date and signatures of Cashier and President. Ornate end panels with cartouches, "ONE" at left and "MISSOURI" at right. Signed by Aug.[uste] Chouteau as President. Written serial No.1562. Durand MOT-4, listed as Rarity 7. Haxby MO-30 G30 Design 1A. Similar to 1981 NASCA Vacca Sale: Lot 399. Similar to Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1858. High Rarity 6 (6-10 known, closer to 6). This distinct branch note series is much rarer than the demand notes on St. Louis proper. We have handled very few from the series and they are considerably undervalued in our opinion. The Schingoethe and Vacca notes were the same and it brought half in 2006 versus 1981. That was not a bad investment, only a reflection of condition and what is trendy today in obsoletes. Luckily, this note is an outstanding grade for the type and the finest seen. It is on par with the Haxby Plate Note. Solid, complete, with some pinholes and wisps of foxing. A key note for a specialized set and linked to the bank's early success as a Federal depository. This could have exceeded \$400 hammer at the 1981 Vacca Sale in this grade!

Pedigree unrecorded.

These notes may have been issued first in 1821, before the regular demand notes. That might explain their overall rarity as a series compared to the others.

MONTANA TERRITORY

EXTREMELY RARE FORT KEOUGH, M. T. POST TRADER SCRIP NOTE



Lot No. 3141

- 3141 **MacQueen & Young Post Traders, Fort Keough, M. T. Twenty Five Cents. 1881? Good to Very Good.** Unissued remainder that was falsely accomplished and passed? Printed on bond paper. Small format scrip note. 115mm by 62mm. Finely lithographed on both sides with imprint of Western BN & Engraving Chicago at lower left. A well executed note. The face with vignette of boy and dog left with counter above. The titles curved above over obligations, "Will pay bearer on demand in Merchandise." Near the top edge, "*Not Intended as a Circulating Medium.*" Locations at bottom right center with space for serial number, signature, and date from left to right. The green ornamental back with two "25" counters and text denomination across. Written serial No.3301, but not with legitimate character along with the signature and serial. Durand MTT-2, listed as Rarity 7. Similar to 1990 NASCA/Smythe Memphis Sale: Lot 1385. Similar to Schingoethe Part 5: Lot 1811. Rarity 7 (1-5 known) and perhaps fully **High Rarity 7 (1-3 known)**. The three citations are all the same note. The remainder note (Extremely Fine) was landed by the Schingoethes in 1990 and loaned as a plate note for Roger Durand's work. It is the only other example we have seen and **one of very few Montana notes with the "M.T." designation engraved on the plate.** As such, this is an important issue. The Fort itself was established on July 22, 1876 to oversee the Sioux following Custer's unfortunate circumstance at the Little Big Horn on June 25, 1876. At its heyday (1895), the fort housed 800 soldiers and 500 or so civilians. Whether signed properly or not, the note is rather worn. Aged to a deep yellow with edge roughness, splits, and some staining on the back. If there are only two known (this and the Schingoethe-1990 Memphis Note), the grade is a bit academic.

Pedigree unrecorded.

COLORFUL PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF MONTANA

Engraved and Printed by
the National Bank Note Company

SHARP PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF MONTANA FIVE DOLLARS



Lot No. 3142

- 3142 The Peoples National Bank of Helena, Montana. Five Dollars Certificate of Deposit. Ca. 1880. Almost Uncirculated. Unissued remainder. Eastern banknote size and style. 190mm by 78mm. Exceptional dual-sided intaglio engraving with the imprint of the National Bank Note Company (face and back). Stunning face style, full orange tint frame, with tiny denomination counters, and undertint across signature blocks. Titles and obligation through the center, denomination engraved in the center. Top center, vignette of *In the Hayfield*, unsigned but perhaps the work of James Smillie, flanked by numerical counters. At the top, "Certificate of Deposit." The brown back is a mimic in style of the early legal tender backs with complex lathe flanked with geometric circles enclosing counters. In the center is a four color geometric undertint pattern and redemption obligation. Machine serial number on face (in blue). No.91. Durand MOT-4, listed as Rarity 3 (51-100 known). Similar to Schingoethe Part 5: Lot 1812. Rarity 3 (51-100). This is a very popular Western series with few specifics published. They were likely never emitted, as only remainders have been seen. The note-like character and obligations indicate that these notes were certainly meant to circulate. The Federal Government may have prevented the launch. The engraving is top notch and styled in the form of top notch notes done in the 1861-1866 period by the NBN. The two full vignettes, attributed to James Smillie, are life-like and dynamic. Their frontier nature combines with the color to make this an appealing series. There is handling and a soft horizontal bottom fold.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Co., September 14, 1961.

VIBRANT PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK TEN DOLLARS



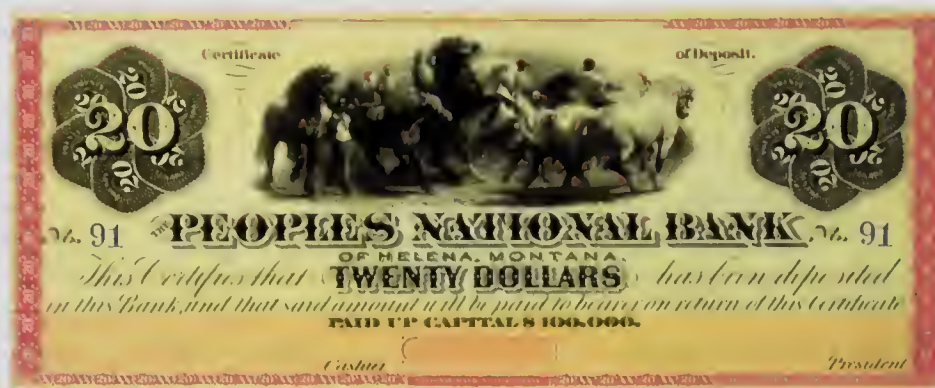
Lot No. 3143

- 3143 The Peoples National Bank of Helena, Montana. Ten Dollars Certificate of Deposit. Ca. 1880. Choice Almost Uncirculated. Unissued remainder. Eastern banknote size and style. 190mm by 78mm. Exceptional dual-sided intaglio engraving with the imprint of the National Bank Note Company (face and back). Stunning face style as last with full orange tint frame, with tiny denomination counters, and undertint across signature blocks. Titles and obligation through the center, denomination engraved in the center. Top center, vignette of *Deer Drinking* (also unsigned), flanked by numerical counters. At the top, "Certificate of Deposit." The brown back is a mimic in style of the early legal tender backs with complex lathe, styled differently, flanked with geometric circles enclosing counters. In the center is a four color geometric undertint pattern and redemption obligation. Machine serial number on face (in blue). No.239. Durand MOT-5, listed as Rarity 3 (51-100 known). Similar to Schingoethe Part 5: Lot 1813 [Serial No.91]. Rarity 3 (51-100). The second of four denominations on the series and another handsome type. The orange is bold and vibrant. The vignette is wonderfully serene. Very minor edge handling. Swings like a gentle pendulum back and forth near Choice Uncirculated.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Co., September 14, 1961.

Observe that the \$10 No.91 note was in the Schingoethe's collection, possibly via the 1979 NASCA Brookdale Collection Sale.

POPULAR PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK TWENTY DOLLARS
FAMOUS SMILLIE ENGRAVED VIGNETTE OF "THE HORSE FAIR"



Lot No. 3144

- 3144 **The Peoples National Bank of Helena, Montana. Twenty Dollars Certificate of Deposit. Ca. 1880. Choice Almost Uncirculated.** Unissued remainder. Eastern banknote size and style. 190mm by 78mm. Exceptional dual-sided intaglio engraving with the imprint of the National Bank Note Company (face and back). Stunning face style as previous with full orange tint frame, with tiny denomination counters, and undertint across signature blocks. Titles and obligation through the center, denomination engraved in the center. Top center, vignette *The Horse Fair* (original painting by Rosa Bonheur) engraved by James Smillie, flanked by numerical counters with overlapping wedges. At the top, "Certificate of Deposit." The brown back is a mimic in style of the early legal tender backs with complex lathe mostly across the entire note, flanked with geometric circles enclosing counters. In the center is a four color geometric undertint pattern and redemption obligation. Machine serial number on face (in blue). No.91. Durand MOT-6, listed as Rarity 3 (51-100 known). Similar to Schingoethe Part 5: Lot 1814. Rarity 3 (51-100). This denomination is the most popular on the series. This exceptional vignette is seen on a few other NBN notes, but most are rare to excessively rare. The painting itself can be seen in The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. The engraving is stunning. There is petty handling in a few places, but with the look of Gem.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Co., September 14, 1961.

BOLD PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK FIFTY DOLLARS



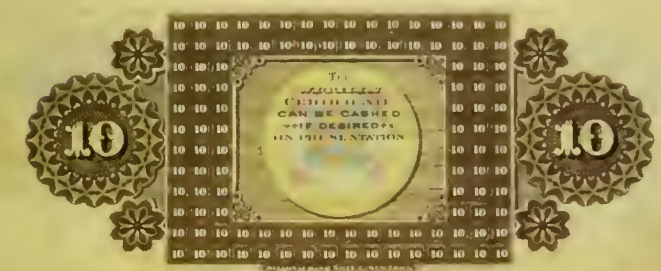
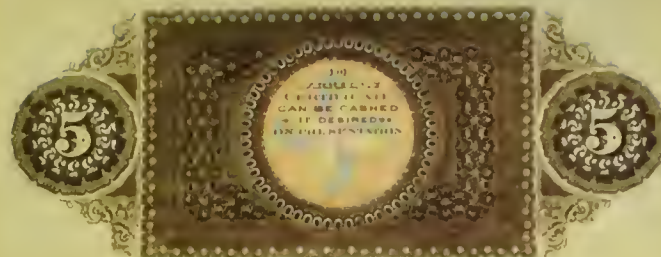
Lot No. 3145

- 3145 The Peoples National Bank of Helena, Montana. Fifty Dollars Certificate of Deposit. Ca. 1880. Almost Uncirculated. Unissued remainder. Eastern banknote size and style. 190mm by 78mm. Exceptional dual-sided intaglio engraving with the imprint of the National Bank Note Company (face and back). Stunning face style as previous with full orange tint frame, with tiny denomination counters, and undertint across signature blocks. Titles and obligation through the center, denomination engraved in the center. Top center, vignette of James Smillie's *The Drove*, flanked by numerical counters. At the top, "Certificate of Deposit." The brown back is a mimic in style of the early legal tender backs with complex lathe, more similar to the \$5 note on the series, flanked with geometric circles enclosing counters. In the center is a four color geometric undertint pattern and redemption obligation. Machine serial number on face (in blue). No.91. Durand MOT-7, listed as Rarity 3 (51-100 known). Similar to Schingoethe Part 5: Lot 1815. Rarity 3 (51-100). The final denomination on the series with attributed vignette engraver. The art is another fabulous frontier rendition. Light horizontal fold near the top and handling. This and the three prior notes will garner numerous bid sheets and justifiably so.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Co., September 14, 1961.

COMPLETE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF MONTANA SHEET

Rarely Seen in this Uncut Form



Lot No. 3146

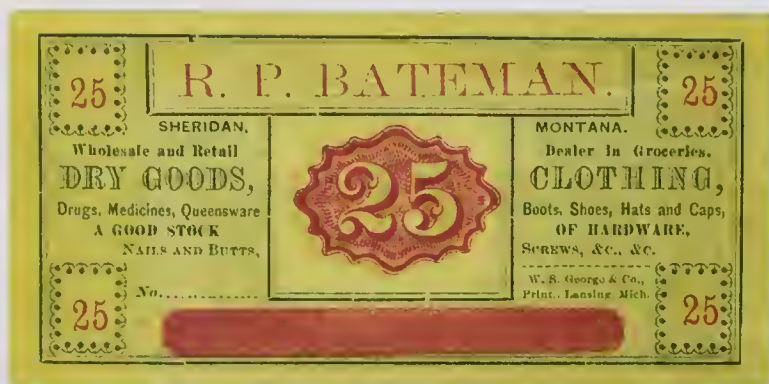
- 3146 The Peoples National Bank of Helena, Montana. Uncut Sheet of Four Certificates of Deposit. Ca. 1880. Extremely Fine. Complete, four subject sheet of \$5-\$10-\$20-\$50 notes, with wide margins. Unissued remainder. Each note eastern banknote size and style. 190mm by 78mm. Sheet dimensions 217mm by 355mm. Exceptional dual-sided intaglio engraving with the imprint of the National Bank Note Company (face and back). Styles, vignettes, obligations as single notes previously. The face with orange frames and undertints and the back in brown with each note having multi-color central pattern. The back with bank's title engraved at top. Machine serial number on face (in blue). No.1000. Durand Types MOT-4-5-6-7, each note listed as Rarity 3 (51-100 known). Types of Schingoethe Part 5: Lots 1812-1815. As a sheet, likely Rarity 6 (6-10 known) or High Rarity 5 (11-25 known). The majority have been cut

for individual notes. These uncut sheets are seen only in older collections and we see perhaps one or at worst two in a given year. As if the individual notes were not attractive enough, the stunning layout on the face with exceptionally crafted vignette work is perhaps some of the finest accomplished in American security printing history. The serial number bears scrutiny. Was this the last sheet printed? We do not recall seeing any others above this serial before (many are two digits, the Criswell Plate notes are No.200 in *North American Currency*). There is some handling and light folds across notes here and there. Bold and vivid though. A wonderfully crafted presentation and destined to garner many aggressive bids for its stunning looks and rarity as a whole.

Pedigree unrecorded, possibly Boyd Estate with penciled date 2/20/28.

EXTREMELY RARE R.P. BATEMAN 25 CENTS SCRIP

Colorful Fractional Currency Mimic Style



Lot No. 3147

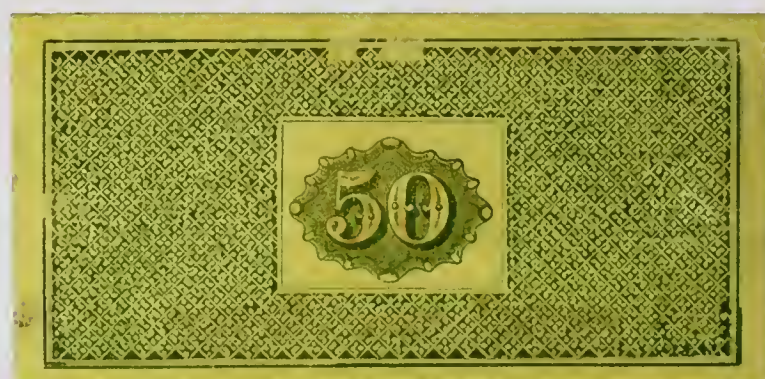
- 3147 R.P. Bateman, Sheridan, Montana. 25 [Cents]. Ca.1890's. Almost Uncirculated, Mounting Remnants. Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Small format scrip note. 112mm by 55mm. Lithographed on both sides in two colors with imprint W.S. George & Co., Print. Lansing, Mich. Undertint across most of the note is light green with fine lathe background. Top title in red with bold red "25" counter in the center styled like the First Issue Fractional Currency back counter. Each corner with red "25" within pattern frames. Flanking the left and right of the counter is merchant's text. At the left, "Wholesale and Retail/DRY GOODS,/...." and at the right "Dealer in Groceries./CLOTHING./....& c. &c." Space for serial number at the left. At bottom, red signature block. The back with ornate green pattern across note with "25" counter in green at center. Unnumbered and unsigned. The Issuer Not in Durand. Rarity 7 (1-5 known). This scrip from a town named 1893 and

not designated "M.T." because it falls just past the 1889 statehood date. This rarity is one of a few notes seen on the issuer. There may be other denominations. but we tend to doubt it. The Lansing, Michigan imprint is also a very one and perhaps relates to the issuer itself. This came from a 1963 sale and the only auction appearance we recall for a note on this series was in a Lyn Knight Memphis Sale with the past five years. Some may argue it is not a scrip note, but an ad note, but despite the absence of the word "Cents," there are signature and serial number blocks for control by the issuer. Federal laws forbid emitting these types of notes, but often local needs trumped the law. There is some light handling only and minor paper remnants on the back from old mounting.

Ex Hollinbeck-Kagin's Sale, August 28, 1963, part of lot 1892.

There were 659 residents in 2000. The area was located north of the Virginia City gold mining region in the 1870's.

EXTREMELY RARE R.P. BATEMAN 50 CENTS SCRIP NOTE



Lot No. 3148

- 3148 R.P. Bateman, Sheridan, Montana. 50 [Cents]. Ca. 1890's. Almost Uncirculated, Mounting Remnants. Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Small format scrip note. 112mm by 55mm. Lithographed on both sides in two colors with imprint W.S. George & Co., Print. Lansing, Mich. Style, sizes, and obligations similar to 25 Cents notes. Undertint across most of the note is light green with fine lathe background. Top title in red with bold red "50" counter in the center styled like the First Issue Fractional Currency back counter. Each corner with red "50" within pattern frames. Flanking the left and right of the counter is merchant's text. At the left, "Wholesale and Retail/DRY GOODS,/...." and

at the right "Dealer in Groceries./CLOTHING./....& c. &c." Space for serial number at the left. At bottom, red signature block. The back with ornate green pattern across note, as the 25 Cents, with "50" counter in green at center. Unnumbered and unsigned. The Issuer Not in Durand. Rarity 7 (1-5 known). A second note on a very rare series that came through the legendary Art Kagin back in 1963. Handled like the last note and obviously from the same old source. There is an identical strip of paper remnant on the top back lathe from old mounting. An attractive note with several interesting themes of interest.

Ex Hollinbeck-Kagin's Sale, August 28, 1963, part of lot 1892.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY

- 3149 **Nebraska Territory Period Obsolete Bank Notes, Vignetted and Issued Types, Average Very Good, unless noted.** A selection of classic titles and styles from the Nebraska Territory period, all printed from engraved plates from the major New York firms. All standard banknote size, average 175mm by 75mm. **Fontenelle Bank of Belleville, \$1.** 1856. Red FIVE. Man ropes bull. Durand NET-1 Rarity 4. Haxby NE-5 G2a. Scarcer bank; **The Nemaha Valley Bank, Brownville, \$1, \$2, and \$5 (3).** 1856. Red protectors. Variety of vignettes: Declaration of Independence; train at depot; five president's head in large "V." NET-9, 11, and 14 (3), all Rarity 2. NE-10 G2a, G4a, and G12a (3). Mostly solid notes, slightly better than Very Good; **Bank of Nebraska, Omaha City, \$1.** 1859. Red ONE. *Morning* at far left. Webster. NET-74, listed as Rarity 4, but scarcer. NE-55 G4a. Sharp Fine. An excellent selection of attractive notes. (Total: 7 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

CHOICE GRADE

NEBRASKA TERRITORIAL NOTES

- 3150 **Nebraska Territory Period Obsolete Bank Notes, High Grade Selection of All Different Notes. Choice Extremely Fine or better, unless noted.** A high-grade selection of classic titles and styles from the Nebraska Territory period, all printed from engraved plates from the major New York firms. All standard banknote size, average 175mm by 75mm. **The Bank of Desoto, \$1.** 1859. Red ONE. Farmers. Red 90 Wall Stamp left. Durand NET-27 Rarity 2. Haxby NE-25 G10a; **The Waubeek Bank, DeSoto, \$1, \$2, and \$3.** May 1, 1857. Red protectors. Well styled by RWHE. Indian, farmer; figures support shield; Two females. Webster. Durand NET-35, 36, and 37 Rarity 3. Haxby NE-30 G2a, G4a, and G6a; **The Bank of Tekama in Burt County, \$1, \$1, and \$2.** 1857. Red protectors. Frontier style by BBC. Indians, frontiersman, cattle etc. NET-107 (2) and 108. should be Rarity 1. NE-G2a (2). G4a with St. Louis stamping. A gorgeous group with the majority Almost Uncirculated, just old handling. (Total: 7 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

CHOICE DESOTO GROUPING

- 3151 **Nebraska Territory Period Obsolete Bank Notes, Desoto Bank Notes, Almost Uncirculated, unless noted.** A selection from two De Soto banks from the Nebraska Territory period, all printed from engraved plates from the major New York firms. All standard banknote size, average 175mm by 75mm. **The Bank of Desoto, \$1 and \$3.** 1859. Red protectors. Farmers on \$1 and *Morning* on the \$3. Red 90 Wall Stamp left of the \$1, different style on the \$3 note. Durand NET-27 and 31, both Rarity 2. Haxby NE-25 G10a and 14a; **Second Series, \$1, \$2, and \$3.** Oct. 1, 1863 engraved. Green protectors. Vignette styles as last. The two with steamboat. The trimming is tight on the \$2 and \$3; **The Waubeek Bank, DeSoto, \$5.** May 1, 1857. Red FIVE. Well styled by RWHE. Large steamer center. Durand NET-38, Rarity 3. Haxby NE-30 G8a. Trimmed across the bottom. Bold and well engraved notes. Very popular. (Total: 6 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

DIVERSE AND WELL VIGNETTED SELECTION

- 3152 **Nebraska Territory Period Obsolete Bank Notes, Well Vignetted and Colorful Group of Issued and Unissued Notes. Fine or better.** A diverse selection of further classic titles and styles from the Nebraska Territory period, all printed from engraved plates from the major New York firms. All standard banknote size, average 175mm by 75mm. **The Bank of Florence, \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$5.** Late 1850's. Unissued remainders. Red protectors. Superbly styled by Toppan, Carpenter & Co. Indians, farming scenes, animals etc. NET-11-14, all listed as Rarity. NE-40 G2a, G4a, G6a, and G8a. All Uncirculated, but handled; **The Brownville Bank and Land Company, Omaha City, \$3.** September 1, 1857. Full brown-red tint. Steamer by Danforth, Wright & Co. NET-62 Rarity 4. NE-50 G2d. Very Fine, but top center splitting; **The City of Omaha, \$1.** Dec. 1, 1857. Red tinted. Indian on horse back. NET-87, listed as Rarity 1. Extremely Fine; **The Bank of Tekama in Burt County, \$1 and \$2.** 1857. Red protectors. Frontier style by BBC. Indians, frontiersman, cattle etc. NET-107 and 108, should be Rarity 1. NE-G2a and G4a. Almost Uncirculated and Fine. Another lovely grouping. (Total: 8 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

COLORFUL CITY OF OMAHA NOTES



Lot No. 3153

- 3153 **Nebraska Territory Period Obsolete Bank Notes, Trio of City of Omaha Red Tinted Notes. Extremely Fine, unless noted.** A set of three denominations from this Nebraska Territory period issuer, all printed from engraved plates by Wellstood, Hay, & Whiting. All standard banknote size, average 175mm by 75mm. **\$1, \$3, and \$5.** The first two are unissued remainders and the \$5 is dated 1857. Superb red tint and frontier vignettes. Indians, women with shield, and sailor looking through scope. NET-87, 88, and 89, all listed as Rarity 1. The first two are Almost Uncirculated. The issued \$5 note is Extremely Fine or very close. (Total: 3 pieces).

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate; New Netherlands Coin Co. 1955.

NEVADA

SIGNED AND NUMBERED BUTTER CUP SILVER MINING COMPANY TWO DOLLARS

The First from a Four Note Set Originally Discovered in 1914



Lot No. 3154

- 3154 **Butter Cup Silver Mining Co., Eureka, Nevada. Two Dollars in United States Gold Coin. 1870's. Fine to Very Fine.** Apparently signed, dated, numbered and issued. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and style. 180mm by 76mm. Fine intaglio dual-sided engraving with imprint of the National Bank Note Co. New York on face and back. The face printed in black with curved title across center, flanked by numerical counters upon geometric lathe shapes. In the bottom center, large engraved "GOLD." Engraved vignettes at the bottom left and right respectively: different female half-length vignettes. Green security back with complex lathe flanked by counters on each end. Date with "187" engraved, obligations, "No." space, and signature space at the bottom right for the "Supt." The notes were payable at "George K. Otis, 84 Broadway, New York." Signature of G. Collier [?] Robbins. Written date "October 1, 1871" at top. Written serial No.80. Similar to Schingoethe Part 5: Lot 1820. Rarity 6 (6-10 known), this type might cross just over into High Rarity 5 (11-25 known). This is the first of four notes purchased in 1960 by Mr. Ford and formerly an old over the counter purchase at a Detroit coin shop back in 1914. They are dated, signed and numbered identically. The series itself consists of four denominations: \$2, \$3, \$5, and \$10. They were bearer notes payable in New York by Otis if necessary. The New York based firm was in charge of their Eureka (gold had been discovered

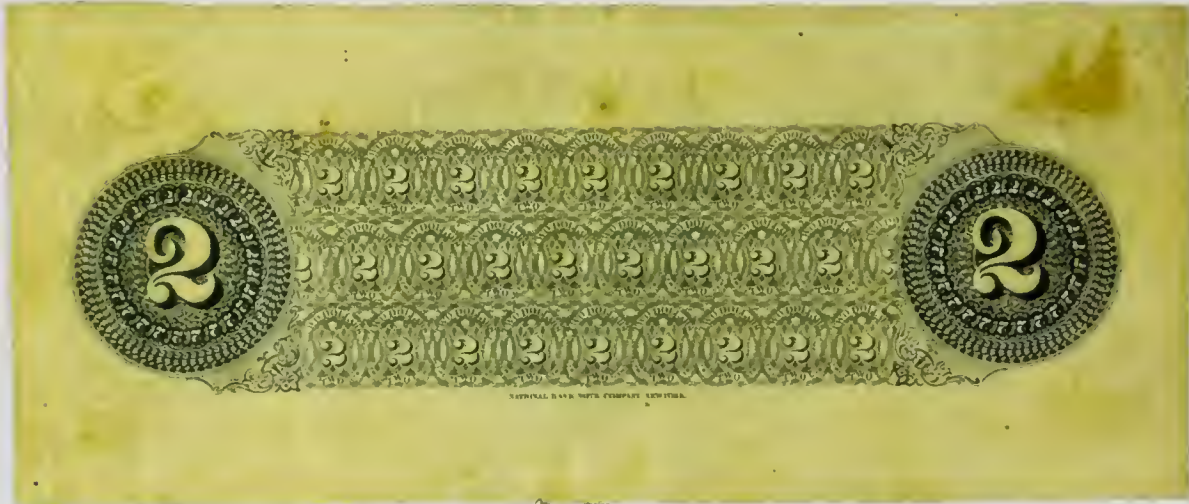
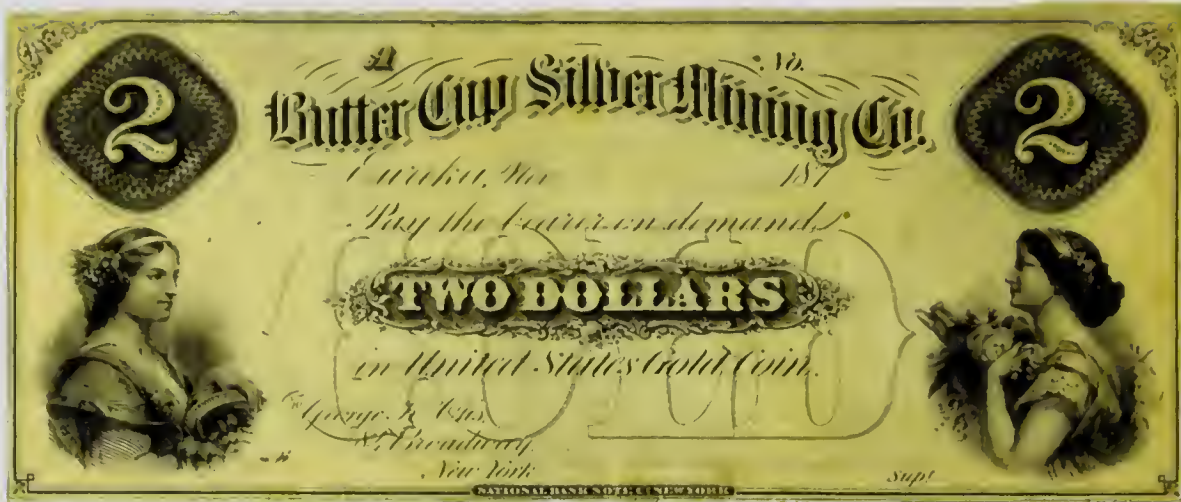
on September 14, 1864) smelters who processed 100 tons of ore between May and June 1870 and made \$375/ton in silver. The smelters were run by Superintendent Col. G. Collier Robbins. This is an interesting note and set. The majority of notes seen on this rare issue are not signed or falsely accomplished. There are a handful of signed notes, all are low grade, and they are very rarely seen. It appears that one of the unquestioned issued notes was in the Schingoethe holdings and another, a \$5, was just sold in July 2007 at Memphis. The signature is very sharp and appears nicely accomplished, not in an unprofessional manner. The serial number looks a bit odd, but all four notes in the set have the same character. If considered properly issued, this and the other three denominations may be the highest grade issued notes known. The lightly soiled vertical folds are seen on the back of this example and the face quite clean. No matter what its status, to be determined by the ultimate experts in the collecting fraternity, this is a very sharp looking note with a fascinating pedigree.

Ex Ernest Hack, April 29, 1960; purchased as part of a four note set in 1914 from a firm member's descendent.

Mr. Hack purchased this note as part of a four note set in 1914 from a firm member's descendent. At that time, he operated a cion and stamp shop and was approached over the counter with the four notes. The man's father was allegedly an ex-employee of Butter Cup. Hack said he wanted face value (\$20), but he "discounted [them] a little off face."

BUTTER CUP SILVER MINING COMPANY TWO DOLLARS REMAINDER

The First of an Old Cut Sheet Featured in this Sale



Lot No. 3155

- 3155 Butter Cup Silver Mining Co., Eureka, Nevada. Two Dollars in United States Gold Coin. 1870's. Very Fine. Unissued remainder. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and style. 180mm by 76mm. Fine intaglio dual-sided engraving with imprint of the National Bank Note Co. New York on face and back. Designs as last. The face printed in black with curved title across center, flanked by numerical counters upon geometric lathe shapes. In the bottom center, large engraved "GOLD." Engraved vignettes at the bottom left and right respectively: Different female half-length vignettes. Green security back with complex lathe flanked by counters on each end. Date with "187" engraved, obligations, "No." space, and signature space at the bottom right for the "Supt." The notes were payable at "George K. Otis, 84 Broadway, New York." Unsigned, undated, and unnum-

bered. Type of Schingoethe Part 5: Lot 1820. Rarity 6 (6-10 known), this type might cross just over into High Rarity 5 (11-25 known). A second \$2 note, unissued as usually encountered. This is also part of an old set with each note being severed from the same sheet. The bottom margin aligns with the top of the unissued \$3 note to follow. This is certainly a fascinating occurrence. Individual notes are rare and seen only in specialized collections. The presence of two sets, each having similar character, is an excellent opportunity. The past three years have seen some Western notes come on the market, but they are getting absorbed readily as they should be. An attractive note on the face that is fairly crisp still. There are four corner hinge remnants on the back. Few of the remainder notes we have seen are gem. An attractive example.

Pedigree unrecorded.

SIGNED BUTTER CUP SILVER MINING COMPANY THREE DOLLARS



Lot No. 3156

3156 Butter Cup Silver Mining Co., Eureka, Nevada. Three Dollars in United States Gold Coin. 1870's. Fine to Very Fine. Apparently signed, dated, numbered and issued. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and style. 180mm by 76mm. Fine intaglio dual-sided engraving with imprint of the National Bank Note Co. New York on face and back. Similar in style to the \$2 notes. The face printed in black with curved title across center, flanked by numerical counters upon geometric lathe shapes. In the bottom center, large engraved "GOLD." Engraved vignettes at the bottom left and right respectively: man with sheep and cow with her calf. Green security back with complex lathe flanked by counters on each end. Date with "187" engraved, obligations, "No." space, and signature space at the bottom right for the "Supt." The notes were payable at "George K. Otis, 84 Broadway, New York." Signature of G. Col-

lier [?] Robbins. Written date "October 1, 1871" at top. Written serial No.80. Similar to Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1856. Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Like the other denominations, this type might cross just over into High Rarity 5 (11-25 known). This is the second note from the four purchased in 1960 by Mr. Ford and formerly from a Detroit coin shop back in 1914. This dated, signed and numbered as the first piece. As discussed in the \$2 note description, this might be one of the finest issued notes if that is completely determined by specialists. This has matching quarter folds with the \$2 note and obviously they were folded together once and the "story" attached with notes coming from an old company employee makes sense. A very attractive note.

Ex Ernest Hack, April 29, 1960; purchased as part of a four note set in 1914 from a firm member's descendent.

RARE BUTTER CUP SILVER MINING COMPANY THREE DOLLARS REMAINDER



Lot No. 3157

3157 **Butter Cup Silver Mining Co., Eureka, Nevada. Three Dollars in United States Gold Coin. 1870's. Fine.** Unissued remainder. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and style. 180mm by 76mm. Fine intaglio dual-sided engraving with imprint of the National Bank Note Co. New York on face and back. Similar in style to the \$2 notes. The face printed in black with curved title across center, flanked by numerical counters upon geometric lathe shapes. In the bottom center, large engraved "GOLD." Engraved vignettes at the bottom left and right respectively: man with sheep and cow with her calf. Green security back with complex lathe flanked by counters on each end. Date with "187" engraved, obligations, "No." space, and signature space at the bottom right for the "Supt." The notes were

payable at "George K. Otis, 84 Broadway, New York." Signature of G. Collier [?] Robbins. Unsigned, undated, and unnumbered. Type of Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1856. Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Like the other denominations, this type might cross just over into High Rarity 5 (11-25 known). This is a sheet mate to the above previous \$2 remainder. There is some top edge roughness that lines up perfectly. This might have been part of a sheet that James Curto was aware of. Bright from the face, but there is a slight tear in the top center edge near the roughness. There are four corner hinge remnants on the back (apparently, cut first and then mounted to something).

Pedigree unrecorded.

SIGNED BUTTER CUP SILVER MINING COMPANY FIVE DOLLARS



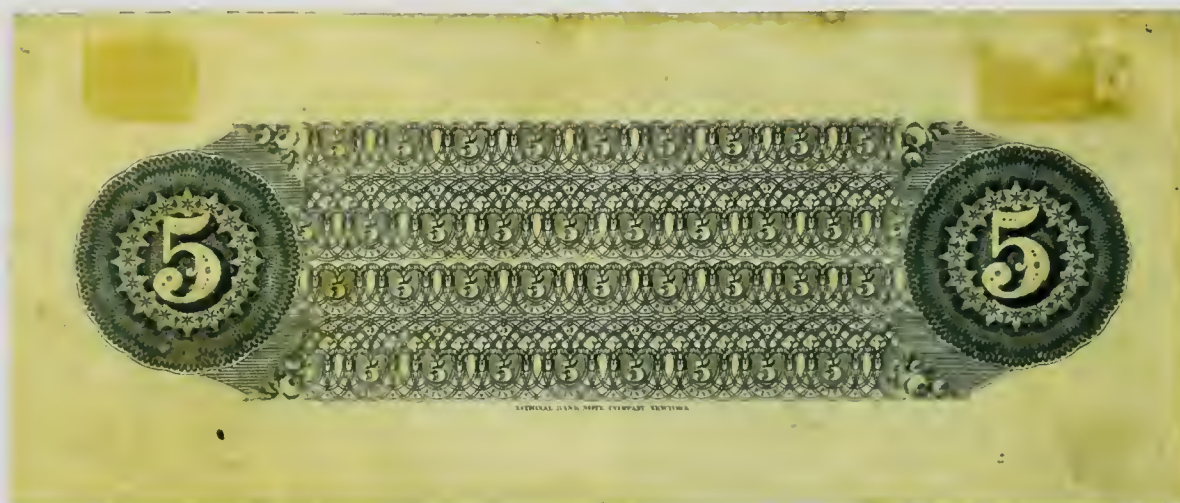
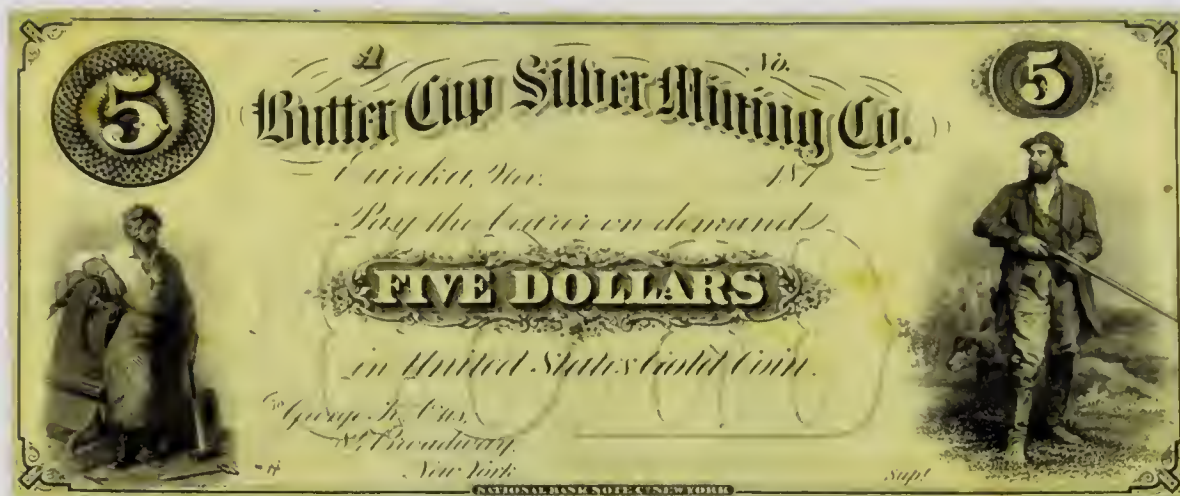
Lot No. 3158

3158 Butter Cup Silver Mining Co., Eureka, Nevada. Five Dollars in United States Gold Coin. 1870's. Fine to Very Fine. Apparently signed, dated, numbered and issued. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and style. 180mm by 76mm. Fine intaglio dual-sided engraving with imprint of the National Bank Note Co. New York on face and back. Similar in style to the \$2 and \$3 notes. The face printed in black with curved title across center, flanked by numerical counters upon geometric lathe shapes. In the bottom center, large engraved "GOLD". Engraved vignettes at the bottom left and right respectively: mechanic standing and hunter standing with rifle. Green security back with complex lathe flanked by counters on each end. Date with "187" engraved, obligations, "No." space, and signature space at the bottom right for the "Supt." The notes were

payable at "George K. Otis, 84 Broadway, New York". Signature of G. Collier [?] Robbins. Written date 'October 1, 1871' at top. Written serial No.80. Similar to Smythe 2007 Memphis Sale: 1564. Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Like all other denominations, this type might cross just over into High Rarity 5 (11-25 known). This is the third note from the four note denomination set purchased in 1960 by Mr. Ford, via a Detroit coin shop back in 1914. This is dated, signed and numbered as the \$2 and \$3 notes previously. This is a wonderfully designed note with a rare vignette at the right. Like the other two 1960-1914 notes, the folds are perfectly aligned and match the others. There is a very short top edge split. If fully issued, this is likely the finest known.

Ex Ernest Hack, April 29, 1960; purchased as part of a four note set in 1914 from a firm member's descendent.

BUTTER CUP SILVER MINING COMPANY FIVE DOLLARS REMAINDER



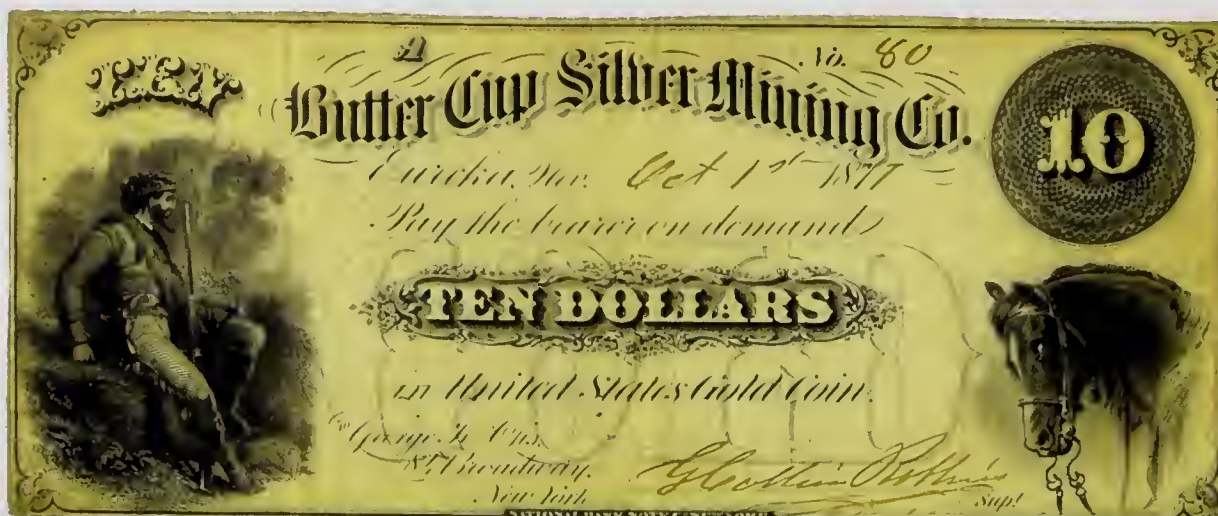
Lot No. 3159

3159 Butter Cup Silver Mining Co., Eureka, Nevada. Five Dollars in United States Gold Coin. 1870's. Very Fine. Unissued remainder. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and style. 180mm by 76mm. Fine intaglio dual-sided engraving with imprint of the National Bank Note Co. New York on face and back. Similar in style to the \$2 and \$3 notes. The face printed in black with curved title across center, flanked by numerical counters upon geometric lathe shapes. In the bottom center, large engraved "GOLD." Engraved vignettes at the bottom left and right respectively: mechanic standing and hunter standing with rifle. Green security back with complex lathe flanked by counters on each end. Date with "187" engraved, obligations,

"No." space, and signature space at the bottom right for the "Supt." The notes were payable at "George K. Otis, 84 Broadway, New York." Unsigned, undated, and unnumbered. Similar to Smythe 2007 Memphis Sale: 1563. Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Like all other denominations, this type might cross just over into High Rarity 5 (11-25 known). This is an attractive type on the series with well crafted National Bank Note Co. vignette. This is the third member of a cut sheet. Once again, the top edge aligns with the previous \$3 note. Still crisp and mostly bright from the face. Like the other three notes with it, there are four corner hinge remnants on the back.

Pedigree unrecorded.

SIGNED BUTTER CUP SILVER MINING COMPANY TEN DOLLARS
THE FINAL DENOMINATION PEDIGREED BACK TO A FORMER FIRM EMPLOYEE



Lot No. 3160

3160 **Butter Cup Silver Mining Co., Eureka, Nevada. Ten Dollars in United States Gold Coin. 1870's. Fine.** Apparently signed, dated, numbered and issued. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and style. 180mm by 76mm. Fine intaglio dual-sided engraving with imprint of the National Bank Note Co. New York on face and back. Similar in style to the \$2, \$3, and \$5 notes. The face printed in black with curved title across center, flanked by numerical counters upon geometric lathe shapes. In the bottom center, large engraved "GOLD." Engraved vignettes at the bottom left and right respectively: frontiersman seated with rifle and profile of bay horse's head. Green security back with complex lathe flanked by counters on each end. Date with "187" engraved, obligations, "No." space, and signature space at the bottom right for the "Supt." The notes were payable at "George K. Otis, 84 Broadway, New York". Signature of G. Collier [?] Robbins. Written date "October

1, 1871" at top. Written serial No.80. Type to Smythe 2007 Memphis Sale: 1565. Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Like all other denominations, this type might cross just over into High Rarity 5 (11-25 known). However, we do not recall any fully issued \$10 note in the series. This is the final note, the highest denomination on the series, from the four note denomination set purchased in 1960 by Mr. Ford, via a Detroit coin shop back in 1914. This is dated, signed and numbered as the \$2, \$3, and \$5 notes catalogued previously. Like the other three notes, the folds are matching on the vertical. They were all wallet folded together and carried carefully it seems. This is slightly toned, a little more than the other, and also cut a bit closely here and there. If this is considered fully issued by experts, then this is an amazing opportunity for the specialist.

Ex Ernest Hack, April 29, 1960; purchased as part of a four note set in 1914 from a firm member's descendent.

BUTTER CUP SILVER MINING COMPANY TEN DOLLARS REMAINDER



Lot No. 3161

3161 Butter Cup Silver Mining Co., Eureka, Nevada. Ten Dollars in United States Gold Coin. 1870's. Fine. Unissued remainder. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size and style. 180mm by 76mm. Fine intaglio dual-sided engraving with imprint of the National Bank Note Co. New York on face and back. Similar in style to the \$2, \$3, and \$5 notes. The face printed in black with curved title across center, flanked by numerical counters upon geometric lathe shapes. In the bottom center, large engraved "GOLD." Engraved vignettes at the bottom left and right respectively: frontiersman seated with rifle and profile of bay horse's head. Green security back with complex lathe flanked by counters on each end. Date with "187" engraved, obligations, "No." space, and signature space at the bottom

right for the "Supt." The notes were payable at "George K. Otis, 84 Broadway, New York". Unsigned, undated, and unnumbered. Similar to Smythe 2007 Memphis Sale: 1565. Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Like all other denominations, this type might cross just over into High Rarity 5 (11-25 known). The final note of the unissued series in this sale. It is a perfect fit to the \$5 margin alignment and completes this cut sheet that was cut first prior to later mounting. There is more handling than the others and some small body holes at the lower left. Also, like the others there are four corner hinge remnants on the back from an old mounting. A final opportunity to obtain a note from this well engraved series associated with the Nevada silver boom.

Pedigree unrecorded.

RENO SAVINGS BANK BEARER NOTES
PAYABLE IN RENO AND SAN FRANCISCO

RARE AND ATTRACTIVE RENO SAVINGS BANK FIVE DOLLARS



Lot No. 3162

- 3162 The Reno Savings Bank, Reno, Nevada. Deposited Five Dollars in Gold. Ca. late 1890's. Fine to Very Fine. Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper. Slightly oversized banknote style. 184mm by 82mm. Dual-sided lithograph with imprint of Western Bank Note & Eng. Co. Chicago. The face printed in black with title and city at top left, counter to the right. Lower right, vignette of young girl (custom to series) and far left a "5" counter. Across center, obligations with "FIVE DOLLARS GOLD" on shaded base. The note was "PAYABLE TO HIMSELF OR BEARER/AT THIS BANK OR THE/Anglo-Californian Bank San Francisco, Cal." Date and payee to be written in. Signature space at bottom

right for Manager. The brown back finely detailed with ornate central lathe and title. To the left, vignette of dog and at the right "5" counter. Machine serial No.1137. High Rarity 6 (6-10 known). This is a very rare series and likely approaches Rarity 7. This unissued note is printed on a glossier paper than the following \$10 note. The deposit was in gold and the bearer was entitled to redeem these notes in San Francisco if he so chose. The style suggests they may have circulated as currency. Still crisp despite the multiple folds. The note is quite bright and attractive for the technical grade.

Ex Dan Brown, January 18, 1965; Norman Shultz.

ISSUED RENO SAVINGS BANK TEN DOLLARS



Lot No. 3163

3163 The Reno Savings Bank, Reno, Nevada. Deposited Ten Dollars in Gold. May 29, 1899. Extremely Fine. Printed on matte bond paper, different from the \$5 note. Slightly oversized banknote style. 185mm by 84mm. Dual-sided lithograph with imprint of Western Bank Note & Eng. Co. Chicago. Style similar to the \$5 note. The face printed in black with title and city at top right, counter to the left. Lower left, vignette of young girl (custom to series) and far right corner a "10" counter. Across center, obligations with "TEN DOLLARS GOLD" on shaded and curved base. The note was "PAYABLE TO HIMSELF OR BEARER/AT THIS BANK OR THE/Anglo-Californian Bank San Francisco, Cal." Date and payee to be written in. Signature space at bottom

center for Manager. The brown back finely detailed with beehive vignette in ornate central lathe and title at top and bottom. Counters at each end. Signed and dated in brown pen. Issued to Miss Kathleen Porter. Machine serial No. 26751. High Rarity 6 (6-10 known). As an issued note, **Rarity 7 (1-5 known)**. This is significant and we are fairly certain it is fully issued. The paper texture is clearly different than the \$5 note in the previous lot. This may have been redeemed as there is a small punch hole cancel through the Manager's signature. The note is moderately handled with no creases. There are two short tears into the bottom edge. An important Nevada note with dual-state payable.

Ex Roland H. Swett, August 25, 1977; Leonard Finn.

NEW MEXICO TERRITORY

THREE IMPORTANT NOTES EMITTED BY CIVIL WAR PERIOD PIONEER JEWISH MERCHANTS

VERY RARE SPIEGELBERG HERMANOS 12-1/2 CENTS NOTE

Titles and Obligations in Spanish



Lot No. 3164

- 3164 Spiegelberg Hermanos, Santa Fe, Nuevo Mejico. Doce y Medio Centavos [12-1/2 Cents]. Enero 1, 1863. Very Fine. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Small format scrip note in eastern style. 85mm by 50mm. Lithographed in all blue without imprint (Corlies or Corlies & Macy?). The texts are all in Spanish. At top, the title curved over central vignette of frontiersman with rifle. Upper corners with counters. Underneath vignette, "SANTA FE, NUEVO MEJICO." Across bottom center, the obligation in three lines. Notes needed to be accumulated in packets of "Cinco Pesos" for redemption. Serial number space at right center. City and date at lower left. Signature space lower right. Unsigned and unnumbered. Durand NMT-Unlisted denomination. Similar to Ford VIII: Lot 1295. Similar to Schingoethe Part 5: Lot 1823. High Rarity 6 (6-10 known, closer to 6). A **very rare and important series**. Because they come unissued, it seems more than likely they are not full Rarity 7 notes. To our knowledge, there are no known notes with signatures. However, not all High Rarity 6 notes are created equal. This town (in present terms) is not one of several hundred across the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York regions using the same style and layout. This note was issued in the frontier of New Mexico, by German Jewish pioneers, after the Confederates had been driven from the area. The issuer has always been closely held by collectors and only the Ford and Schingoethe collections have yielded up some examples in the past three years. They have been well received, particularly the Ford VIII note, superior in grade to this, at an impressive \$8,625. That note came from Belgium in 1983. The Schingoethe note was stained. This note is pleasant and bright. There is a long diagonal fold, some top edge handling and a tack hole. The top center edge is a trifle rough. A **beautiful note and exceptionally historic**.

Ex George Missbach, April 19, 1963.

Solomon Jacob Spiegelberg came from Germany in the early 1850's as a sutler. His three sons (Levi, Manuel, and Solomon) issued these scrip notes. Their cousins the Zeckendorf brothers upon their arrival in the West, worked with them. Three other families, the Bibb, Ilfeld, and Staab families also sought clerical training in the Spiegelberg operations. There were several other German families operating businesses in the Southwest.

VERY RARE SPIEGELBERG HERMANOS 50 CENTS NOTE

Titles and Obligations in Spanish



Lot No. 3165

- 3165 Spiegelberg Hermanos, Santa Fe, Nuevo Mexico. Cincuenta Centavos [50 Cents]. Enero 1, 1863. Very Fine. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Small format scrip note in eastern style. 85mm by 50mm. Lithographed in all red without imprint (Corlies or Corlies & Macy?). The texts are all in Spanish. Similar style to the 12-1/2 Centavos. At top, the title curved over central vignette of an eagle. Upper corners with counters. Underneath vignette, "SANTA FE, NUEVO MEJICO." Across bottom center, the obligation in three lines. Notes needed to be accumulated in packets of "Cinco Pesos" for redemption. Serial number space at right center. City and date at lower left. Signature space lower right. Unsigned and unnumbered. Durand NMT-7, listed as Rarity 7. Similar to Ford VIII: Lot 1296. Not in Schingoethe. High Rarity 6 (6-10 known, closer to 6), with only unissued notes seen. A second denomination from this **very rare and important series**. Due to seeing only unissued notes, the rarity is probably, a High Rarity 6. The Durand listing is not plated and we do not know its source. The only auction record we have is the finer grade Ford VIII note at \$10,925. That note also came from Belgium. This note in many ways behaves value-wise like a superior Rarity 7 item. Its history, location, and pedigree are all in its favor. This note is handled moderately. Quarter folded with a side fold, seen from the back mainly. The red inking is faded from light exposure, but not that unattractive. A small code or mark on the face lower left margin edge. Penciled "25" on back upper left corner (was that 25 Cents in 1890?). This is a second amazing opportunity to obtain this historic issue in one sale.

Pedigree unrecorded.

EXCESSIVELY RARE AND IMPORTANT SANTA FE SERIES ZECKENDORF BROTHERS SCRIP

A Magnificent Issue on the American West and the Only Example Known to Us



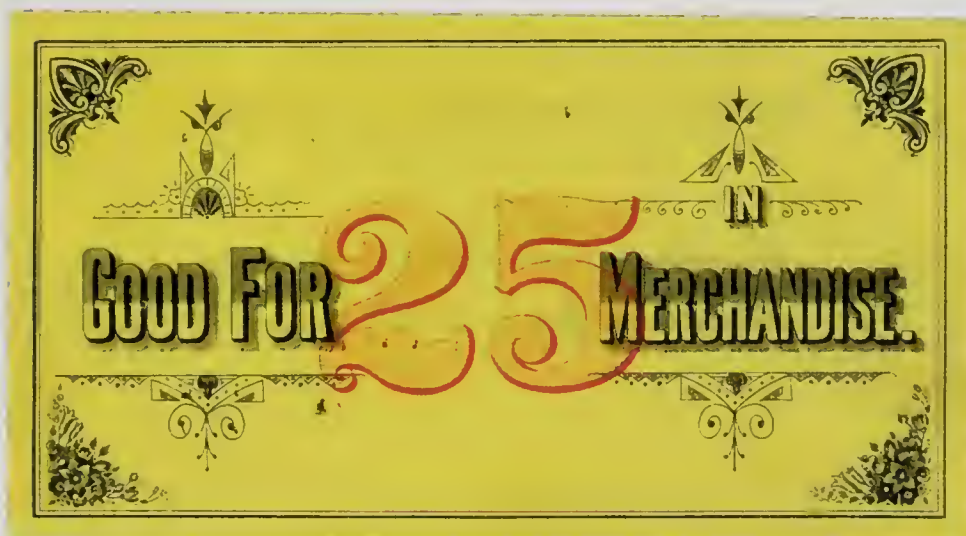
Lot No. 3166

- 3166 A. & L. Zeckendorf, Santa Fe, N.M. 12-1/2 Cents. "Oct. 16, 1863." Very Fine, mounting remnants. Possibly a fully issued note. Printed on bond paper. Medium size format scrip note. 143mm by 61mm. Dual-sided lithograph without imprint, the style similar to Tutt & Donnell issue, Virginia City, Idaho. Majestic buffalo hunting scene at the center with fierce frontiersman aiming for the kill. The vignette is a direct mimic of the Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 demand notes issued from Denver as engraved by the American Bank Note Co. (see Ford VIII: Lot 1095). Gothic title across top "A.[aron] & L.[ouis] ZECKENDORF" with "12-1/2/CENTS" in upper corners. City left, "SANTA FE, N.M." over serial "No." space. At the upper right, the space for date with "186" engraved over geometric counter. Obligation across the bottom center "Promise to pay Bearer on presentation Twelve 1/2 Cents [Gothic font] in Merchandise." The signatures of "Aaron Zeckendorf" and "Louis Zeckendorf" are engraved on the plate. The red back has a very fine lace and ornate pattern surrounding a deep red central counter with white outlined "12-1/2/CENTS". Hand accomplished date at upper right "Oct 16' 186'3" that has the character of contemporary issue. Durand-Unlisted. No modern auction catalogue citations to our knowledge. High Rarity 7 (1-3 known) and the only example known to us. This scrip note is of the utmost historical importance and character. It is impossible to say whether this was issued or

not. The date looks proper and perhaps the notes were not numbered due to more than one store issuing them. This note, within this exceptional offering, stands as one of the most significant and dignified pieces. It projects the aura of the frontier and the financial ties between the issuers and the economic structure of the time. The Zeckendorf brothers, fascinating figures from Hanover, Germany, are yet another chapter in the great history of Western notes. The 1860 Santa Fe census reflects that they owned \$20,000 of real estate. Louis Zeckendorf issued notes from Tucson later on that are rare and desirable (see Arizona section of this sale). However, this New Mexico series note is from a magnificent issue on the American West and a **foundational rarity within all the Western Scrip notes**. The style, vignette craftsmanship, and immense rarity all weave itself into a neat package that make this a truly special, obviously museum caliber, note. The condition is strong for a rarity of this magnitude. The paper quality is strong and crisp, wrinkled overall without creases. The note was once mounted on the back corners with glue which has sadly stained to the face. Except for the final technical grade, this grand note appears to be worthy of breaking a five-figure realization. This is one of the top five notes in this awesome collection of Western Paper Currency and a memorable occurrence.

Pedigree unrecorded.

SUPERB GRADE AND EXTREMELY RARE SANTA RITA, N. M. STORE SCRIP
A STUNNING EXAMPLE



Lot No. 3167

- 3167 Gilchrist & Dawson, Incorporated, Santa Rita, N.M. Twenty Five Cents. August 1, 1899. Choice Uncirculated. Printed on glossy yellow bond paper. Medium size scrip note. 119mm by 64mm. Lithographed on both sides with imprint of Western Bank Note Co., Chicago. The style similar to Colorado store scrip of the period. Printed in blue on both sides with red protector "25" in center. Straight titles across top center. Across center, "TWENTY FIVE CENTS" on shaded base and flanked by company logos. The designation "This is not intended to be used as Money" at top. Engraved signature, "J.B. Gilchrist" as "President" and machine serial number in red. The back with red "25" and "GOOD FOR IN MERCHANDISE" the four corners with ornate scrolls. No.2371. Durand-Unlisted Issuer. **High Rarity**

7 (1-3 known). The first note from the issuer we have seen. These notes on New Mexico are much, much rarer than Colorado with only a handful of issuers seen so far. That is logical due to New Mexico's even sparser population than Colorado in this time frame. This note is an **exceptional example in rarity and grade**. There might be some handling under scrutiny, but at first glance appears perfect. This is an absolute miracle of survival to exist at all and in stunning condition. A treasure for the New Mexico specialist.

Ex Jim Cope, August 21, 1965.

J.B. Gilchrist was superintendent of the Silver City and Northern Rail Road in 1891 which ran from Whitewater to San Jose. This was sold in 1897 to the Santa Fe Railroad. A.R. Dawson was the agent for the Railroad in Hanover, New Mexico.

OKLAHOMA-INDIAN TERRITORY

RARE MCALESTER COAL MINING CO. FIVE CENTS SCRIP



Lot No. 3168

- 3168 McAlester Coal Mining Co. at Buck, I.T. Five Cents in Merchandise. Ca. 1890's. Fine to Very Fine. Printed on bond paper. Small format scrip note. 100mm by 57mm. Dual-sided lithograph without imprint (style of Gast St. Louis). Printed in blue on both sides. Factory vignette in small oval, large red "1" center (series?), and red counter at upper left. Text and titles across the center. The back, identical to the face but with no signature. No serial number, but signed by General Manager. Durand IT-7, listed as Rarity 7. Burgett 1, listed as Rarity 7. Similar to Schingoethe Part 7: Lot 1873 (Burgett Plate). Rarity 7 (1-5 known) or a very high Rarity 6 (6-10 known). A peculiar issue with identical printing on both sides. This note is properly signed and issued. The Burgett Plate Note was unsigned. Some moderate soiling as seen on these types of trade notes (the guys that used these notes were coal miners, not Madison Avenue boutique clientele). A rarer series with desirable engraved "I.T." designation.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Co., date unrecorded.

RARE C.H. TULLY TWO DOLLARS MERCHANDISE NOTE



Lot No. 3169

- 3169 C.H. Tully, Eufaula, I.T. Two Dollars on Demand in Merchandise. 1898. Choice Fine. Uniface. Printed on buff paper. Large format scrip note. 140mm by 70mm. Lithographed in blue without imprint. Mature Victorian era style female portrait at left. Titles and obligation across center. Space for signature and serial at bottom. Signed by "C.H. Tully" in light pen. Written serial No.480. Durand IT-27, listed as Rarity 7. Burgett 5, listed as Rarity 7. Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3807. Rarity 6 (6-10 known) or High Rarity 5. A rare issue, but aggressively rated as a Rarity 7. Still, it is not often seen. Tom Bain's opinion was 12 known in 1962. Rarity 6 should be accurate. These "I.T." designated notes make an interesting series. Pleasing for the grade with some light soiling on the face. The color is sharp for a "Fine" graded note.

Ex Tom Bain, August 16, 1962.

Charles Henry Tully made a name for himself as a merchant when his mentor, Cornelius Foley took him in to clerk and later made him a partner. When Foley established a bank in the early 1890's, Tully took over the firm and expanded it further.

RARE C.H. TULLY MERCANTILE CO. 50 CENTS



Lot No. 3170

- 3170 Tully Mercantile Co., Eufaula, I.T. Fifty Cents in Merchandise at Retail Prices. 1903. Fine. Printed on very thick rag paper. Very large format scrip note. 158mm by 73mm. Dual-sided lithograph in blue with imprint of Gast Bank Note St. Louis. Demure young girl (supposedly Naomi Tully) in fancy dress. Date, titles and obligations through center. Signature space at the bottom center with eagle lower right corner. Ornate back with "C.H. Tully" building center (date "1898" at apex) flanked by counters. Signed by "C.H. Tully President." Machine No. 1298 [in red on the back]. Durand IT-30, listed as Rarity 6. Burgett 15. listed as Rarity 6. Rarity 6 (6-10 known) or High Rarity 5. Tom Bain reported six in 1962. This note is not as rare as the 1898 note above. These notes wore well due to the thick paper. The face is clean, but the back displays paper remnants and some bald patches.

Ex Tom Bain, August 16, 1962.

RARE GRADY TRADING CO. 50 CENTS TRADE NOTE



Lot No. 3171

- 3171 Grady Trading Co., Location Unspecified, Indian Territory. Fifty Cents in Merchandise. 1892. Very Good to Fine. Printed on buff paper. Small format scrip note. 105mm by 62mm. Dual-sided lithograph in blue without imprint. Vignette of train "KALI-INLA" in oval lower right. Titles and obligation in left center. At the bottom, spaces for date and signatures. Back with counter in center surrounded by titles. The back with ornate counter in the center, obligations and text around and counters in the corners. Signed by "J.C. Biddle" (?) as Treasurer. Durand IT-106, listed as Rarity 7. Burgett 8, listed as Rarity 7. More likely, High Rarity 6 (6-10 known). Similar to Schingoethe Part 11: Lot 3802. A rare issuer and payable along the line of the "Choctaw Coal & R.R. Co." with the obligation on both sides. Choice grade for the few notes we have seen on this issuer. For notes of this type, the soiling isn't that severe. There is a minor bald spot on the face.

Ex Kenyon Painter, January 14, 1959.

HAILEYVILLE, I.T. SCRIP NOTES FROM TWO TITLES

- 3172 Haileyville, Indian Territory Merchandise Trade Note Scrip on Two Related Titles, Quintet of Different Notes. Ca. 1900. Printed on buff paper. All similar in style. Small format sizes, except the \$1. Small format 110mm by 50mm. Large format 125mm by 65mm. Dual-sided lithograph without imprint. The faces are black and the backs brown. At left, coal car in cartouche. Titles and obligation to the right. Ornate backs with denominations and counters. Hailey Coal & Mining Co. 10 Cents. Fully signed, but faded date. Certainly issued and rare as such. Durand IT-48. Burgett 2. Rarity 5. Very Good with impressed soiling as usual; Same Title. 25 Cents, 50 Cents. Unissued remainders. IT-49, 50. Burgett 3, 4. In this form, likely Rarity 4. Both Choice Almost Uncirculated. Petty handling; Hailey-Ola Coal Co. 5 Cents. Small format. IT-51. Burgett 6; One Dollar. Large format. Different style back with large "1" center. IT-53. Burgett 8. Both are Uncirculated. These unissued notes should be Rarity 4 to Rarity 5. Scarcer notes. (Total: 5 pieces).

Ex Dwayne Feisel, October 31, 1962.

HILLABEE, I.T. 10 CENTS ROUND MERCHANT CHECK

- 3173 "P.[orter] Bros" General Merchant, Hillabee, I.T. Ten Cents in Goods. Ca. 1900. Fine to Very Fine. Round red glazed cardboard check. 35mm. The issuer name to be written in on line, but "HILLABEE/I.T." printed on chit. The stock back with ornate "10" counter with fractional mimic style. Not listed. Rarity 6 or Rarity 7 in our opinion. A desirable Territorial designated cardboard check, fully issued by the Porter Brothers. The firm was said to have operated for six months in 1866, but the character of this piece is clearly later. This rare piece has some wear and minor nicks.



Lot No. 3173

Ex Harlan White, August 17, 1972.

RARE OSAGE TRADING CO. ONE DOLLAR TRADE NOTE



Lot No. 3174

- 3174 **Osage Trade Company, Krebs, Indian Territory. One Dollar in Merchandise. "11/1" 1898. Good to Very Good.** Printed on thick rag paper. Medium format scrip note. 125mm by 65mm. Dual-sided lithograph without imprint. The face is black. Style similar to other I.T. Trade Notes. Coal car in left center within cartouche. Titles and obligations at right center. Bottom, spaces for date and signatures. The red-orange back with counter in center surrounded by titles. Signed by "Hailey" [?] and dated. Durand IT-59, listed as Rarity 7. Burgett 5, listed as Rarity 7. High Rarity 6 (6-10 known) or High Rarity 5. A rare note and series. The paper is extraordinary for the wear it could take. Because of wear and back color oxidation, the back design details are difficult to make out. There is a body hole at the left. Much better than it sounds. Very few notes exist and Gem Uncirculated on this issued type would be an awe inspiring event.

Ex Duane Feisel, October 31, 1962.

1890'S SERIES MCALESTER DENOMINATION SET

- 3175 **J.J. McAlester, McAlester, Indian Territory. 1890's First Series Merchandise Trade Note Scrip, Quintet of Denominations.** Set of five: 5 Cents, 10 Cents, 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and One Dollar. Unissued remainders. Printed on buff paper. All similar in style. Small format sizes, except the \$1. Small format 110mm by 55mm. Large format 115mm by 71mm. Dual-sided lithographs without imprint. Design style similar to several issues on the Indian Territory. The faces are dark blue (nearly black) and the backs are orange. At left, coal car "McALESTER" in cartouche. Titles and obligation to the right. Part printed date "189_" and engraved signature "Jas. J. McAlester." Ornate backs with titles in center flanked by denominations on each side. Durand IT-63, 65, 67, 69, and 71. Burgett 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. In this unissued form, likely Rarity 4 or perhaps Rarity 3 (51-100 known of each note). We have never seen these notes issued. A colorful! series of notes. All are Almost Uncirculated or better with just minor handling. There are some worm holes in the \$1 note. (Total: 5 pieces).

Ex Maurice Burgett, August 19, 1961 (3) and J.L. Hargett, October 3, 1962 (2).

1900'S SERIES MCALESTER DENOMINATION SET

- 3176 **J.J. McAlester, McAlester, Indian Territory. 1900's Second Series Merchandise Trade Note Scrip, Sextet of Denominations.** Set of six: 5 Cents, 10 Cents, 25 Cents, 50 Cents, One Dollar, and Two Dollars. Unissued remainders. Printed on buff paper. All similar in style with three sizes. 5 Cents and 10 Cents. Small format 110mm by 60mm. Medium format 110mm by 66mm. Large format 117mm by 73mm. Dual-sided lithographs without imprint. Design style similar to several issues on the Indian Territory. The faces and backs are deep blue (towards black). Face style like the First Series. At left, coal car "McALESTER" in cartouche. Titles and obligation to the right. Part printed date "190_" and engraved signature "Jas. J. McAlester." Ornate backs with titles at left and large denominations counter at the right. Durand IT-64, 66, 68, 70, 72 and 73. Burgett 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18. As unissued notes, likely Rarity 4 or perhaps Rarity 3 (51-100 known of each note). To our knowledge, not issued and another colorful series of notes. All are Almost Uncirculated or better with just minor handling. (Total: 6 pieces).

Ex Maurice Burgett and J. L. Hargett, various dates.

VERY RARE UNLISTED MIDWAY, INDIAN TERRITORY ISSUER



Lot No. 3177

- 3177 Midway Store, Midway, Ind. Ter. Five Dollars in Merchandise. Ca. 1890s. Very Good. Printed on rag paper. Banknote size scrip. 170mm by 80mm. Dual-sided lithograph in blue without imprint. Both sides are identical in design, a diagnostic seen on more than one Indian Territory issue from the 1890's-1900's store scrip genre. Blue frame, ornate lathe patterns and scroll work outline texts in various fonts. At top, "COMPANY STORE," location below. In center circular cartouche, "DUE ON DEMAND/5 DOLLARS/IN MERCHANDISE." The ends with "FIVE DOLLARS" outlined on blue. "MIDWAY STORE." at bottom. Not signed or numbered. Unlisted Series in Durand and Burgett. Rarity 7 (1-5 known) and perhaps High Rarity 7. A **very rare note and series**. The only note on the title we have seen was a \$2 note sold as lot 1573 in the July 2007 Memphis Sale. There are some voids seen through the folds, but the perimeters are intact and the color attractive. A desirable issue.

Pedigree unrecorded.

UNLISTED JOHN BROWN, WEWOKA, I.T. ONE DOLLAR SCRIP



Lot No. 3178

- 3178 Wewoka Trading Company, Wewoka, I.T. One Dollar. 1890's. Fine to Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Medium size format scrip note. 150mm by 72mm. Lithographed in olive green without local imprint. The printing looks local in nature. At left, Indian brave, "\$1.00" in rectangle, at upper right location. Center, in rectangle "ONE DOLLAR," with title and signature space at bottom left. Signed by Seminole Chief "J. Brown, Pres." Red penned "Cancelled" at left. Unlisted Series in Durand and Burgett. Rarity 7 (1-5 known). Another **very rare note** issued by the Seminoles. A solid note with some minor rumpling. There is a hard to read face endorsement at the right end.

Pedigree unrecorded.

OREGON TERRITORY

VERY RARE PRE-TERRITORIAL PERIOD OREGON LAND BONDS

VERY RARE AND EARLY OREGON SETTLEMENT BOND

No. 52

This certifies that

*has paid Twenty Dollars to the AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING
THE SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON TERRITORY, as a pledge for the faith-
ful performance of obligations, to be stipulated and defined by Covenant
between him and the said Society.*

J. McNeil
R.P. Williams

President.

Secretary.

N. B. The following are the principal conditions and stipulations of the Covenant, viz :
that the emigrant shall give oath or affirmation to obey and support all just and equal laws
and regulations made and provided for the settlement by the Society, the same not being
repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America.

That all the common and public property and revenues of the settlement shall be held
liable to the payment of all debts that may be incurred on account of said settlement; and
that, in all other respects he shall truly and faithfully demean himself a peaceable and worthy
member of the Oregon community.

That the Society shall defray all expenses of the first expedition from St. Louis, excepting
arms, knapsacks, clothing and blankets, which are to be supplied by the emigrants re-
spectively.

That the Society allow to each emigrant, agreeable to the terms of their first Circular,
a lot of seaport land, or 200 acres of farming land, *provided* he or his assigns continues to
occupy it, two years from the time of receiving said lot; the Society will guarantee and
maintain his or her right to a free enjoyment of religious and civil freedom, and an equal
participation in all the privileges and immunities of a member of the Oregon settlement.

Lot No. 3179

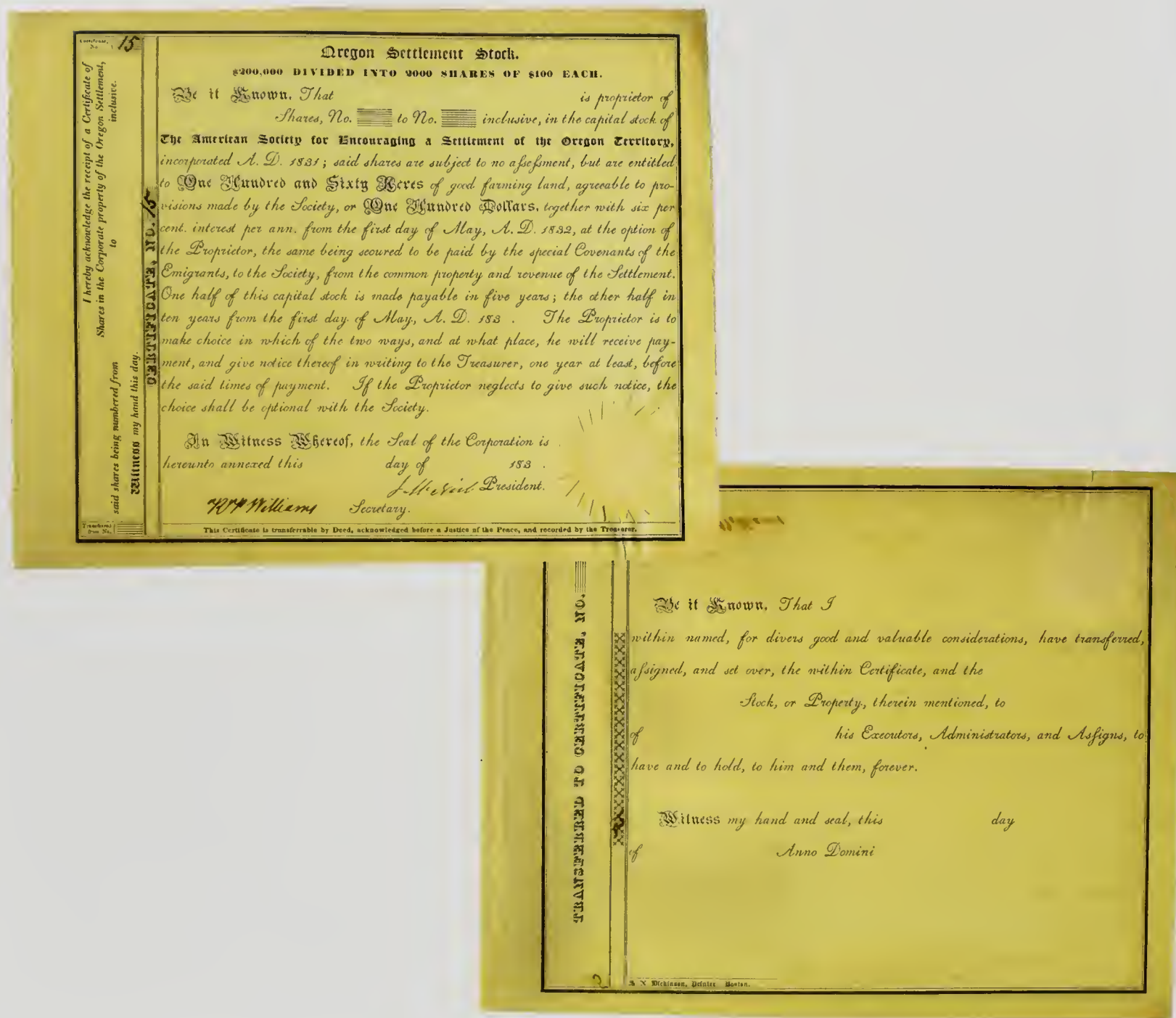
3179 The American Society for Encouraging the Settlement of the Oregon Territory. Emigrant Bond for Twenty Dollars Paid. Ca. 1831-1832. Extremely Fine. Remainder. Uniface. Printed on light brown bond paper. Small certificate. 210mm by 169mm. Typeset printed form without imprint. Within a pattern border frame, the serial "No." position at top center. The text portions commence to the right of embossed seal space with emigrant payer space below, "This certifies that ____." Obligation and titles. Signature positions for President and Secretary. Sixteen lines of text below. Partially accomplished, missing only the emigrant payer (of the \$20). Embossed corporate seal at upper left, date "1831" in center. Signed by J. McNeil as President and R.P. Williams as Secretary. Written serial No.52. This simpler style bond was likely a prototype that was not used. The signatures are neatly pen canceled. This early bond is **very rare** and certainly historic. It is one of the earliest fiscal pieces referring to Oregon. The

\$20 bond paid included the expenses of the first expedition from St. Louis, except for personal effects, and upon arrival in Oregon, 200 acres of farming land or a seaport lot. There exist very few items of Oregon fiscal paper from this time period. There are no Territorial period scrip notes known to us, although there is some later store scrip after statehood. Mr. Ford included these fiscal forms with his circulating notes. This is the first example we have handled. A vertical fold and binder holes at the left as made. Penned numeral "18" at right end margin.

Ex David Magee, September 8, 1965.

These bonds are signed, but not fully accomplished. They were designed to get settlers to move into the Columbia River area. Fur traders in the area were against the idea, of course. An 1831 certificate for \$20, broadside (should be this type), in a slip case, was sold for \$1,000 in The Jenkins Company's rare book catalogue No. 144 (date unknown).

VERY RARE AND EARLY OREGON SETTLEMENT STOCK



Lot No. 3180

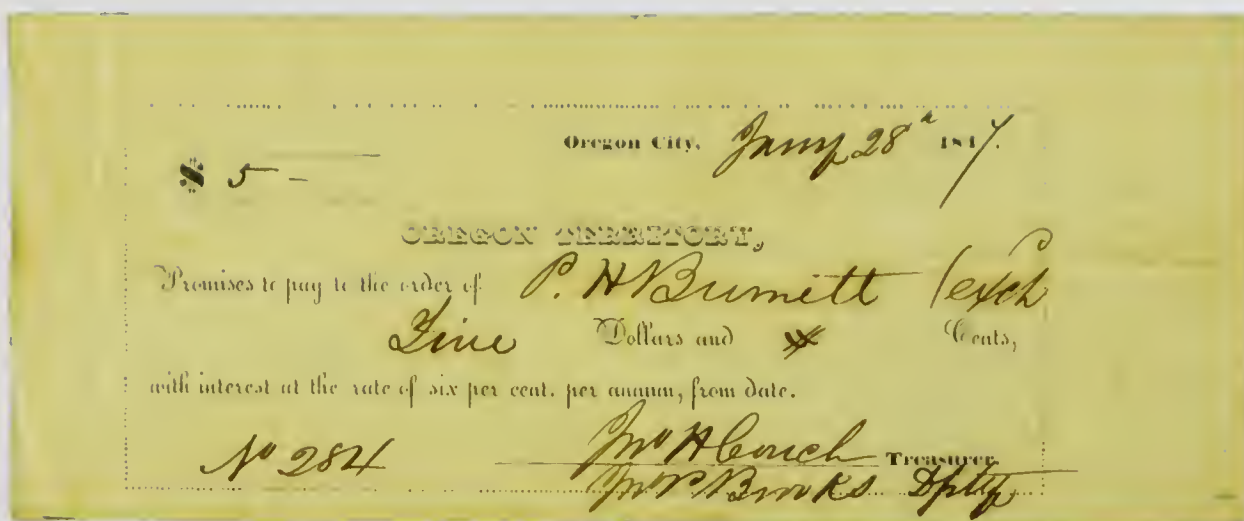
3180 **The American Society for Encouraging a Settlement of the Oregon Territory. Oregon Settlement Stock. Shares of \$100 or 160 Acres of Land. 1832. Choice Extremely Fine. Remainder. Printed on tan bond paper. Large certificate. 265mm by 215mm. Typeset printed form, on two sides, using mixture of fonts with imprint of S.N. Dickenson, Printer...Boston. Serial No. position at upper left end with witness space. A more complex certificate than the previous type. Within a double line, black outside frame. At the top, "Oregon Settlement Stock." At the top, the "Proprietor" would be entered or the amount of \$100 shares assigned with those serial numbers. There are sixteen lines of obligations. The shares were part of capitalization of \$200,000 (2000 times \$100). Each share was the equivalent of 160 acres of land. Space at the bottom for written date and**

signatures. Embossed seal at lower right. The back is also typeset with the transfer form for future assigns and imprint at the bottom left. Except for the "Proprietor," accomplished and signed by J. McNeil as President and R. P. Williams as Secretary. Written serial No.15. This is another **very rare** form and the first we have handled. This is more complex and more ambitious than the first type. Please note for \$100, you would be allowed 160 acres (the other type, \$20 got you 200 acres and protection on the trip from St. Louis). This certificate has more of the character of land scheme than a legitimate operation. The condition is superb on this piece with some handling noted that should be considered trivial at best.

Ex David Magee, September 8, 1965.

VERY RARE 1847 OREGON TERRITORY CIRCULATING BOND

3181 Oregon Territory, Oregon City. "\$5.00" Circulating Order Bond for 6% Interest. Jan'y 28, 1847. Very Fine. Uniface. Printed on tan bond paper. Eastern banknote size. 188mm by 80mm. Typeset, part printed form. Within beaded borders, typeset texts. In center, white outlined "OREGON TERRITORY," with obligation and payee space across center: "Promises to pay to



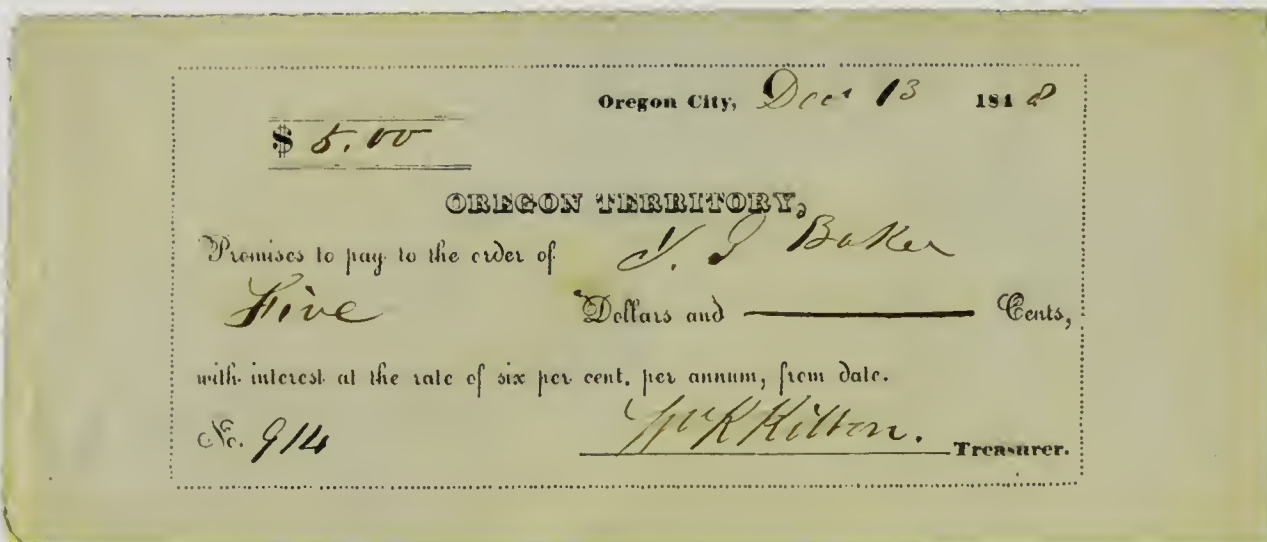
Lot No. 3181

order of ____/____ Dollars and ____ Cents, /with interest at the rate of six per cent, from date." At the upper left, denomination written in next to "\$ ____". Upper right city and space to be written in "Oregon City, ____ 184 ____". Space for serial number lower left, signature space for "Treasurer" at lower right. Issued to P. Burnett (verso notation, later Governor of California). The Treasurer's name is hard to decipher, but the secretary signing his name for him was Brooks. Written serial "No. 284." Not in Durand. This is a **rare series**. These "bonds" were issued by the Provisional Government, generally in lieu of taxes due that were generally paid for in wheat. There was virtually no specie in Oregon at this time (the Treasury reportedly had \$39.43 in 1847). This form is dated a year or so prior to full Territorial status. This and the following two are the only examples we have catalogued. The part printed "Oregon Territory" in the center is extremely important. These may have circulated as currency, but this has no endorsements on the verso to that effect. Each of the notes here has differences in the typeset. These were obtained in 1961 and like Mr. Ford's first Jefferson Territory piece that came from Eberstadt, were well regarded by both parties in the transaction. This has moderate document folds, but is still bright and attractive.

Ex Edward Eberstadt & Sons, Catalogue 164, part of item 292, May 15, 1964.

VERY RARE 1848 BLUE PAPER OREGON TERRITORY CIRCULATING BOND

3182 Oregon Territory, Oregon City. "\$5.00" Circulating Order Bond for 6% Interest. Dec. 13, 1848. Extremely Fine. Uniface. Printed on light blue, fine laid lined, bond paper. Eastern banknote size. 195mm by 82mm. Typeset, part printed form. The style is similar, but not identical to last. Within beaded borders, typeset texts. In center, white out-

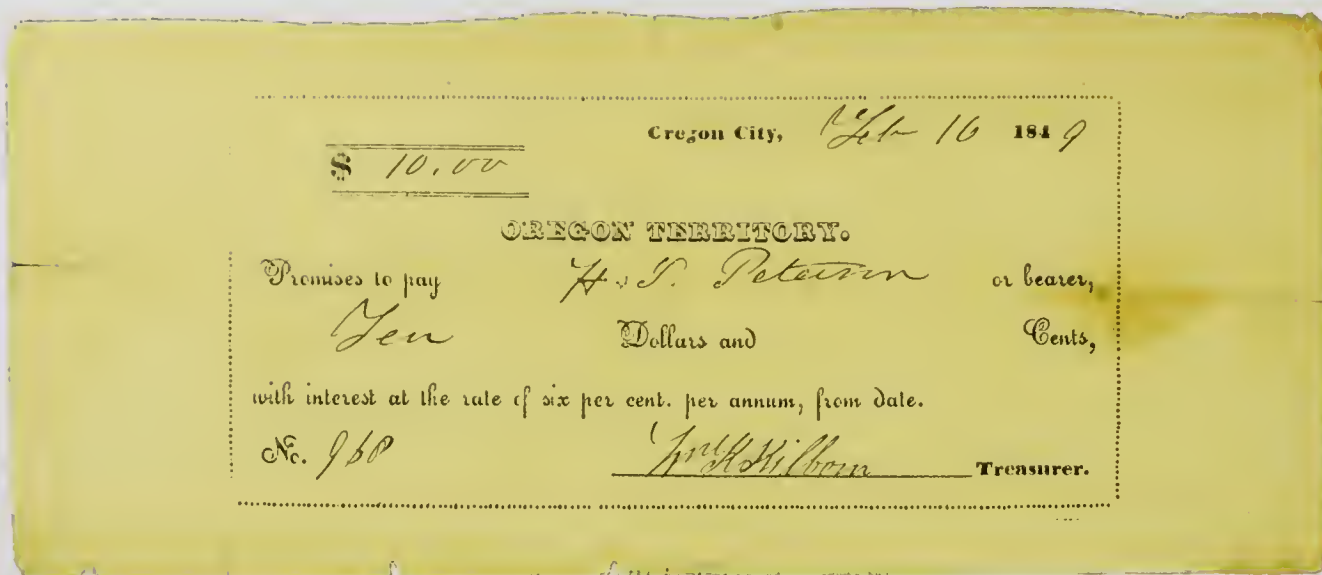


Lot No. 3182

lined "OREGON TERRITORY," with obligation and payee space across center: "Promises to pay to order of ____/____ Dollars and ____ Cents, /with interest at the rate of six per cent, from date." At the upper left, denomination written in next to "\$ ____". Upper right city and space to be written in "Oregon City, ____ 184 ____". Space for serial number with typeset "No." lower left, signature space for "Treasurer" at lower right. Issued to "J. Baker" and signed by Kilborn as Treasurer. Written No. 914. Not in Durand. This is a second sub-variety from this **rare, possibly circulating bond, series**. The piece is a beauty in very strong condition. Very well centered with broad margins on the side. Quite important and perhaps the most superior of the three featured in this sale.

Ex Edward Eberstadt & Sons, Catalogue 164, part of item 292, May 15, 1964.

VERY RARE 1849 OREGON TERRITORY CIRCULATING BOND



Lot No. 3183

- 3183 **Oregon Territory, Oregon City. "\$10.00" Circulating Order Bond for 6% Interest. Feb 16, 1849. Fine.** Uniface. Printed on tan bond paper. Eastern banknote size. 195mm by 80mm. Typeset, part printed form. Similar, but not identical to the above. Within beaded borders, typeset texts. In center, white outlined "OREGON TERRITORY," with obligation and payee space across center: "Promises to pay to order of ____/____ Dollars and ____ Cents, /with interest at the rate of six per cent, from date." At the upper left, denomination written in next to "\$ ____". Upper right city and space to be written in "Oregon City, ____ 184 ____". Obligation and payee space across center: "Promises to pay to order of ____/____ Dollars and ____ Cents, /with interest at the rate of six per cent, from date." Space for serial number with typeset "No." lower left, signature space for "Treasurer" at lower right. Issued to "H. Peterson" and signed by Kilborn as Treasurer. Written No. 960. Not in Durand. The final example from the three **rare, possibly circulating bond series** notes obtained in 1961. Again, there are very subtle differences to this form. This note has some splits on the hard folds and some short edge tears. Historically significant and an important opportunity.

Ex Edward Eberstadt & Sons, Catalogue 164, part of item 292, May 15, 1964.

FORT DALLES POST BAKERY RATION CHECK



Lot No. 3184

- 3184 **Fort Dalles Post Bakery. Good for 1 Ration Bread. Ca. 1860's. Very Fine.** Uniface. Printed on red cardboard. Small rectangular check. 55mm by 30mm. Black typeset on face. Within a pattern frame, titles and texts in four lines. The verso signed by "A.H. Steele, P. Treas." High Rarity 5 (11-25 known, closer to 11 known). This cardboard has been collected in the Oregon series and is post-territorial period. An excellent example with fairly light wear.

Ex Anderson Sale (NASCA-Karp, March 28-30, 1985, lot 2828).

The Dalles started as three missions, but later became a wild west town on the Columbia River. The evolution of the Fort was gradual, but by 1856 there were eight infantry units under Colonel George Wright. During the Civil War, some troops remained until 1866 when it was closed. Due to the Idaho and Oregon gold mining, a mint was proposed that never opened and not a red cent was coined.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

GOVERNMENT OF TEXAS TRIO

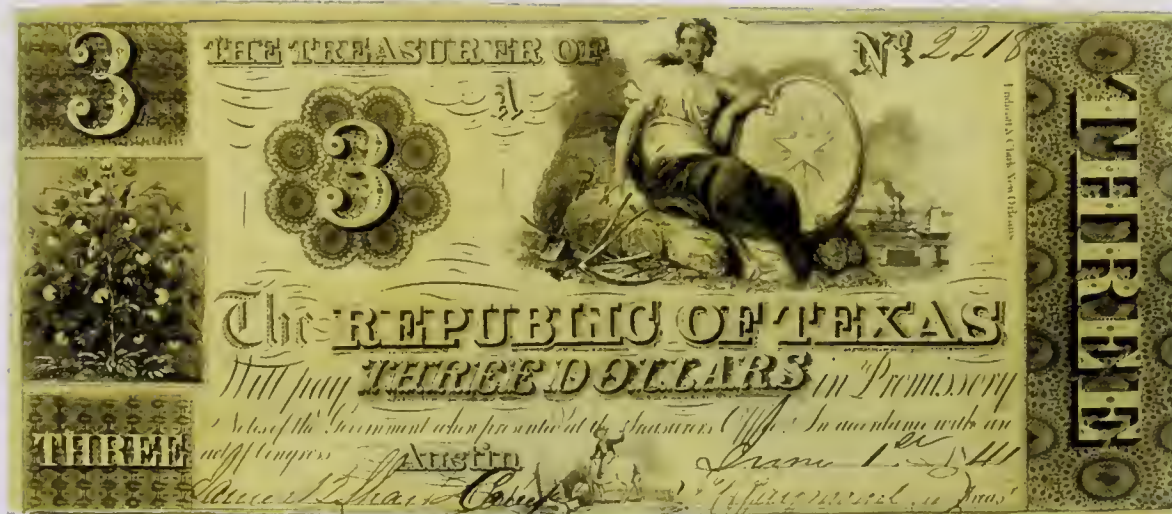


Part of Lot No. 3185

- 3185 The Government of Texas, Houston. \$10, \$20, and \$50. Act of June 9, 1837. Average Very Fine, Cut Cancels. All Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size. 180mm by 78mm. Finely engraved series by Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. Phil. & N.Y. Beautiful types. The \$10 with seated female upper right steamboat left end; the \$20 with *Commerce* seated upper right and *Athena* at left; the \$50 with *Justice* seated at top center and sailor at left. All hand signed "Sam Houston" secretarial signatures, 1838 written dates, and serial numbers. Durand RTX-72, 73, and 74. Shull Cr.H17, H19, and H21. All Rarity 1. These notes are listed in the Durand Territorial reference and certainly a strong case can be made to collect the notes within this series. They are certainly Western when placed in the context of this time frame. Intact notes with typical hammer cut cancels into the bottom edges. The \$50 is quite bright. (Total: 3 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS LOWER DENOMINATION TRIO



Part of Lot No. 3186

- 3186 The Republic of Texas, Austin. \$1, \$2, and \$3. Fourth Issue Notes. Average Very Fine, Cut Cancels. All Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size. 180mm by 78mm. Finely engraved series by Endicott & Clark New Orleans. The \$1 with seated female *Agriculture* upper right Indian left end; The \$2 with cowboy roping steer right and stag at left; The \$3 with seated female and Texas Star upper right and cotton plant at left. 1841 written dates and serial numbers. Durand RTX-3, 4, and 5. Shull Cr.A1, A2, and A3. All Rarity 1. These notes are also listed in the Durand Territorial reference. This is a bright and attractive set. The notes were created by an earlier Act than the "Red Star" notes, hence the 1841 dates. All are fairly bright. The \$1 is Choice Fine; the \$2 is crisp Very Fine with closed cut cancels; and the premium quality \$3 is Extremely Fine with some strip tape closing the cut cancels. (Total: 3 pieces).

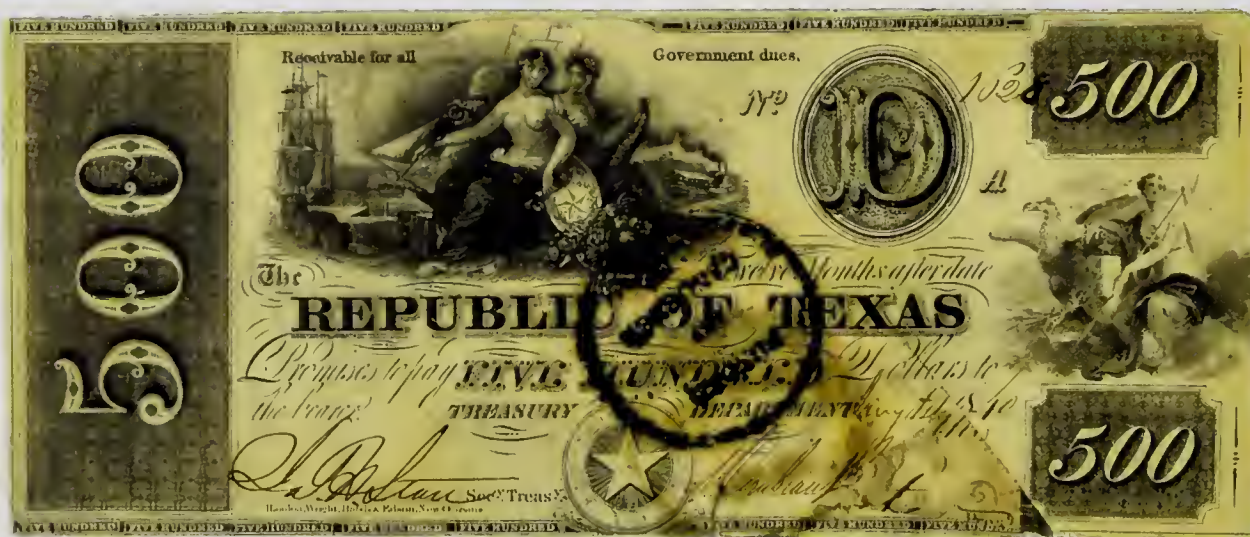
Pedigrees unrecorded.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS RED STAR BACK NOTES

- 3187 The Republic of Texas, Austin. \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50. Fifth Issue Notes. Average Fine to Very Fine, Cut Cancels. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size. 183mm by 80mm. Superbly engraved, dual-sided, series by Rawdon, Wright, & Hatch, New York. Each note has a common orange back with the Texas Star. The \$5 with seated Indian; the \$10 with seated Jupiter and clipper ship; the \$20 with Indian and bow, Athena at right; the \$50 with *Venus Rising from the Foam*. 1840 written dates and serial numbers. Durand RTX-6, 7, 8, and 9. Shull Cr.A4, A5, A6, and A7. All Rarity 1. Like the previous, these notes are also listed in the Durand Territorial reference and worthy of collecting in the Western note series. A superbly designed series. This quartet is well matched in eye appeal and grade. All have the traditional hammer cut cancels into the bottom edges. (Total: 4 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

POPULAR REPUBLIC OF TEXAS \$500 "STAR" NOTE



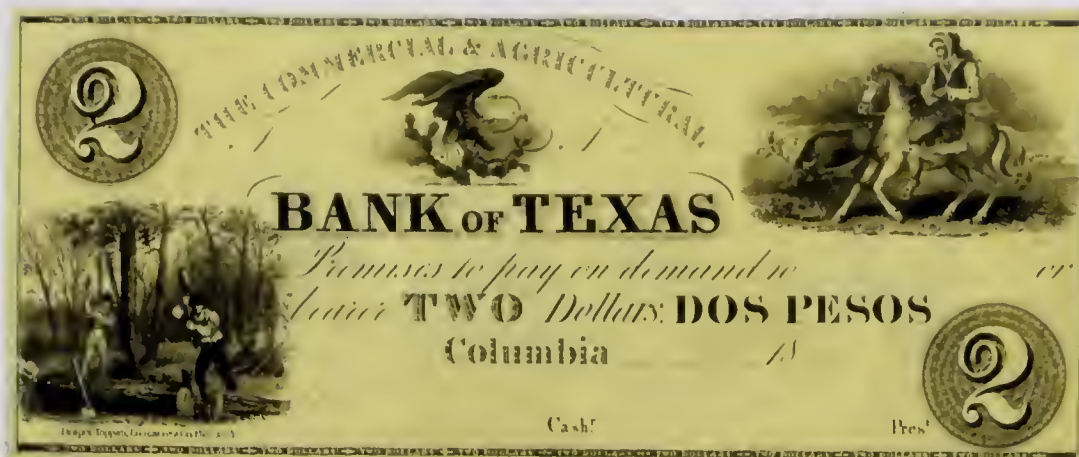
Lot No. 3188

- 3188 The Republic of Texas, Austin. Five Hundred Dollars. Fifth Issue Note. 1840. Extremely Fine, Cut Out Cancel. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size. 185mm by 80mm. Superbly engraved, dual-sided, series by Rawdon, Wright, & Hatch, New York. Seated *Commerce* and *Plenty* at the upper left, shield with star. At the right end, *Liberty* seated with eagle. Large "500" left end panel. The "TEXAS" five pointed star in center with ornate lathe work on back. Written serial No.1628. Circular black ink "FUND" stamp on face. Durand RTX-11, listed as Rarity 3. Shull Cr.A9, listed as Rarity 8. Rarity 3 is accurate. We suspect there are 70 to 90 known in all grades, many of which are in museums. This

desirable high denomination is quite tough in any grade. The majority are canceled in some manner with most having a small triangle of paper taken out, like this on note. The paper body is very crisp with light handling. The hole was replaced with a piece of matching obsolete banknote paper from another note (Canal Bank?) and held into place with hinge tape from the back. From the face, the note looks quite pleasant. These days, intact notes with hammer cut cancels have broken \$1,500 easily. A completely uncanceled note would be a marvelous acquisition. This note will fit into a Southern States note collection quite well.

Pedigree unrecorded.

VERY SCARCE COLUMBIA, TEXAS "DOS PESOS" NOTE



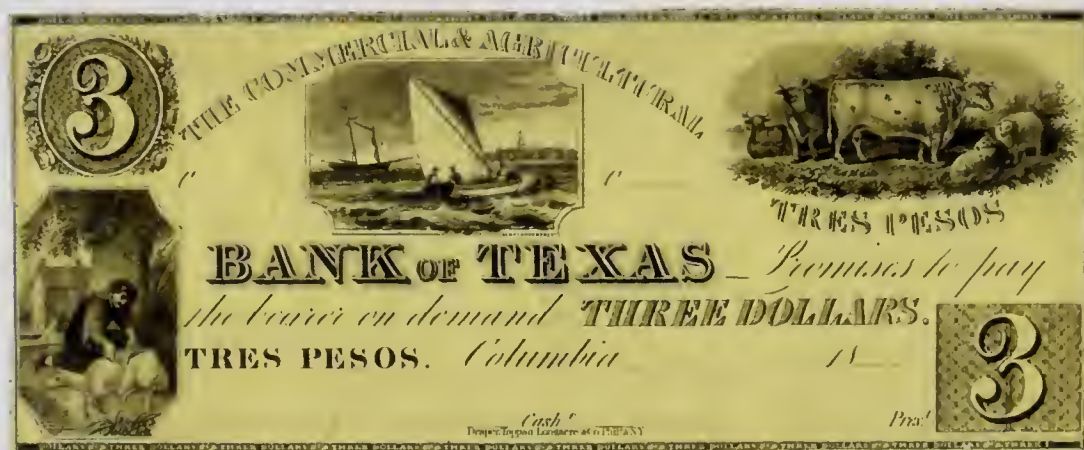
Lot No. 3189

3189 The Commercial & Agricultural Bank of Texas, Columbia, Texas. Two Dollars/Dos Pesos. Ca. 1837. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size. 178mm by 75mm. Finely engraved series by Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. Phil. & N. Y. A small eagle vignette with title curved across the top and below the vignette with the "BANK OF TEXAS" in bold and large type. Lower left, men chopping wood. Upper right, early cowboy roping steer. Obligations across the center with dual denominations of "TWO DOLLARS" and "DOS PESOS" adjacent. Positions for date and signatures at the bottom. Durand RTX-43, listed as Rarity 5. Medlar 19, listed as Rarity 5. Haxby TX-5 G4. This might be

High Rarity 5 (11-25 known). The type is not illustrated in Haxby. These were printed on only one type of sheet with three positions (A, B, and C; see 1990 ABN Sale Catalogue, lot 1932) and one \$3 note at the top (likely the "B" position) based on observation of the \$3 Haxby Plate note. The One Dollar notes on this series are available, but the \$2 and \$3 notes are considerable "sleepers" and we have few auction records. Except for the 1990 proof sheets at the ABN Sale and two individual proofs sold in Memphis long ago, we have no auction records. The note is bright with old handling folds seen from the verso. The top border frame is trimmed in slightly. This note and the next are worthy of strong bids.

Pedigree unrecorded.

VERY SCARCE COLUMBIA, TEXAS "TRES PESOS" NOTE



Lot No. 3190

3190 The Commercial & Agricultural Bank of Texas, Columbia, Texas. Three Dollars/Tres Pesos. Ca. 1837. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Plate position C. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size. 178mm by 75mm. Finely engraved series by Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. Phil. & N.Y. Sailboat in frame between titles curved in small print across the top and below the vignette, "BANK OF TEXAS" in bold and large type. Lower left, man shears sheep. At upper right, cattle. Obligations across the center with dual denominations of "THREE DOLLARS" to right and "TRES PESOS" adjacent on next line. Positions for date and signatures at the bottom. Durand RTX-44,

listed as Rarity 5. Medlar 20, listed as Rarity 5. Haxby TX-5 G6. This might be High Rarity 5 (11-25 known). The type is illustrated in Haxby as a proof only. These were printed on two types of sheets with one position (the "A"; see 1990 ABN Sale Catalogue, lot 1932) matched with three \$5 notes. The "B" and "C" position \$3 notes would have been on the sheet with two \$5 notes (ABN Sale, lot 1933). Like the \$2 note, this is a rare remainder. We have not handled one of these before. The \$3 proof Haxby Plate was in a Memphis Sale years ago. Some more handling than the \$2 note and tighter trimming. Not cut from the same sheet as the last note.

Pedigree unrecorded.

UTAH TERRITORY

DESIRABLE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY NOTES REISSUED IN SALT LAKE CITY AND SIGNED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG

IMPRESSIVE REISSUED KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY BANK FIVE DOLLARS NOTE

Signed by Brigham Young at Salt Lake City and Joseph Smith at Kirtland



Lot No. 3191

- 3191 **Countersigned and Reissued Kirtland Safety Society Bank, Signed by Brigham Young. Five Dollars. Ca. 1849. Fine to Very Fine. Plate position C. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Standard obsolete banknote size. 174mm by 75mm. Engraved series note by Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, N. York & Phil. Title "THE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY" across the center. Above, man seated with dog flanked by medallion heads. Identical end panels with boy and shovel within oval. Obligations and signature spaces at bottom. Issued from Kirtland, Ohio "March 8, 1837" and "signed" by "J.[oseph] Smith" as Cashier and "S.[idney] Rigdon" as President. Written serial No.1685. Reissued in Salt Lake City in 1849 with face counter signatures of "N.K. Whitney," "Heber C. Kimball" and "Brigham Young." "TB" private mark of Thomas Bullock under serial number. Embossed "All Seeing Eye" seal at the left. Rust Figure 70 (page56). Host note type of Haxby OH-245 G8). Similar to Ford VI: Lot 611 [same serial, but Plate A]. According to the Alvin Rust research, 135 Five Dollar notes were reissued. This is on the census compiled by Rust. An excellent condition example from this very important issue. They were created just prior to Utah receiving its territorial status. The reissued notes made good on the eventual promise by Joseph Smith that these notes would one day be "good as gold." The entire Kirtland series from Ohio to Utah is covered in great detail in our Ford VI Sale held in October, 2004. This note has seven or eight vertical folds, but is very bright and well margined for the host note type. Bold signatures and nicely accomplished. The interest grows yearly in this series that combines Western Americana and numismatics in the richest traditions.**

Pedigree unrecorded, June 21, 1961

The signers are a "who's who" of early Mormon finance. All of them are, of course, richly woven into the Church's hierarchy and development. Joseph Smith, Prophet of the Church, may never have signed a note in Kirtland and the many signature hands observed keeps that opinion under study. Heber Kimball and Newell Whitney were Apostles of the Church. Thomas Bullock was the chief coiner.

SECOND REISSUED KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY BANK FIVE DOLLARS NOTE

Signed by Brigham Young at Salt Lake City and
Joseph Smith at Kirtland

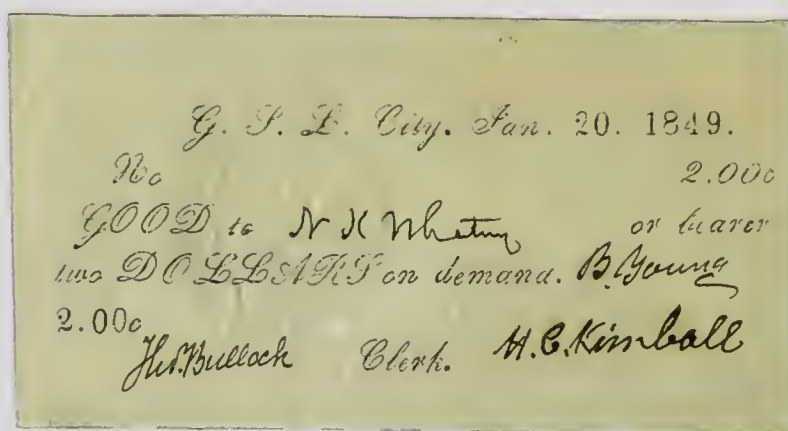


Lot No. 3192

- 3192 Countersigned and Reissued Kirtland Safety Society Bank, Signed by Brigham Young. Five Dollars. Ca. 1849. About Fine. Plate position B. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Standard obsolete banknote size. 174mm by 74mm. Engraved series note by Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, N. York & Phil. Title "THE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY" across the center. Above, man seated with dog flanked by medallion heads. Identical end panels with boy and shovel within oval. Obligations and signature spaces at bottom. Issued from Kirtland, Ohio "March 8, 1837" and signed by "J.[oseph] Smith" as Cashier and "S.[idney] Rigdon" as President. Written serial No.1686. Reissued in Salt Lake City in 1849 with face counter signatures of "N.K. Whitney," "Heber C. Kimball," and "Brigham Young." "TB" private mark of Thomas Bullock under serial number. Embossed "All Seeing Eye" seal is worn or very light. Rust Figure 70 (page 56). Host note type of Haxby OH-245 G8). Similar to Ford VI: Lot 611. According to Rust's research, 135 Five Dollar notes were reissued. This is also on the census compiled by Rust. A second reissued Kirtland note and one of the most popular obsolete note issues. The Brigham Young signature is boldly accomplished. The host note is rather worn, but without severe flaws. There is an extended pinhole at the upper right.

Ex J. H. Murrell, August 23, 1965.

BRIGHAM YOUNG SIGNED PRINTED VALLEY \$2 NOTE



Lot No. 3193

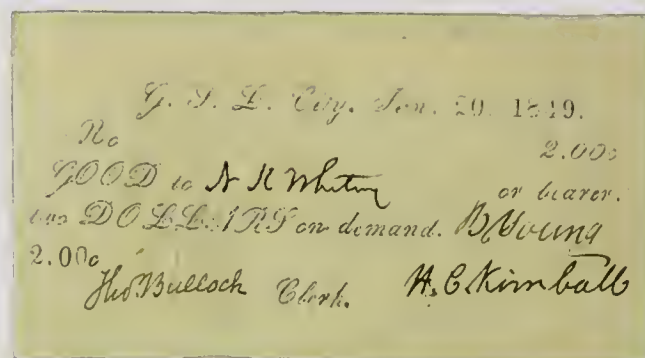
- 3193 Printed Valley Note, G.S.L. City. Two Dollars. Jan. 20, 1849. Choice Almost Uncirculated. Signed, but not numbered. Uniface. Printed on bright white bond paper. Small format scrip note. 98mm by 52mm. Local typeset in all italic fonts. Across top, "G.S.L. City, Jan. 20, 1849./No. ___ 2.00c /GOOD to ___ or bearer /two DOLLARS on demand ___ /2.00c." and space for signature of "Clerk." Embossed 40mm Seal of Twelve Apostles in center. Fully accomplished: issued to "N.K. Whitney," with signatures of "Heber C. Kimball," "Brigham Young," and "Thomas Bullock." Unnumbered. Rust Figure 74 (page 61). Similar to Ford VI: Lot 617. This is another popular issue that has climbed in value since 2004. These notes were backed mostly in gold dust and often referred to that term in the literature. Boldly signed with well embossed seal. There is some heavier handling at the upper left.

Ex Grant Morris, October 21, 1966.

SECOND BRIGHAM YOUNG SIGNED PRINTED VALLEY \$2 NOTE

- 3194 Printed Valley Note, G.S.L. City. Two Dollars. Jan. 20, 1849. Choice Almost Uncirculated. Signed, but not numbered. Uniface. Printed on bright white bond paper. Small format scrip note. 97mm by 55mm. Local typeset in all italic fonting. Across top, "G.S.L. City, Jan. 20, 1849./No. 2.00c/GOOD to _____ or bearer/two DOLLARS on demand ____/.200c," and space for signature of "Clerk". Embossed 40mm Seal of Twelve Apostles in center. Fully accomplished: issued to "N.K. Whitney," with signatures of "Heber C. Kimball," "Brigham Young," and "Thomas Bullock." Unnumbered. Rust Figure 74 (page 61). Similar to Ford VI: Lot 617. A second example of this popular issue. There is edge handling at the right. The bottom edge is cut a bit roughly.

Ex Grant Morris, date unrecorded.



Lot No. 3194

BOLD ORMSBY ENGRAVED DROVERS BANK ONE DOLLAR NOTE



Lot No. 3195

- 3195 The Drovers Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah. One Dollar. July 1, 1856. Choice Extremely Fine. Plate position A. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size 172mm by 72mm. Superb intaglio engraved, dual-sided note, by W.L. Ormsby, New York. Full width vignette of cattle and sheep, interwoven with titles and texts. Title at top, "UTAH" at the left and counters in four corners. Signatures and serial number along the bottom. The back is orange with target lathe emanating from a solitary center. Written serial No.578. Durand UTT-

63, listed as Rarity 5. Rust Figure 83 (page 72). Haxby UT-5 G2a. Similar to Ford VI: Lot 620. Rarity 3 (51-100 known). This is a classic engraved issue on all obsolete notes. The bank "began" as some sort of operation out of Kansas. Most research indicates that this was a fraud bank. The beauty is unquestioned on this series. There are some vertical bends and the margins are actually quite superior for issuer.

Ex Hank Bieciuk, August 16, 1961.

SECOND ORMSBY ENGRAVED DROVERS BANK ONE DOLLAR NOTE



Lot No. 3196

- 3196 **The Drovers Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah. One Dollar. July 1, 1856. Almost Uncirculated.** Plate position B. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size 172mm by 72mm. Superb intaglio engraved, dual-sided note, by W.L. Ormsby, New York. Full width vignette of cattle and sheep, interwoven with titles and texts. Title at top, "UTAH" at the left and counters in four corners. Signatures and serial number along the bottom. The back is orange with target lathe emanating from a solitary center. Written serial No.527. Durand UTT-63, listed as Rarity 5. Rust Figure 83 (page 72). Haxby UT-5 G2a. Similar to Ford VI: Lot 621. Rarity 3 (51-100 known). A second example, this a "B" position note. There is a minor bend and some petty handling on the perimeter. Well margined and superior to most notes of the type.

Ex Hank Bieciuk, August 16, 1961.

1866 DATED GREAT SALT LAKE CITY 25 CENTS

- 3197 **The Treasurer of the Great Salt Lake City Corporation, G.S.L. City, U.T. Twenty Five Cents in U.S. Currency. Dec. 6, 1866. Very Good to Fine.** Printed on bond paper. Medium size format scrip note. 148mm by 72mm. Dual-sided lithograph with imprint of Ferd. Mayer & Co. 96 Fulton St. N.Y. Green central protector undertint. Statue of Freedom at left (used on U.S. Federal notes), beehive at far right with counter above. Titles and obligations across center with space for auditor signature at lower right. Green back with curved banner and two counters. Written serial No.2526. Durand-Unlisted. Rust Figure 108 (page 98). Similar to Ford VI: Lot 642. Rarity 4 (26-50 known). These are scarce and come with a few written dates. This note some minor splits, but is basically intact.

Pedigree unrecorded.



Lot No. 3197

SECOND 1866 DATED GREAT SALT LAKE CITY 25 CENTS



Lot No. 3198

- 3198 The Treasurer of the Great Salt Lake City Corporation, G.S.L. City, U.T. Twenty Five Cents in U.S. Currency. Dec. 6, 1866. Fine. Printed on bond paper. Medium size format scrip note. 145mm by 72mm. Dual-sided lithograph with imprint of Ferd. Mayer & Co. 96 Fulton St. N.Y. Green central protector undertint. Statue of *Freedom* at left (used on U.S. Federal notes), beehive at far right with counter above. Titles and obligations across center with space for auditor signature at lower right. Green back with curved banner and two counters. Written serial No.4225. Durand-Unlisted. Rust Figure 108 (page 98). Similar to Ford VI: Lot 642. Rarity 4 (26-50 known). A second example of this type with the same written, 1866, date. No splits, but the paper is a trifle soft. There is soiling on one quarter of the back.

Ex Jim Bakel, October 5, 1974.

1866 DATED GREAT SALT LAKE CITY 50 CENTS

- 3199 The Treasurer of the Great Salt Lake City Corporation, G.S.L. City, U.T. Fifty Cents in U.S. Currency. July 17, 1866. Fine to Very Fine. Printed on bond paper. Medium size format scrip note. 142mm by 70mm. Dual-sided lithograph with imprint of Ferd. Mayer & Co. 96 Fulton St. N.Y. The style similar to the 25 Cents notes. Green central protector undertint. Statue of *Freedom* at left (used on U.S. Federal notes), beehive at far right with counter above. Titles and obligations across center with space for auditor signature at lower right. Green back with curved banner and two counters. Written serial No.4898. Durand UTT-73, listed as Rarity 4. Rust Figure 110 (page 98). Similar to Ford VI: Lot 644 [except date]. Rarity 4 (26-50 known). Scarce in very high grades. This is average for the note, but still attractive. Trimmed in slightly at the right end.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd, March 26, 1958.



Lot No. 3199

1868 DATED GREAT SALT LAKE CITY 50 CENTS



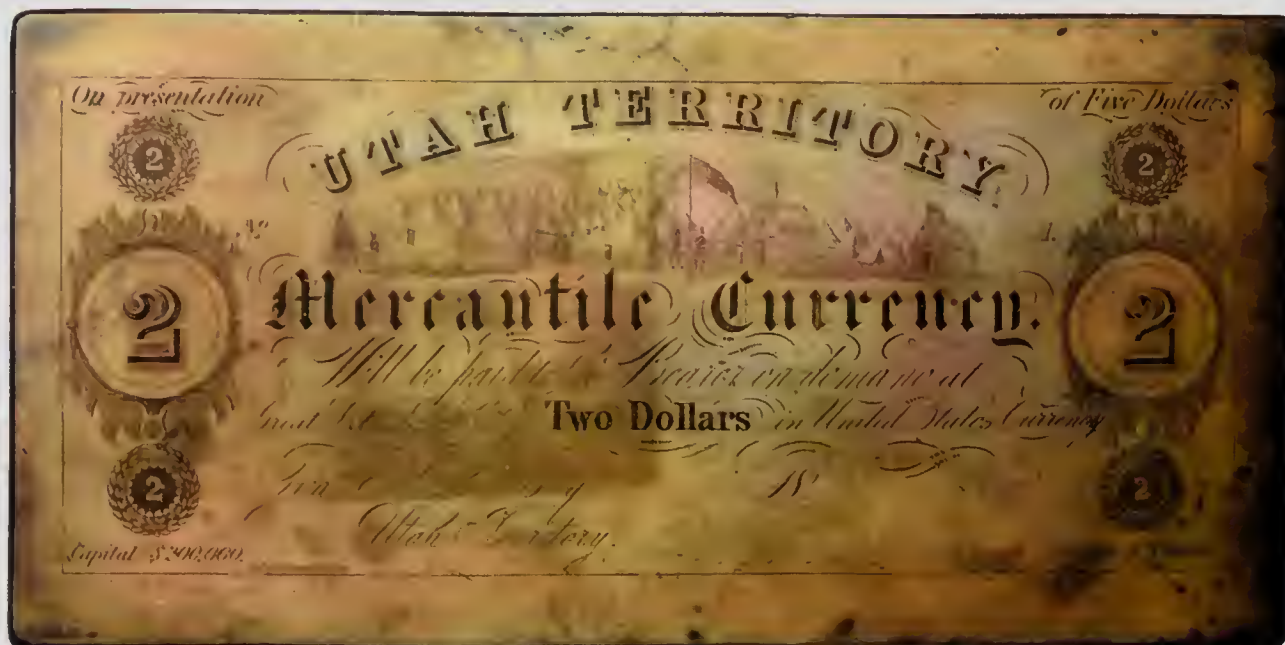
Lot No. 3200

- 3200 The Treasurer of the Great Salt Lake City Corporation, G.S.L. City, U.T. Fifty Cents in U.S. Currency. April 1, 1868. Fine to Very Fine. Printed on bond paper. Medium size format scrip note. 145mm by 70mm. Dual-sided lithograph with imprint of Ferd. Mayer & Co. 96 Fulton St. N.Y. The style as last. Green central protector undertint. Statue of *Freedom* at left (used on U.S. Federal notes), beehive at far right with counter above. Titles and obligations across center with space for auditor signature at lower right. Green back with curved banner and two counters. Written serial No. 3965. Durand UTT-73, listed as Rarity 4. Rust Figure 110 (page 98). Similar to Ford VI: Lot 644. Rarity 4 (26-50 known). A second example with an 1868 date, similar to the Ford VI core collection example. Fairly crisp and bright. The top is trimmed in slightly.

Ex Ben M. Douglas, November 20, 1968.

SUPERB UTAH TERRITORY "JOHNSTON'S ARMY" ERA
MERCANTILE CURRENCY TWO DOLLARS COPPER PLATE

A Unique Artifact from this Well Engraved Issue By
David McKenzie, Great Salt Lake City Printer
The Denomination Unknown in Printed Form



Lot No. 3201 (image reversed)

- 3201 Mercantile Currency, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Single Impression Copper Plate to Print Two Dollars Notes. Ca. 1858-1862. Extremely Fine. Uniface copper plate. Single impression with wide borders and slightly beveled edges. Impression surface, standard banknote size, 172mm by 72mm. Outside plate dimensions 188mm by 94mm. Fairly thick copper and strongly engraved intaglio with imprint of David McKenzie, G.S.L. City at bottom left. The design for this Two Dollars impression plate is similar to the known (and very rare) reprints taken from the Three Dollar denomination plate (whereabouts unknown to us), Custom vignette for series of an army encampment with headquarters, flagpole, and several tents for the "grunts." Soldiers and officers in the foreground. Identical end panels with "2" counter at the center and each corner with smaller "2" counters. At the top, large "UTAH TERRITORY" with smaller "On Presentation-of Five Dollars" split by text. Across the center and under vignette, "Mercantile Currency" with obligation below: "...Two Dollars in U.S. Currency." Engraved city lower left and space to right for date "18__" and one signature. Capitalization of "\$200,000" in both bottom corners. Similar in style to Rust Figure 105 (page 93). **An awe inspiring copper plate and absolutely unique to our knowledge.** Obviously, the Three Dollar plate existed (still extant?) since pulls were once taken from

it. We can conjecture a One Dollar note on this series was proposed as well. **We and no one else have seen issued notes or contemporary remainders from this series.** This is a sensational piece of Utah Territory numismatics and **one of the first copper plates engraved in the American West.** Interestingly, Alvin Rust assigns this plate and series as a non-Mormon issue. However, it appears logical that this may be Mormon created. Since McKenzie was arrested for the Deseret Currency Association note engraving he did in 1858 and Johnston's Army in Utah was there to fight a potential war against the Mormons, it would seem unlikely for McKenzie to engrave for the Federals. The "Mercantile" title is more "Mormon" in philosophy than as a Military note issue. The vignette is unusual with the American flag and encampment though and is similar in style to some of the fancy Northern Sutler issues (see Ford X). Obviously, the series is worthy of great study. The plate itself is **superb condition.** It is exceptionally clean with wonderful surfaces. The only trivial discolorations are on the far perimeter of the margin surfaces and a patch at the right center. **This museum piece might very well be the highlight of this Ford XX Sale.** The fact that it is priceless is a point that will never be in dispute.

Ex Lawrence Falater, January 25, 1962.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY

HIGH-GRADE ASTOR, GREEN BAY 25 CENTS SCRIP REMAINDER

3202 Private Scrip Issuer, Astor, Green Bay, Wisconsin Ter. Twenty Five Cents. Late 1830's. Extremely Fine. Unissued remainder. Uniface. Plate position B. Printed on bond paper. Medium format scrip note. 155mm by 75mm. Fine intaglio engraving with imprint of Rawdon, Wright, & Hatch, New-York. At left, Indian princess with "Wisconsin Ter." above. Top center, small vignette of man plowing with "25" counters

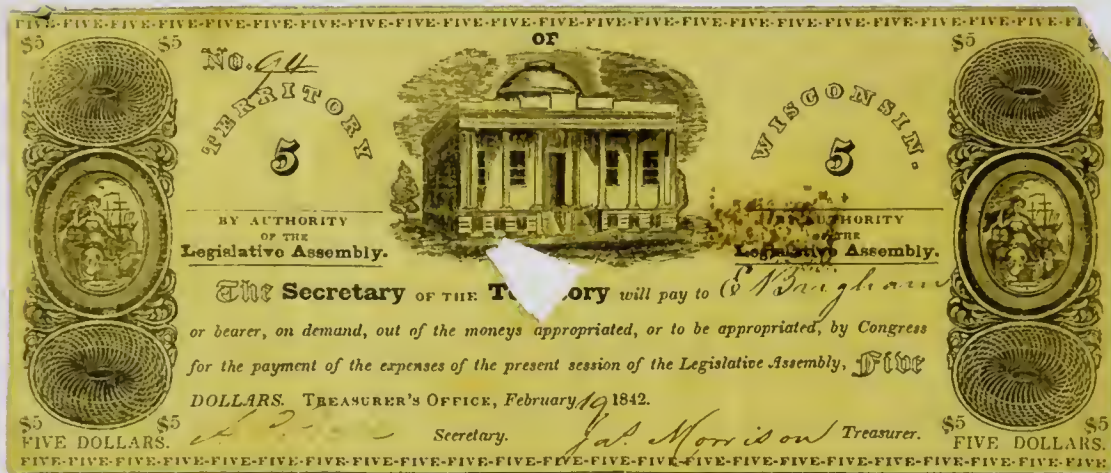


flanking. At the far right, female with eagle. Obligation across center with space for date to be written and one signature at the bottom right. Unsigned and unnumbered. Durand WIT-18, listed as Rarity 7. Chester L. Krause (*Wisconsin Obsolete Bank Notes and Scrip*, 1994) SC-5, listed as Rarity 5. Similar to Smythe 1994 PCDA Sale: Lot 1021. Low Rarity 5 (11-25 known). This series is seen either unissued or falsely filled in. Once again, this is a great example of the perspective of "what was West." In 1835, this really was the frontier post for the fur trappers to gather and do business. The properly issued notes likely hit the saloon circuit. However, that is conjecture, as virtually nothing is known specifically about the scrip (which also included large banknote size denominations). Astor (or Astor House) was the trading post that is now part of the 4th Ward in Milwaukee in 1835. There is a very short edge tear that is cloth taped from the back. Well margined and bright.

Lot No. 3202

Ex Coins & Currency, Inc. (Dorothy Gershenson) Sale, December 14, 1970, lot 1038.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY 5 DOLLARS SCRIP



Lot No. 3203

3203 Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin. Five Dollars. February 19, 1842. Fine to Very Fine. Cut Out Cancel. Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size. 170mm by 72mm. Local typeset with vignette, without imprint (attributed to Charles Sholes, Racine). Top center, the Statehouse in Madison, flanked by title over small "5" counters. Identical end panels with female and ship. Obligations across the center, date part printed "February__1842." Spaces for signatures of the Secretary and Treasurer. Serial number at upper left. Though rather crude, there are numerous small "\$5"

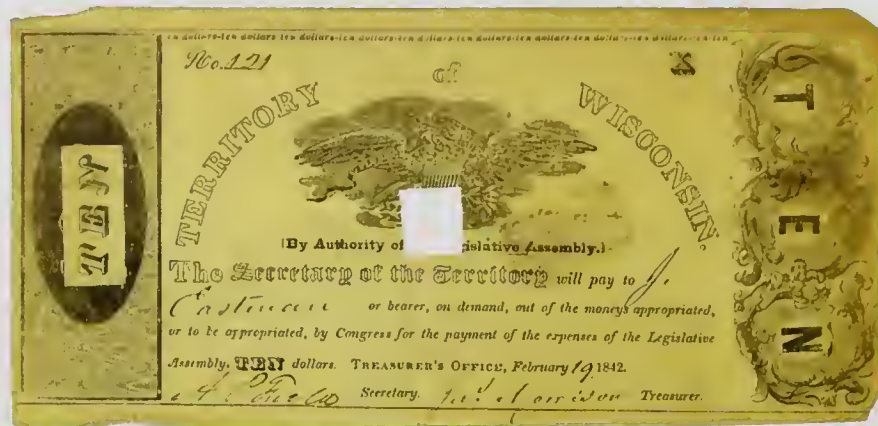
counters and repeating "FIVE"s along the border to prevent denomination raising. Written No.94. Durand WIT-35, listed as Rarity 7. Krause page 516, listed as Rarity 5. Rarity 5 (11-25 known). There is small hole cancel at the center, as almost all notes seen on the series. This is a scarce and official series of Territorial notes. The territory became a state in 1848. The majority seen have hole cancels such as this. There is a small piece of scotch tape on the back that shows to the face. The upper right corner is clipped off.

Ex Smythe & Co. (via Douglas Ball), July, 1997.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY 10 DOLLARS SCRIP

- 3204 **Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin. Ten Dollars. February 19, 1842. Very Fine, Cut Out Cancel.** Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size, 170mm by 72mm. Local typeset with vignette, without imprint (attributed to Charles Sholes, Racine). Overall style as last. Top center, the eagle, with title curving over it. End panels with "TEN" at left and at the right, slightly different with each letter in small cartouche. Obligations across the bottom center, date part printed "February__1842." Spaces for signatures of the Secretary and Treasurer. Serial number at upper left. Written No.121. Durand WIT-36, listed as Rarity 7. Krause page 516, listed as Rarity 5. Rarity 5 (11-25 known). A sharp example on this issue with very crisp paper. There is small hole cancel, completely square, in the center. There is a small piece of scotch tape on the back, but it shows through lightly.

Ex Smythe & Co. (via Douglas Ball), July, 1997.

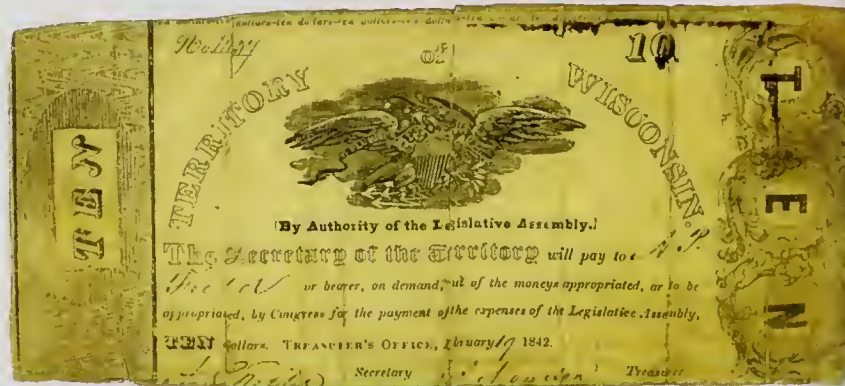


Lot No. 3204

UNLISTED WISCONSIN TERRITORY 10 DOLLARS SCRIP

- 3205 **Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin. Ten Dollars. February 19, 1842. Very Good, Backed.** Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size, 165mm by 74mm. Local typeset with vignette, without imprint (attributed to Charles Sholes, Racine). Overall style as last, but details different and printed from a different plate. Top center, the eagle, with title curving over it. End panels with "TEN" at left and at the right, slightly different with each letter in small cartouche. Obligations across the bottom center, date part printed "February__1842." Spaces for signatures of the Secretary and Treasurer. There is a small "10" at upper right instead of an "X" as the last. Serial number at upper left. Written No.1037. Durand WIT-36 variant, listed as Rarity 7. Unlisted Type in Krause. Likely, Rarity 6 (6-10 known). This is a distinctly different type than the previous \$10 note. The thin paper has been re-backed on thick paper, but the note is not cut out canceled. This note was well circulated and looks to have not been redeemed at the Treasury.

Ex Smythe & Co. (via Douglas Ball), July, 1997; Early American History Auctions, June 8, 1996, lot 501.

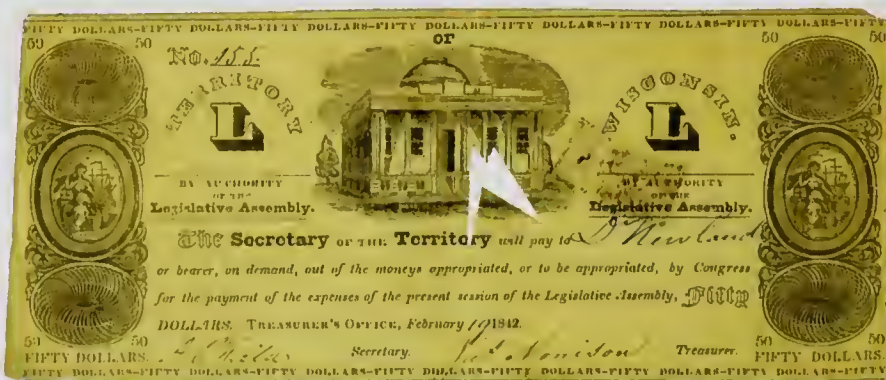


Lot No. 3205

WISCONSIN TERRITORY 50 DOLLARS SCRIP

- 3206 **Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin. Fifty Dollars. February 19, 1842. Fine, Cut Out Cancel.** Uniface. Printed on bond paper. Eastern banknote size, 170mm by 73mm. Local typeset with vignette, without imprint (attributed to Charles Sholes, Racine). The style similar to the \$5 note. Top center, the Statehouse in Madison, flanked by title over small "L" counters. Identical end panels with female and ship. Obligations across the center, date part printed "February__1842." Spaces for signatures of the Secretary and Treasurer. Serial number at upper left. Though rather crude, there are numerous small "\$50" counters and repeating "FIFTY"s along the border to prevent denomination raising. Written No.155. Durand WIT-38, listed as Rarity 7. Krause page 517, listed as Rarity 7. Rarity 6 (6-10 known). There is slightly uneven hole cancel. There is a small piece of scotch tape on the back that shows to the face. The paper quality is fairly sharp with some minor splits. This is a rare series.

Ex Smythe & Co. (via Douglas Ball), July, 1997.



Lot No. 3206

WYOMING

SCARCE KILPATRICK BROS. & COLLINS SCRIP



Lot No. 3207

- 3207 Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins, Cambria, Wyoming. Five Dollars. January, 1897. Uncirculated. Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper with watermark, "NATIONAL BOND" partially visible along bottom edge. Eastern banknote size scrip. 172mm by 77mm. Dual-sided deep blue-gray lithograph with imprint of Gast St. Louis. Within circle, miner at work. Titles across top and centers. Machine serial number at left and spaces for signatures at bottom. Back with ornate mining camp scene with counters at each end. Unsigned. No. 10985. Rarity 3 (51-100 known). There are few scrip issues seen on Wyoming. This is available issue is getting scarcer. A choice example.

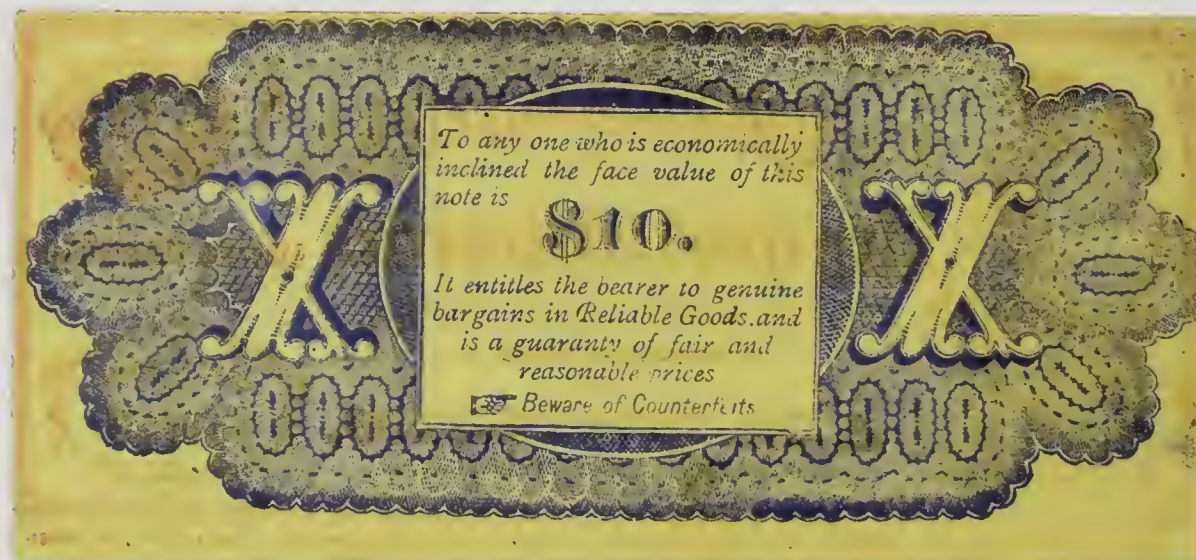
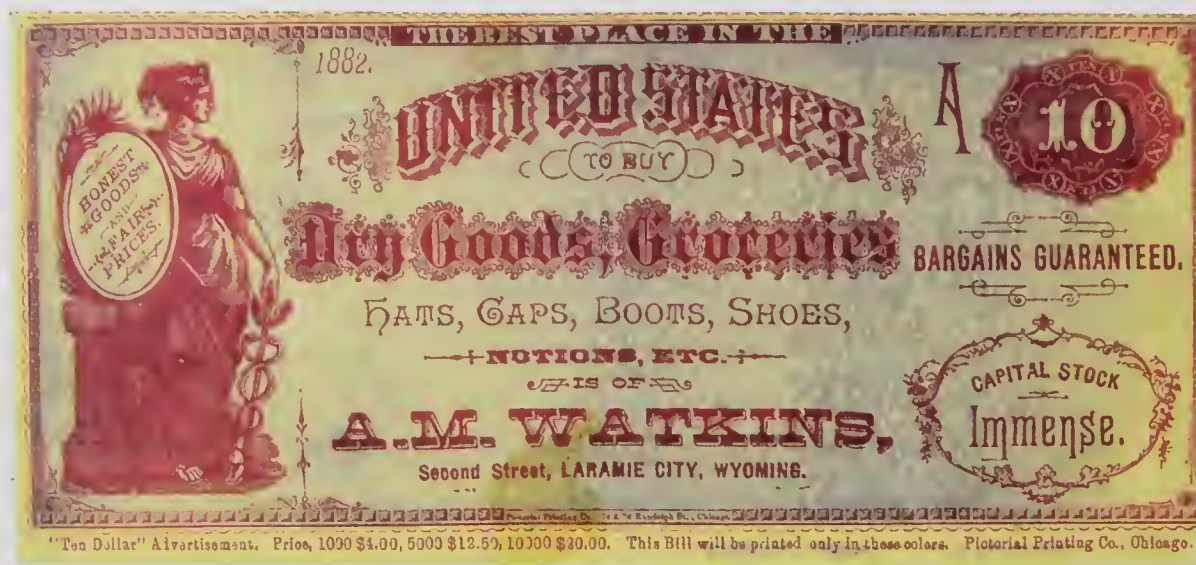
Ex The Maryland Historical Society Collection (NASCA, May 27-28, 1977, lot 2462).

SECOND SCARCE KILPATRICK BROS. & COLLINS SCRIP

- 3208 Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins, Cambria, Wyoming. Five Dollars. January, 1897. Very Fine. Unissued remainder. Printed on bond paper without watermark visible. Eastern banknote size scrip. 172mm by 77mm. Dual-sided deep blue-gray lithograph with imprint of Gast St. Louis. Within circle, miner at work. Titles across top and centers. Machine serial number at left and spaces for signatures at bottom. Back with ornate mining camp scene with counters at each end. Unsigned. No. 10506. Rarity 3 (51-100 known). A second note from an older source and with some small punch hole cancels. Some light folds and heavy back hinge remnants on three corners.

Pedigree unrecorded.

RARE LARAMIE CITY, WYOMING ADVERTISING NOTE



Lot No. 3209

- 3209 A. M. Watkins Dry Goods, Groceries etc..., Laramie City, Wyoming. "10" [Dollars in trade] Advertising Note. 1882. Almost Uncirculated. Printed on bond paper. Banknote sized advertising note. 178mm by 82mm. Dual-sided lithograph with imprint of Pictorial Printing Co. Chicago. The face in all red with the blue back showing to the face and acting like a tint. At the left, standing female holding cartouche. Mimic titles like a Federal note, "UNITED STATES to buy Dry Goods, Groceries, etc..." Date "1882" at the upper left. Issuer name at bottom. The blue back is a mimic of the \$10 Legal Tenders with a cartouche in the center with discount coupon obligation for this advertising note. Unlisted in Robert A. Vlack's advertising note reference. As an advertising note, this is roughly a Federal mimic type. This is a **rare** and very significant piece as it is dated in the Territorial period (ending in 1890) for Wyoming. Wonderful style and condition. The bottom has a full with margin with advertising text for the printer as well. There is some heavier handling. However, looks Gem at first glance.

Ex T. James Clarke Collection (NASCA, June 26-28, 1978, lot 1981).

WESTERN DRAFTS, CHECKS, WARRANTS AND FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS

MERCHANTS AND MERCHANT BANKERS

ARIZONA

ARIZONA FORMS PAYABLE IN "MEXICAN SILVER"



Part of Lot No. 3210

- 3210 Safford, Hudson & Co., Bankers, Tucson, Arizona, "Mexican Silver" Demand Receipt Forms, Both Extremely Fine. Lithographed by A.L. Bancroft, San Francisco. Demand Receipt acknowledging deposit of \$10 in "Mexican Silver." Black on white. 225mm by 95mm.; Similar but for \$20 and numbered 498. Blue on white. 225mm x 90mm. Both are unissued remainders. (Total: 2 pieces).

Ex Henry Clifford, September 8, 1965.

CALIFORNIA



Lot No. 3211

- 3211 St. George Vineyard at their Stores, Maltermoro (Fresno County), California. Five Dollars. Due Bill Payable in Merchandise, Very Fine. Printed by Maltermoro in red over blue on white paper, St. George and the dragon vignette on face at left, vignettes of the winery, grape elevator, stores, manor house on back in green and red on white. The St. George Winery was founded in 1879 by German Georg H. Malter. It was immensely successful through the 19th century but its fortunes declined in the first decades of the 20th and Prohibition led to its closure. It was re-opened after repeal, bought in 1942 by L.N. Renault & Sons, and is in operation today.

Pedigree unrecorded.

- 3212 St. George Vineyard at their Stores, Maltermoro (Fresno County), California. Five Dollars. Due Bill Payable in Merchandise, Very Fine. A second and as the preceding. Colorful and attractive. A handsome piece, but this has a small corner tip off.

Pedigree unrecorded.

SACRAMENTO BILLS OF EXCHANGE

- 3213 Pair of Sacramento, California Engraved Bills of Exchange, Both Fine. Pair of Sacramento, California Engraved Bills of Exchange, Both Fine.

Pedigrees unrecorded.

TRIO OF ENGRAVED D.O. MILLS & CO. DRAFTS



Part of Lot No. 3214

- 3214 Choice Trio of D.O. Mills & Company, Sacramento, California, Second Bills of Exchange. All Fine. \$200. March 14, 1853. Payable to Miss Eliza Campbell. Printed by Baldwin, Adams & Co. in black on white, red 2, with central vignette of star liner steamer; September 12, 1853. \$100. Payable to Sarah Divens. By the same firm in black on white with red 2, full rigged ship at left, steamer sailing to the left at upper right; July 19, 1859. \$40. Payable to Jane Cheeseman. Printed by Bald, Cousland & Co. in black on white with gray SECOND, vignettes of full rigged ship at left, steamer sailing to the right at upper right. This is a significant trio of well engraved forms from this subsequent issuer of National Gold Bank Notes. (Total: 3 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

ATTRACTIVE PAGE AND BACON FISCAL PAPER



Part of Lot No. 3215

- 3215 Quartet of Page, Bacon & Company, California, Vignetted Fiscal Paper, Mostly Fine to Very Fine. Sacramento. Second of Exchange. \$100. April 3, 1852. American Commerce vignette at left, Ceres at top center; Second of Exchange. \$100. September 30, 1852. Columbia vignette at top center; San Francisco. Certificate of Deposit. \$1,300. November 13, 1854. Vignette of the firm's building at right center; Duplicate Bill of Exchange. \$100. December 13, 1854. Vignette of the firm's building at left edge, steamship in right center. All four to the credit of Mrs. R.L. Bruce. The firm's headquarters was located in St. Louis, Missouri. Collectors should look under that rubric for other Page, Bacon & Co. ephemera. (Total: 4 pieces).

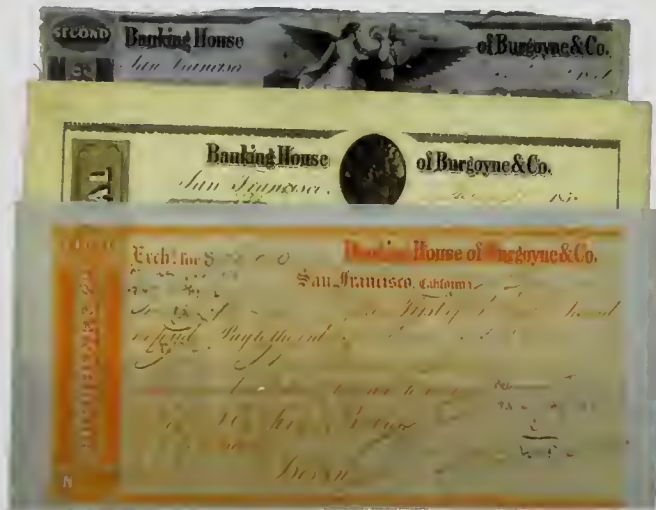
Pedigrees unrecorded.

BURGOYNE & CO. CHECK AND DRAFT FORMS

- 3216 Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco, California, Bank Checks, Average Fine with cancels. \$100. August 21, 1850. Black on blue; \$150. August 27, 1850. Same account. Black on blue; \$51.92. May 18, 1852. Ornate blue on cream; \$50. November 10, 1853. Black on cream. Sheriff's account; \$142. February 3, 1854. Blue on cream with small steamer, crest, and train vignettes; \$25.75. January 15, 1855. Blue on cream. An attractive and scarce grouping. (Total: 6 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

WELL ENGRAVED BURGOYNE & CO. ITEMS



Part of Lot No. 3217

- 3217 Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco, California, Bills of Exchange, Average Fine. Second Bill of Exchange. \$500. December 4, 1851. Black on pale blue by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson with Columbia, strongbox and eagle vignette, tiny steamer at center bottom. Very Good, tape repair; Original Bill of Exchange. \$541.73. January 15, 1855. Black on white by the same printers, classic head vignette. Fine, sealing wax on back corner; First Bill of Exchange. \$5,000. January 15, 1855. Orange on white by the same printers. Notary's notations on face, thin paper. Fine. (Total: 3 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

A DIVERSE COLLECTION OF FISCAL FORMS

- 3218 Diverse Collection of Western Fiscal Forms, Mostly Fine or better. Alexander Cohen, San Francisco, California. First Bill of Exchange. \$106. November 7, 1869. Dog and strong box, steamer vignettes. Fine; Hentsch & Berton. Second Bill of Exchange. January 13, 1863. 100 Francs payable by Hentsch Lutscher & Co., Paris. No printer's name, small sailing vignette. Fine, nice appearance; Hickox & Spear. Original Bill of Exchange. \$700. August 28, 1869. By Lecount & Mansour. To Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York. Very Good, adhesion on back; Tallant & Wilde. Second Bill of Exchange. \$125. July 10, 1861. Fine; Knox & Beans, San Jose. Second Bill of Exchange. \$300. April 4, 1867. Drawn on Lees & Waller, New York. Printed by Ames & Barnes. Sailor vignette. Fine. (Total: 5 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

IMPRESSIVE WHALING VIGNETTED DRAFT



Lot No. 3219

- 3219 Drexel, Sather & Church, San Francisco, California. Duplicate Bill of Exchange. Very Fine. Drawn for \$1,000. September 30, 1851. Printed in black on white by Danforth, Bald & Co. with Apollo's head vignette at left, large whaling vignette at upper right of right whale spouting, harpooner in prow of whaleboat about to plant a harpoon, flagged dead whale, whaler pulling in flensed strip of blubber, her try-works smoking, a remarkable scene thankfully of a time long past. A dramatic draft with exceptional character.

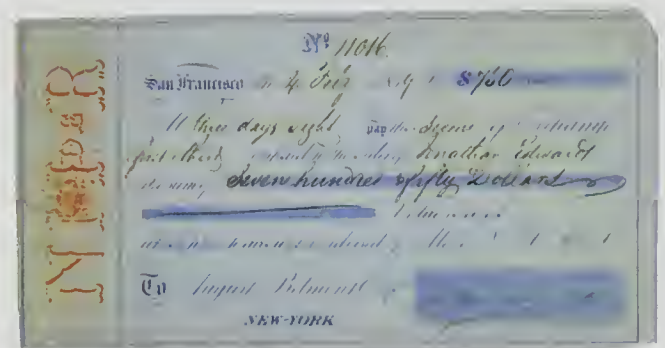
Pedigree unrecorded.



Lot No. 3220

- 3220 Drexel, Sather & Church, San Francisco, California. Second Bill of Exchange. Fine. Drawn for \$750. May 3, 1856. Printed in black on white by Robertson & Seibert with Mercury and bank building vignettes.

Pedigree unrecorded.



Lot No. 3221

- 3221 NMdeR (Nathan Mayer de Rothschild & Company), San Francisco, California. Second Bill of Exchange. Fine. Drawn for \$750. February 4, 1859. Printed in dark on light blue with red ethnic at left. Drawn on August Belmont, New York. Payable to Jonathan Edwards. Signed for the firm by B. Davidson. A rare and historic title.

Pedigree unrecorded.

- 3222 **Pacific Bank, San Francisco, California. Certificate of Deposit Form. Ca.1880's-90's. Very Fine.** Printed by A. Gast & Co., the front in black and brown on white with variant California seal and miner vignette in red at center, scallop vignettes in corners, in green on the back. Unissued remainder. The denomination to be filled in.

Pedigree unrecorded.



Lot No. 3223

- 3223 **Pacific Loan and Security Bank, San Francisco, California. Certificate of Deposit. Very Fine.** Drawn for \$100. March 30, 1859. Payable to Alfred Wheeler, signed by Lersner (cashier) and Marriott Wheeler (secretary) and the payee. No.26. Printed by Britton & Rey, San Francisco in black on white with California seal vignette at left, eagle vignette at top, disclaimers on right front edge and across the back in red.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate, believed to be ex David Proskey Collection.

WATER COMPANY DRAFTS

- 3224 **Pair of California Water Company Bearer Drafts. Tuolumne Hydraulic Association, Sonora. \$49.38.** May 1, 1853. Payable to George Ketchum (printed) or bearer. Signed by the president and secretary of the firm. Black on blue. Fine; **Republican Water Company, Algiers. \$15.** March 4, 1854. Payable to W. Williams, signed by himself as president, secretary's signature noted as "order." Black on blue. Very Good, holed. These were not companies dedicated to bringing drinking water to parched valley towns. Rather, they were set up to bring large quantities of water under as much gravity pressure as possible to mining districts that lacked the resource to wash ore out of the sides of hills. The Tuolumne Hydraulic Association's effort was particularly valuable at the time. (Total: 2 pieces).

Ex Alta California Book Store, March 16, 1966.

COLORADO

- 3225 **Colorado Checks and Certificates of Deposit. Average Fine to Very Fine, typical cancels. Rocky Mountain National Bank, Central City. Certificates of Deposit (3), October 16, 1869 through May 7, 1874.** Printed by the Western Banknote and Engraving Co. with sailor extolling the virtues of emigration to a blacksmith and farmer vignette at left; Original Bill of Exchange (1). November 20, 1875. \$75. By NBNC. with vignette of downed Indian hunter locked in death struggle with a grizzly; **Colorado National Bank, Denver. Bank checks (10) with federal tax paid stamps, April 16 through September 5, 1867.** Printed by ABN with view of Denver as central vignette. (Total: 14 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

MISSOURI

CALIFORNIA RELATED PROOF DRAFT

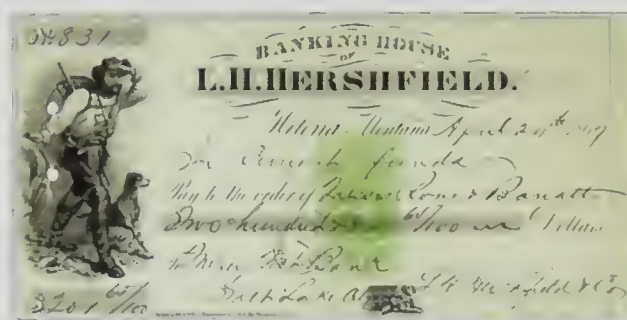


Lot No. 3226

- 3226 **Page, Bacon & Co., St. Louis, Missouri. Original Bill of Exchange. Proof on India Paper. Extremely Fine.** Printed in black on white with red ORIGINAL by Danforth, Wright & Co. of New York City. Founder's vignette in roundel at lower left, steam locomotive in roundel at lower right, two sailors transporting Columbia out to sea in a longboat as she espies American vessels in the distance. An impressive job of design, engraving and printing. This has hole cancels seen on proofs and is mounted on larger card.

Pedigree unrecorded.

MONTANA



Part of Lot No. 3227

- 3227 **Banking House of L.H. Hershfield, Helena, Montana Territory. Orders to pay on the Miners National Bank of Salt Lake City, Utah. Average Fine, cancels.** Printed by Macoy & Herwig in black on white with printed internal revenue stamp and vignette of miner and his dog. \$50. No. 817. May 14, 1867; \$210.65. No. 831. April 29, 1867; \$1,000 in gold drawn on the Bank of California, San Francisco. Original. No. 7480. July 31, 1874. Same printers, white on black with gold overprinting. First two hole and cut canceled, third tape repaired. (Total: 3 pieces).

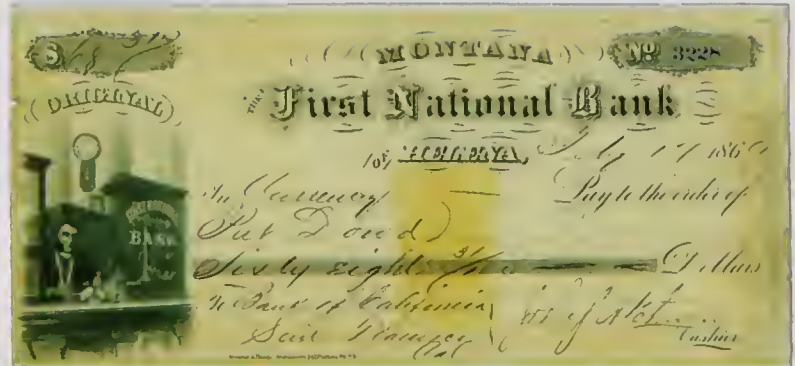
Pedigrees unrecorded.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HELENA, MONTANA BILLS OF EXCHANGE WITH ASSAY INGOT VIGNETTES

The Only Three Examples Presently Available to Collectors

- 3228 **First National Bank of Helena, Helena, Montana Territory. Original Bill of Exchange. Fine, cut canceled.** Drawn for \$68.31. July 1, 1869. Payable in currency to Pat Dowd, signed by the cashier John F. Atchison, drawn on the Bank of California, San Francisco. Printed by Stearns & Beale, New York City in green on cream, gold tax paid stamp in center, vignette on left of teller at his window, scales to his left, clock behind, **stacks of stamped assay ingots**, bags of dust, and a coin counting scoop on the counter on front of him. No. 3228. **Very rare.** Mr. Ford originally noted that Henry Clifford's research discovered only one other such note, payable in U.S. Treasury notes, but he later came across the next two examples. Endorsements on the back. This type with its vignette illustrated the cataloguer's rebuttal of a challenge to the authenticity of western assay bars mounted in 1999. The vignette on this and the next two obviously genuine bills of exchange established the fact that assay bars and ingots were traded across bank counters in enough quantity to suggest to the engraver the idea for this vignette.

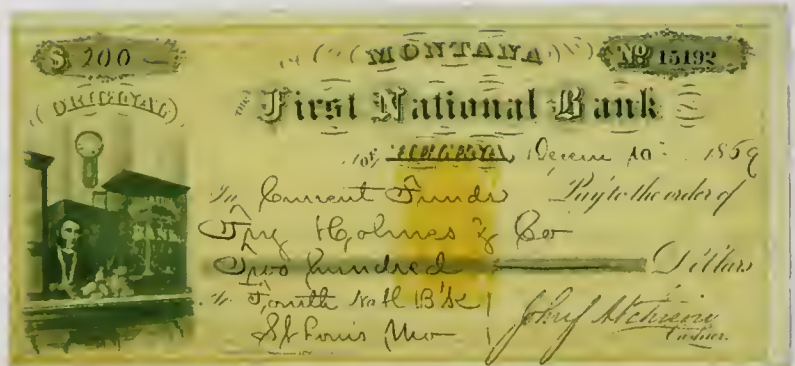
Pedigree unrecorded.



Lot No. 3228

- 3229 **First National Bank of Helena, Helena, Montana Territory. Original Bill of Exchange Fine, cut canceled.** Drawn for \$200. December 10, 1869. Payable in current funds to Fry, Holmes & Company, signed by the cashier John F. Atchison, drawn on the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri. Printed by Stearns & Beale, New York City in green on cream. gold tax paid stamp in center, vignette on left of teller at his window, scales to his left, clock behind, **stacks of stamped assay ingots**, bags of dust, and a coin counting scoop on the counter on front of him. A second example. No. 15192. **Very rare**, as noted. Cut cancels are tape repaired and endorsements on the back.

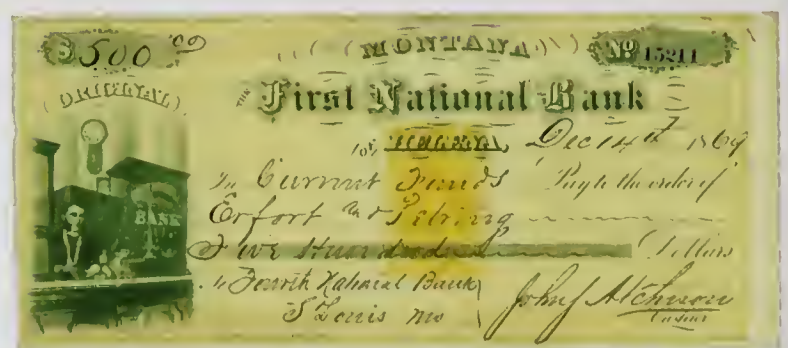
Pedigree unrecorded.



Lot No. 3229

- 3230 **First National Bank of Helena, Helena, Montana Territory. Original Bill of Exchange. Fine, cut canceled.** Drawn for \$500. December 14, 1869. Payable in current funds to Erfort and Petring, signed by the cashier John F. Atchison, drawn on the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri. Printed by Stearns & Beale, New York City in green on cream, gold tax paid stamp in center, vignette on left of teller at his window, scales to his left, clock behind, **stacks of stamped assay ingots**, bags of dust, and a coin counting scoop on the counter on front of him. A third **Very rare** example as noted previously. No. 15211. Cut cancels are tape repair and endorsements on the back. The First National Bank of Helena, Montana Territory was granted Charter 1649 in 1866 and was the first National Bank chartered in the territory. Atchison was cashier and Samuel T. Hauser was the bank's president. The bank went into receivership on September 11, 1869.

Pedigree unrecorded.



Lot No. 3230

NEVADA

COIN VIGNETTED CHECKS

- 3231 **The Carson City Savings Bank, Carson City, State of Nevada. Certificates of Deposit in U.S. Gold Coin. Average Fine.** Various dates from September 22, 1876 through July 9, 1877. Various depositors, all endorsed on the back. Printed by Krebs, Company in brown on white with eagle vignette at left. 1870 U.S. \$20 Double Eagle vignette at upper right. (Total: 10 pieces)

Ex Leonard Stark, October 19, 1964.

EXPRESS AND BANKING COMPANIES

- 3232 **Adams & Company, San Francisco, California, Engraved Exchange Certificates. Average Fine.** First, Second, and Third Bills of Exchange (4) dated July 30, 1852 through January 4, 1855 with miners washing ore vignette, one with its remittance stub; First Bills of Exchange (2), January 23, 1854 and November 7, 1855 with central vignette of the firm's building, miner at left edge; **Boston.** The firm's express office. Sight Draft, September 4, 1854 for \$25 to the San Francisco office, with central vignette of ocean steamer, head of Ceres vignette at left. (Total: 7 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3232

- 3233 **Adams & Company, San Francisco, California. Original Certificates of Deposit. Average Very Good, cancels.** Dated October 5, 1854 (7) and November 2, 1854 (3). To various payees, various signers. Printed in black on white with black ORIGINAL at left by Britton & Rey for Lelount & Strong, San Francisco with miner vignette at left, the Adams & Co. building in center. Most are endorsed, and cut canceled. (Total: 10 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

- 3234 **Adams & Company, San Francisco, California. Original Certificates of Deposit. Average Very Good, cancels.** Dated January 23 through February 9, 1854. To various payees, various signers. Printed in black on white with red ORIGINAL in center by Britton & Rey for Lelount & Strong, San Francisco with miner vignette at left, the Adams & Co. building in center. Most are endorsed and cut canceled. (Total: 10 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

EXCELLENT ADAMS & CO. EXPRESS FISCAL COLLECTION

- 3235 **Collection of San Francisco and Stockton Location Adams & Co, Express and Banking House Remainder Forms. Average Fine to Very Fine.** Mini-archive of unissued and remainder bank checks, bills of exchange, uncut sheet of two (with stub) special deposit original and duplicate bills of exchange payable in placer gold, express receipts for carriage. Various vignette and printers. When the company went bankrupt its unused archive of business forms was scattered throughout its western branch offices and today provides many collectors with attractive examples of its paper. (Total: 14 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3235

RECORDS OF HUSSEY, DAHLER & CO.'S BULLION BUSINESS
THE FORERUNNER OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF UTAH



Lot No. 3236

- 3236 Wells Fargo Express Company, Helena, Montana Territory. The local office's bound express receipt book covering shipments by Hussey, Dahler & Company for the period April 1, 1867 through October 15, 1870. Fine. Volume approximately 270mm by 140mm. Recording shipments of gold bars, coin, gold dust, bullion in other forms, currency, and valuable papers principally to Hussey, Dahler & Co.'s head office in Salt Lake City but also to other branch offices such as Virginia City. Each receipt, printed in black on white paper, records the place and date of shipment, the shipper's name, the nature of the shipment, the name of the consignee, the value of the shipment, and the amount for which the valuables were insured. A marginal qualification to the insurance coverage notes that the shipment is fully insured "Except against loss occasioned by Indians or other public enemies." Most of the gold bars seem to have been big and heavy ones valued at \$1,700, \$2,000, etc. Valuations of such bars are typically given in coin equivalents, as "\$2000-coin". Bars are typically noted as marked with the shipper's name and they may have borne the branch office's city address, as well. The receipts were bound between card covers and most of the earlier dated ones have become disjoint. A unique record of the gold trade out of Helena in the heyday of gold fever in the region.

Pedigree unrecorded.

The Utah History Encyclopedia (1994: University of Utah Press), provides the following information about the firm of Hussey, Dahler & Co.:

"Utah's first national bank, chartered on 3 March 1866, was the Miners' National Bank of Salt Lake City, with a capital of \$150,000. The founders were two men attracted to Salt Lake City as the result of the mining boom of the early 1860s—William Kiskadden, an Ohioan who had freighted gold and supplies in Colorado after the Pike's Peak discoveries in 1859 (he was an uncle of Maude Adams [Kiskadden], the actress), and John F. Nounan, a Kansas freighter who had previously maintained a small private bank in Salt Lake City. In 1867 John W. Kerr consolidated his own private bank with the bank and became its cashier. The total resources of this bank grew from \$165,000 in July 1866 to more than \$400,000 in January 1869. In 1869 the assets of the bank were taken over by the First National Bank of Utah.

The First National Bank of Utah developed from a partnership of Warren Hussey and Charles Dahler. Hussey was a gold broker and land agent in Colorado in the early 1860s, while Dahler was the Denver agent of Ben Holladay's Overland Stage Line. When Holladay sold out to Wells Fargo in 1866, Hussey and Dahler associated together in banking enterprises throughout the West, including Salt Lake City. Hussey, who managed the Salt Lake and Montana businesses, quickly developed his bank into one of Utah's most important financial houses, with branches in Corinne and Ogden. Certain that the completion of the transcontinental railroad would provide ample justification for expansion, Hussey and Dahler received a certificate for organization as the First National Bank of Utah on 17 August 1869. In December of the same year the firm bought the Miners' National Bank of Utah. Designated as the official United States depository and financial agent in Utah, the First National seemed to be immensely profitable. When mining and other activity began to slump as the result of the Panic of 1873, however, the bank was unable to meet the heavy withdrawals which occurred and was forced to suspend payments in September 1873. When the receiver was finally discharged in 1878, less than 25 percent of the claims against the bank had been paid."

- 3237 Wells, Fargo & Company, Virginia City, Territory of Nevada. Certificates of Deposit. Average Good to Very Good. Issued to various customers dated August 27 through December 27, 1862. Each face signed by the cashier and back endorsed by the payee. Printed in green on white by Britton & Rey, San Francisco. (Total: 17 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

SCARCE ENGRAVED WELLS FARGO FORM



Lot No. 3238

- 3238 Wells & Co's Express, New York City, New York. Sight Draft. Fine. Drawn for \$37.50. April 12, 1848. On the Lockport Banking & Trust Company, Buffalo. Signed for the firm by its attorney. Printed in black on white by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson with vignettes of a steamer leaving port at left, a steam train at upper right. Endorsed on verso.

Pedigree unrecorded.

WELL'S BUTTERFIELD & CO. DRAFT SIGNED BY HOLLAND



Lot No. 3239

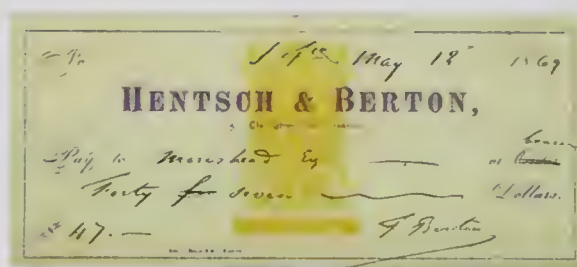
- 3239 American Express Co. Wells, Butterfield & Co., New York City, New York. Sight Draft. Fine. Drawn for \$50. April 30, 1853. On the Lockport Bank & Trust Company, Lockport. Signed for the firm by Alex Holland. Printed in black on white by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson with the same vignettes as on the preceding's. Somewhat ragged edges, but otherwise a Fine example. Endorsed on verso. This is a rare engraved form and title.

Pedigree unrecorded.

- 3240 Collection of Western Financial Forms, Documents, and Miscellany. Average Very Good to Fine. California. Downieville. Langton's Pioneer Express. Package receipts for transit (2), May 22, 1858 and February 10, 1863, the first in black on blue paper, the other black on white, the first for a sealed package of gold dust worth \$525; Sacramento. October 24, 1867. Secretary of State's receipt to Wells, Fargo for filing incorporation papers for the Havilah Mining Company, vignette of the state seal; Overland Stage envelope for carriage via Los Angeles on the U.S. Mail coach with colored coaching vignette; San Francisco. Donohoe, Ralston & Co. August 20, 1862. Duplicate Bill of Exchange. \$100. Red on white with Columbia vignette, state tax stamp at left. Printed by ABN; Idaho. Blackfoot. J.T. Morgan & Co. September 26, 1884. \$5,000 drawn on the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, payable to Wells, Fargo. Blue on white with vignettes of miners at work on left, cowpoke bringing down a steer at upper right, by A. Gast & Co.; Montana. Virginia City. Holladay Overland Mail and Express Co. Remainder check and stub in black on white by Slote & Janes, printed date 186, with vignettes of hunters at left, stage at upper right; Nevada. Virginia & Truckee Railroad. October 5, 1872. Paper pass for roundtrip carriage to Carson; New York City. January 11, 1866 letter and envelope from Suit, Bingham & Co., Bankers to Jacob Snider, Girard House, Philadelphia, beginning "I have tried to get some Colorado Gold bars for you, but there is none in this market." Mentions that "Mr. Ford is expected here every day..."; Tables of standard weights of gold and silver U.S. coin, by W.H. Brickett ca. 1856. (Total: 12 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

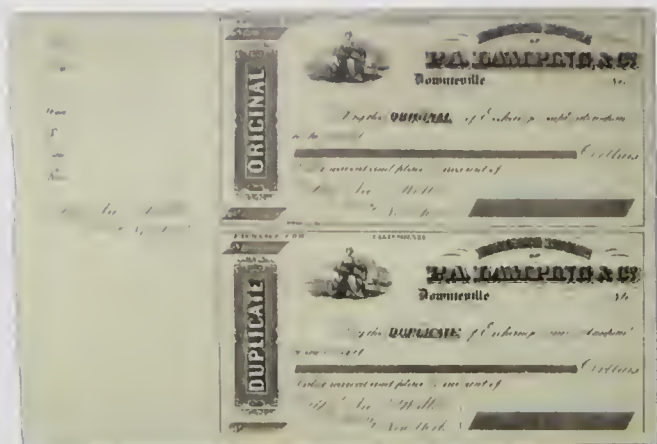
ASSAYERS AND BANKERS



Part of Lot No. 3241

- 3241 Hentsch & Berton, San Francisco, California, Bank Checks. Average Fine, typical cancels. \$47. May 12, 1869. Mauve on cream: \$108.17. August 1, 1869. Dark on paler blue, tax paid stamp over steam train vignette: \$116.58. August 17, 1869. Mauve on cream. (Total: 3 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3242

- 3242 Unissued California Assayer and Banker Forms. All Fine or better. James King, of William, San Francisco, California. Sheet pair of first and second bills of exchange. Black on white with steamship and liberty as an Indian princess vignettes. Printed by Toppan, Carpenter & Casilear & Co. With stub. Unissued remainder, some foxing but still bright Fine; P.A. Lamping & Co., Downieville. Two sheet pairs of original and duplicate bills of exchange, 186 printed date, drawn on Lees & Waller, New York. Black on white with Commerce vignette. Fine; sheet pair of certificates of deposit, 186 printed date. Black on white with Apollo and sailing ship vignette printed by Britton & Co. Fine. (Total: 4 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded, February 5, 1974.



Lot No. 3243

- 3243 Miner's Exchange and Savings Bank, San Francisco, California. First Bill of Exchange. Fine. Unissued. Printed in black on white with red FIRST by Britton & Rey, San Francisco. Vignette of *Banking House of Dr. A.S. Wright* at left, at top center a miner panning as his buddy smokes, sluice box to their right, other miners pushing an ore car out of a mountain mine. No. 596. Wright owned the Miner's Exchange bank and also his own assaying firm but in 1855 Wright's bank failed during a run on its assets and with it his other businesses. The bill dates to the 1854-5 period.

Pedigree unrecorded.

VERY RARE S. MOLITOR & CO. POSTAL ENVELOPE



Lot No. 3244

- 3244 S. Molitor & Co, Assayers, San Francisco, California. Three Cents Red Postal Envelope with Marysville Cancellation. Fine. Freeman & Company's red advertising banner at upper left, Molitor's address in red at lower left, the enveloped addressed in ink to A. Black, San Francisco. Pencil notation, flap rough, otherwise Fine condition and **very rare**. Johnson had priced this at \$100 30 years ago. Examples of Molitor's ingots may be found in Part 21 of the Ford Collection to follow this sale.

Ex Robert R. Johnson, November 3, 1977.

POPULAR MINING COMPANY SCRIP



Part of Lot No. 3245

- 3245 The Manhattan Silver Mining Company, Austin, State of Nevada. Denomination Set. Average Extremely Fine. Set of seven consisting of \$1 (black), \$3 (dark brown), \$5 (green), \$10 (blue), \$20 (light brown), \$50 (red), \$100 (gold) bearer notes **payable in merchantable silver**. Printed by The Major & Knapp Engineering, Manufacturing, and Lithographing Company, New York City. Numbered, undated and unissued remainders. The sixth with label remnants on back. The Manhattan Silver Mining Company was founded in 1863 and went out of business about two decades later, when the U.S. government stopped supporting the price of silver. In its heyday the company extracted thousands of tons of high grade silver ore annually. (Total: 7 pieces).

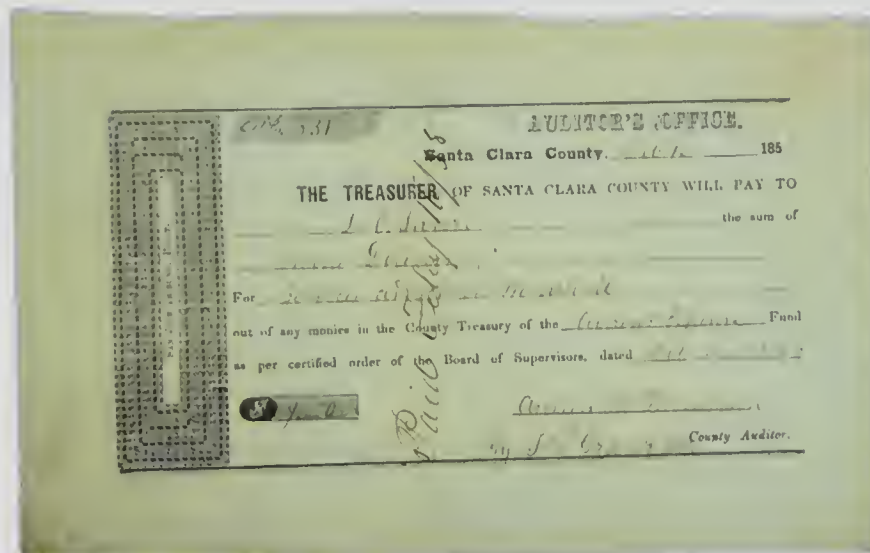
Pedigrees unrecorded.

- 3246 The Manhattan Silver Mining Company Austin, State of Nevada. Partial Denomination Set. Average Extremely Fine. Set of six consisting \$1 (black), \$3 (dark brown), \$5 (green), \$20 (light brown), \$50 (red), \$100 (gold) bearer notes **payable in merchantable silver**. Printers as above. Numbered, undated and unissued remainders. Average Fine to Very Fine, the first, second, fourth and last with label remnants on back. (Total: 6 pieces).

Pedigrees unrecorded.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE TREASURY WARRANTS

RARE SANTA CLARA COUNTY FORM



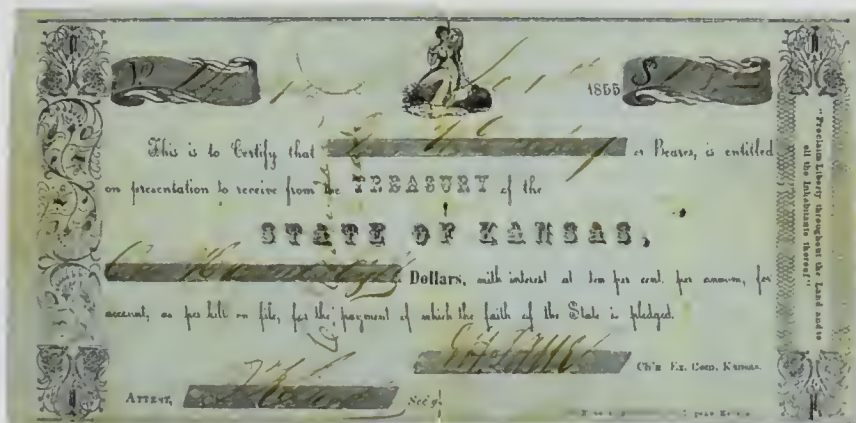
Lot No. 3247

- 3247 Auditor's Office Warrant, Santa Clara County, California. Form by the County Treasurer at the Direction of the County Board of Supervisors. Very Fine. Drawn for \$9. February 12, 1858. For S.O. Swart's services as school marshall. Signed by T.T. Grant for the auditor. Black on white printed by the San Jose Tribune. No.331. Endorsed on verso, payment notation on face, diagonal fold at left, but bright and vivid. Very rare.

Pedigree unrecorded.

IMPORTANT 1855 KANSAS TREASURY WARRANT

SIGNED BY ROBINSON AND LANE



Lot No. 3248

- 3248 Executive Committee of the Free State Party. Topeka, Kansas Territory. Treasury Warrant, Fine, repaired. Drawn for \$108. November 10, 1855. In favor of Mark Delehay (not endorsed), signed by James Lane as chairman of the executive committee, J.K. Goode, secretary, and across the face, C. Robinson. Printed in black on white by the Kansas Freeman Print. Floral scroll work at left edge, framed sentiment along right "Proclaim Liberty throughout the Land and to all the Inhabitants thereof," vignette of Justice at top center. Thin paper. No.14. Extremely rare, *Kansas Imprints 1854-76 (Suppl 4)* notes only two examples, one in the Kansas Historical Society and one owned privately. These warrants, variously known as Kansas State scrip, free state warrants, protective fund scrip, or treasury warrants, bore interest at 10 per centum. They were issued by the Kansas Free State Party during 1855-56 to finance their drive to obtain admission of Kansas into the Union as a free state. Charles Robinson was the first state governor. James Lane organized the "Frontier Guard" that protected Washington, D.C. during the early war years. Mark Delehay, the payee of this note, was the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska.

Ex The Jenkins Company Catalogue 129, Item No. 1923 (February 25, 1981).

TWO 1886 MONTANA TERRITORIAL
TREASURY WARRANTS

BOUNTY PAYMENTS FOR URSICIDE



Lot No. 3249

- 3249 Original Territorial Warrant, County of Lewis & Clark, Helena, Montana Territory. \$8. No. 3649. June 10, 1886. Very Fine. Signed by the territorial treasurer and auditor, payable to one C.G. Collins for "bounty for killing one bear." Treasurer's interest paid endorsement and bearer's transfer notations on the back. Printed in black on white with red ORIGINAL at St. Paul Minnesota by the Pioneer Press, Columbia vignette at left, guard dog and strong box at bottom. **Rare.** There are several of these surviving but research suggests mostly in public collections.

Ex Byron W. Cook, July 9, 1968.

- 3250 Original Territorial Warrant, County of Lewis & Clark, Helena, Montana Territory. \$8. No. 3957. October 8, 1886. Very Fine. Signed by the territorial treasurer and auditor, payable to one A. Dalton for "bounty for killing one bear." Treasurer's interest paid and bearers' endorsements on the back. Printed in black on white with red ORIGINAL at St. Paul Minnesota by the Pioneer Press, Columbia vignette at left, guard dog and strong box at bottom. A second example, similar to the last. **Rare.**

Ex Byron W. Cook, July 9, 1968.

RARE 1863 NEBRASKA TERRITORY WARRANT

3251 Office of the Territorial Auditor, Omaha, Territory of Nebraska. Pay Warrant to the Territorial Treasurer. Very Fine. Drawn for \$10. January 8, 1863. Payable to W.E. Harvey for his salary as auditor. Directed to Augustus Kountze, the territorial treasurer. Signed by Harvey as auditor, countersigned by Kountze as treasurer. Printed in black on stippled white with printed red TERRITORY of NEBRASKA, underprint in red TERRITORY NEBRASKA TREASURY WARRANT around the territorial seal, vignette at left of Ceres showing her fruits to an Indian. No.1413. Noted on verso "Presented Omaha Jan. 8th '63 and not paid for want of funds." Kountze's grand signature as treasurer below, Harvey's underneath noting receipt of \$10 plus 47 cents interest. Harvey was territorial auditor from October 8, 1861 until October 9, 1865. Kountze was the territory's last treasurer, serving from October 8, 1861. The Nebraska treasury was almost never able to pay demands and was forced to issue warrants to pay that bore interest in lieu of cash. Such warrants were to be held until such time as the treasury was able to meet its obligations plus the accrued interest. They were also authorized for the payment of territorial taxes. This unsatisfactory arrangement characterized territorial times, not just the Civil War years, as evidenced by the following example drawn from the Nebraska State Historical Society's research: "Robert W. Furnas, editor of the *Nebraska Farmer*, in its March 1860 issue, apologized to premium winners from the first Nebraska territorial fair, held at Nebraska City in September 1859. The expected prize money was not available except in the form of territorial warrants. With some embarrassment, Furnas, then a member of the Territorial Board of Agriculture, told his readers:

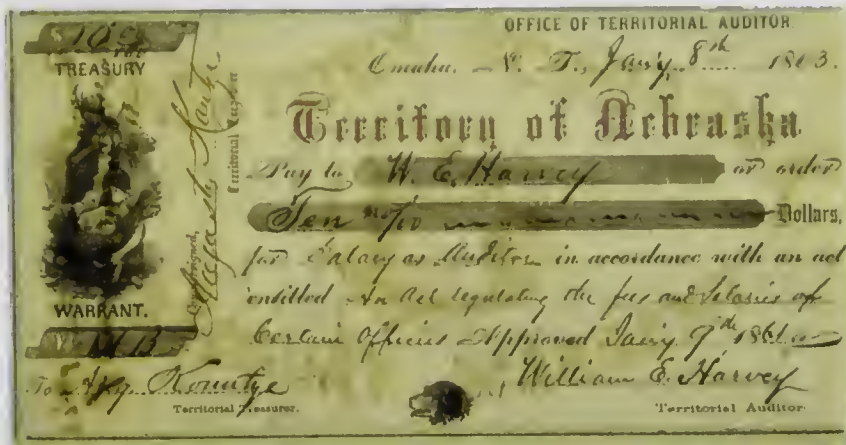
"All who had anything to do with the First Territorial Fair held at Nebraska City, in September last, are aware that the receipts on that occasion were but little more than sufficient to pay the incidental expenses. Every exertion in the power of the Board to raise funds with which to pay off all premiums called for, has been made. At the last session of the Legislature, the passage of an act was secured, appropriating out of the Territorial Treasury the sum of \$300, for the purpose of aiding in paying premiums awarded. The act further appropriates the same sum annually, hereafter, for the same purpose.

"As there is no funds in the Territorial Treasury, the best that can be done is to pay off the premiums in Territorial Warrants. They draw ten per cent interest; and beside can be used by those procuring them in paying taxes, thus really answering the same as money. Those to whom premiums were awarded, and who wish them, can have a Territorial Warrant, by applying by letter, or otherwise, to the undersigned.

"There is about \$70 in money in the hands of the Treasurer; but it is thought unfair to pay a portion of the premiums in cash, and the balance in Warrants. The \$300 Warrants will undoubtedly pay all premiums called for, and with the \$70 money in the Treasury, together with the \$300 appropriated next year, and the receipts of the next Fair, premiums can next year all be paid promptly on the last day of the Fair.

"The Board regret not being able to pay the premiums as promised; but as this is the best that can be done, under the circumstances, it is hoped that all interested, will at least be content."

Ex T. James Clarke Collection (NASCA, June 26, 1978, lot 1466).



Lot No. 3251

VARIA CURIOSA

HANDSOME ADMISSION CARD

3252 Society of Tammany Columbian Order, New York City, Engraved Admission Card. Fine, back mounting remnants. Admission card to the society's annual ball. Printed in black on white, designed by W. Jervis. 110mm by 82mm. Indian standing in center with Liberty cap on pole, Tammany building at left, monument to freedom at right. The mount remnants on back do not affect the face.

Ex Charles H. McSorley, October 20, 1961.



Lot No. 3252

Paul Franklin was a very well known and quite advanced expert on western tokens and necessity money, as well as error coins. Through the 1950s and early 1960s he happily addressed meetings of local New York and later Phoenix and Scottsdale, Arizona coin clubs on these subjects. Found among the Ford archival materials is the following transcript of a talk Franklin gave to an unnamed Phoenix, Arizona club

some time in 1965-66 on the subject of western tokens, scrip, and other necessity money. Throughout the talk, Franklin references illustrations of items that are very rare. The cataloguer reprints the address here both as an interesting curiosity and a guide. No changes have been made to the text as found save those required for this format.

NECESSITY MONEY OF THE WEST: ARIZONA & COLORADO

Paul Franklin

Most of the people moving west in the 1850's had very little money. Probably less than 100 dollars in gold per family. Some with none at all. It having been spent on the purchase of their covered wagon, oxen and supplies. As these people settled in their small communities, each settlement devised its own medium of exchange. This usually started with barter. As we all know, barter always leaves something to be desired by at least one of the parties.

As the communities grew, bartering was incapable of covering all transactions. So various types of currency, scrip, and tokens came into use. What was fairly common in one area was unknown and discounted in another. Unless of course, it promised to pay in gold or silver.

This period of improvised money went through three transitions before being eliminated completely. In the early 1850's some of the plains states placed restrictions on currency issued within their boundaries. These were usually ineffective.

A second change came with the issue, in limited numbers, of Government greenbacks in 1861 and by National bank notes from 1863 on. Because of the Civil War these did not arrive in the Western states in large enough quantities to satisfy trade. It was not until 1865 that a law was passed requiring a 10% tax on all privately issued notes. This caused their disappearance from circulation.

ARIZONA

The first paper money to be used in that part of New Mexico Territory to become Arizona would be that of the Heintzelman Mining Co. of Tubac, New Mexico Territory, 1858. General Heintzelman, U.S. Army, was president of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Co. which owned the Heintzelman mines.

This company was founded by Charles D. Poston who introduced this early, crude form of currency in this area, known as "boletas" or tickets. He paid his employees with this currency in place of his own unwieldy silver bullion. These boletas were small printed paste-board bills with pictures of animals on them. Many of the Mexicans could read no English and could tell the value of the note only by the animal pictured thereon. The pig denoted one bit or 12 1/2¢; the calf, two bits or 25¢; a rooster, four bits or 50¢; a horse, six bits or 75¢, and so forth.

Unfortunately Tubac was dealt a severe blow in 1861. On the outbreak of the Civil War the army withdrew its troops protecting the town for service in the East. Many families moved to Tucson for safe refuge. The mines of Poston and others began to play out, leaving only a few larger firms in operation.

The first silver money made in what was to be Arizona Territory was made at the Mowry mine in the Patagonia Mountains about 20 miles east of Calabasas. Here instead of using paper, as at Tubac, they decided to use their own newly mined silver. This silver mine was owned by a Lt. Sylvester Mowry, U.S. Army. Part of the silver mined there was hammered into planchets and stamped according to value, say 20¢ to one dollar or more. Mowry was compelled to do this as there was very little hard money to be had in the then sparsely settled border country. He used this means to pay for labor, supplies, etc. I've only seen one 20¢ piece reputed to be from the Mowry mine.

Next chronologically speaking we have an interesting interruption: the Civil War and the moving of Confederate forces up from El Paso, Texas, in July, 1861, to capture Mesilla, in the Territory of New Mexico. The commanding officer, Lt. Col. John R. Baylor, created by proclamation the Confederate Territory of Arizona. This was ratified by the Confederate Congress in Richmond. Mesilla was proclaimed the Capital of this new territory. Thus Mesilla was in the Confederate Territory of Arizona and at the same time it was in New Mexico Territory of the United States. This took place in 1862 one year before Arizona became a U.S. Territory.

Scrip, payable at the post office in sums of twenty dollars or over (Confederate money of course), was issued in Mesilla in 1862 by William D. Skillman, a leading Confederate. One marked 50 cents, Quatro Reale or 4 Bits is particularly interesting.

type of necessity coin and currency came into being and it would be very hard to determine how much of it was used in Arizona. This was known as Sutler Scrip. Sutlers followed the armies in wagons or stayed at the edge of camps, supplying the everyday needs of the common soldiers.



Skillman's success in destroying Union Army supplies caused him to become a marked man, in the eyes of federal commanders. A special detail of cavalry was given the sole task of bringing Skillman in dead or alive. Although unsuccessful for some time the detail finally trailed him to a farm house, where he had watered his horse and was eating a hasty meal. In a futile attempt to escape he was shot and killed.

A specimen I really would like to have shown you is a copy of what was called the rag money of Arizona, also from Mesilla. On arrival of the California Column of Union troops in 1862 under the command of General J.H. Catron and the capture of Mesilla, ten companies were stationed there. Among other things the old newspaper press was confiscated. Printers were detailed, who executed army blanks and rag money; the only medium of exchange then in circulation. This rag money was very simple in design, being a type set form printed on starch filled cloth, hence we can see why it quickly earned the name rag money.

Of this issue I have only seen one specimen, a two dollar bill. It consists of a promise to pay to the bearer by Sumowski & Co. at Mesilla, Arizona. It is known to have been issued in denominations of \$1.00, \$2.00, and \$5.00. Higher denominations may have been printed. There is no record as to the number of pieces produced. The issue was doubtless a very limited one and at the present time very rare. Possibly not even a dozen specimens all told of this interesting local currency are in existence today.

I think while talking about the Civil War it is time to digress a moment. During the Civil War another

Certain sutlers became identified with a particular army unit and this scrip of paper or sometimes brass tokens was issued in a sutler's name for use by that unit only. The reason for this of course was that the soldiers usually received their pay in gold once every month or two (whenever the army paymaster could get through intact) and small change must have been almost non-existent. This practice was carried out well into the territorial period at various camps and forts. Even

after there were no more sutlers to contend with, the post exchanges came into being and have been continued to the present day. I have seen small brass tokens marked 10¢ Fort Apache Post Exchange, 25¢ & 50¢ Whipple Barracks Post Exchange, Prescott, and many others.

To continue with Arizona, after the Civil War banks began to spring up and the first chartered banks had their own National currency notes. There never seemed to be enough to go around however and with the 10% tax on private notes, various subterfuges were used.

In those days the large mining companies and mercantile establishments were about the only ones that used checks. The common man used certificates of deposit which were transferable to someone else's order or at times cashable by the bearer. The wording at that time was "pay to so and so or bearer or order". This wording was considered illegal and after 1875 was soon stopped. One of our early banks, with the famous name Safford, Hudson & Co. of Tucson, managed to do it a little differently. This example of a receipt for 10 or 20 dollars in Mexican silver held for safekeeping and returnable to the bearer on demand was exactly the same as using the 10 or 20 dollars in silver except you didn't have to carry it around with you.

Sometimes in researching an article such as this we come across an enigma that is difficult to solve. Such is this small note of Fiege & Co.'s Commissary and Meat Market of Russellville, Arizona. "Arizona Place Names" mentions that the town of Russellville was old in 1883, but that's about all it does say.

Then we come to an outfit that I gathered enough information on to talk about all night but I am not going to, Lord & Williams, bankers and brokers of Tucson, Arizona. Almost their complete history from founding days to closing is known.



Dr. Charles H. Lord was born in New York State on January 20, 1832 and later served as a volunteer with two different outfits in the Civil War.

At or near the end of hostilities Dr. Lord accepted the position of surgeon with the Cerra Gordo Mining Co. near Tubac. He also attended the needs of patients in Tubac and was later named postmaster of that settlement. But evidently the work at Tubac was not as lucrative as Dr. Lord had anticipated for in very late 1866 or very early 1867 he moved to Tucson. There he met and became very friendly with another New Yorker, one W.W. Williams, who had arrived there in 1865. Although Williams' arrival coincided with the mustering out of war veterans no record has been found of Williams' wartime service. Even though he had been born in New York in 1840 there is nothing to indicate that he had known Dr. Lord prior to their meeting in Tucson. In any event they became good friends and the result, of course, was the formation early in 1867 of the merchandising firm which they called "Lord & Williams Co." By 1870 Lord & Williams Co. was doing more than \$12,000 in business a week. The *Weekly Arizonan* pointed with pride to the change from 1867, when Tucson had only eight merchants, most of them doing only a slim business. It was also in 1870 that this firm moved into new and much larger quarters.

The Arizona census of 1870 listed Dr. Lord as both a merchant and the Territorial Auditor, with property valued at \$30,000. It may be noted that no mention was made of his medical status and the assumption is that he no longer practiced his profession after establishing the Lord & Williams firm in 1867. In 1874

Mr. Williams married a socially prominent New Jersey girl in Dr. Lord's fine home, in what the *Arizona Citizen* declared "was the biggest wedding ever held in Arizona Territory."

Although this firm began as a merchandising store, it was forced to do a limited amount of commercial banking business for its customers from the start, due to lack of such facilities elsewhere. The earliest and most direct record that can be found indicating when the firm first engaged in formal banking activities was found in the summer, 1962 issue of *Arizoniana*, a publication of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, which described early locations of Tucson business houses: No. 20 Lord & Williams store, later became the location for Lesinsky & Co. For years, Lord & Williams did

the only banking business in Tucson, although not a banking firm until 1875. So evidently 1875 was the year in which the banking end of the firm was set up as a separate unit, with the designated title of "Lord & Williams." The store was known as "Lord & Williams Co." This distinction may be noted in both the illustrations of scrip and the advertisements shown herewith. By 1876 the facilities of both the Post Office and the United States Depository had been added, and Dr. Lord had been named postmaster. To accommodate these activities, it was again necessary to enlarge. It was also in this 1875-1879 period that Lord & Williams issued a small amount of scrip currency to facilitate their transactions. It was printed in the 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00 denominations. It is not known if any denomination higher than \$1.00 was made. The issue was printed by Thalmeßinger, Stationers of New York City.

Like the merchandising store, the bank's business prospered without competition. It was not until January 1879 that the Pima County Bank was organized by P.R. Tully and the Jacobs Brothers. Also, in April 1879, Hudson & Co. opened the first of its banks, followed by others at various locations, including Tombstone. But by 1880 the boom times, which had characterized the early and middle 1870's, had definitely ended. To a firm which had not already extended its resources in constant expansion, the falling off of business could have been taken in stride. Lord & Williams Co., however, had augmented the size of their merchandise to fill their enlarged space, from dry goods and notions to expensive rugs and dress materials. There is also good reason to believe the firm was relying too heavily on its credit or that possibly money was being diverted from the company that should have been used to pay

off its obligations. By 1881 the financial condition of the company was acute. Although kept from the townspeople, the firm could not meet its loan repayment late in 1881. Despite evidence of some previous leniency, the creditor Bank of California forced Lord & Williams to close their doors on Oct. 27, 1881. Dr. Lord was in St. Louis at the time. Oddly enough, the company bank accepted deposits up to the close of banking hours on the day prior to closing. The U.S. Depository remained open and apparently was unaffected by the closing. When the news did leak out that Lord & Williams Co. had made an assignment of their property being unable to meet the liabilities of the company, hundreds of depositors with that firm grew nervous and excited, and their demands upon the bank being met with prompt refusal, created almost a panic among them. Public sentiment ran high and Dr. Lord developed a sudden and extreme illness while in St. Louis. Dr. Lord was later indicted for perjury, evidently in connection with the amount of cash assets the firm claimed to have in their statements. But the much travelled doctor or ex doctor was in Mexico City by this time, and the case against him was later dropped. His death in Mexico City is reported to have taken place on March 29, 1884.

Mr. Williams, who apparently had no part in his partner's speculations, remained in Tucson, despite the unfavorable reaction to the firm and himself. Mr. Williams outlived much of the stigma attached to the financial reverse. He later became secretary of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, an organization of which both he and his wife were members for many years. Perhaps few innocent looking issues of currency as those shown you tonight have as much history behind them. Lord & Williams has long been forgotten, but its issues of currency will remain much longer as the symbol of a frontier firm's attempt to solve its economic and monetary problems through its creation and usage.

Now is the time to mention a breed of necessity coinage that is so vast, I can only skim the edges slightly, especially in relation to Arizona. The tokens used in Arizona from the period of the Civil War to the end of the territorial period must number in the thousands. For instance almost every Indian Trader used them, some even to this day. Usually in denominations of 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1, and \$5. They circulated freely among the Indians and of course carry a free advertisement for the issuing party. If they are lost, the trader is in what ever sum was represented by the token, it having cost him only a few cents to have manufactured, no matter what the marked face value was. A token was exchangeable only for merchandise and only at that particular trader's store.

It was given in exchange for silver jewelry, blankets, wool, produce or what have you. The modern tokens can still be found on various reservations and are interesting mementos.

Brass was the most common metal used for tokens, with aluminum coming in second after it was first displayed at the Colombian [sic] Exposition in 1892 and 1893. Brass tokens have been used in Arizona as money and checks for just about anything you can name, from loads of wood at the mines, to those used for a glass of red eye at the local saloon. These interesting bits of local color were used here in Phoenix right up to the forties when they outlawed slot machines for gambling purposes.

These Arizona tokens are being collected by Hal Birt Jr. of Tucson who is trying to catalog all Arizona tokens and to whom I owe many thanks for much of the information gathered here.

COLORADO

Express charges on gold dust across the plains amounted to five percent; it cost as much to send coins made from the gold back to Denver. There were no provisions at that time (1857-59) in the laws of the United States forbidding private coinage. We can easily see the necessity of having an on the spot, so to speak, source of coinage in the Rocky Mountain area. The predecessor of the United States Mint in Denver, Clark, Gruber & Co., was founded by Milton E. Clark, who went to Philadelphia in December, 1859 and purchased the machinery and dies for the mint, and Austin Clark and Emanuel Henry Gruber who arrived in Denver in the spring of 1860 and purchased several lots on what is now Sixteenth and Market Streets. A two story brick building with a stone basement was erected for the Mint. It was an imposing structure in that period of the early settlements. The machinery arrived by ox-team in April 1860. The steam engine for making the coins was set up, and the building was completed by the 16th of July. On the 20th of July the coinage of money began. The first pieces were the \$10 gold pieces made from natural gold dust melted without the addition of any other alloy. These pieces, as did the \$20s, showed a representation of Pikes Peak on the obverse with the American eagle encircled by the name of the firm, Clark Gruber & Co., with the date 1860 below on the reverse. The firm also made \$2.50 and \$5 gold pieces. A report of the mint at Philadelphia in July 1861, showed the coins of Clark Gruber & Co., to be from .815 to .838 thousandths fine with a weight greater than in corresponding pieces of the national coin, in order to make up for the deficiency of fineness. The U.S. Mint reported that the coins

averaged the professed value or slightly over. In 1861 the design of these coins were changed to more closely resemble those of the United States issues.

Clark, Gruber & Co. also issued steel engraved demand notes. One, of the denomination of \$5 of which I will pass around a copy, has on the lower right hand corner a likeness of Governor Gilpin, the first territorial governor, and on the left hand, lower corner, the figure of a woman and the word "Union". In the summer of 1861, ones, twos, and threes also were scheduled to be issued. None of these latter denominations are known today. This currency, you will note, was payable in Denver coin at the Denver banking house of the company.



These notes readily passed current and were redeemed in money that, toward the close of the firm's minting operations, was at a premium. In 1862, the notes commanded a premium in United States currency, thus the rather extraordinary circumstance existed of paper promises to pay issued by three private citizens being of greater value than the paper promises issued by the nation.

After the territorial government of Colorado had been organized and was functioning, there was general public discussion as to the propriety, if not the legality, of this coinage within the shadow of the new government.

Clark, Gruber & Co. were not the only firm issuing coins and currency at this time. On June 27th, 1860 the *News* announced that Parsons & Co., of Hamilton in the South Park District were preparing to begin the coinage of Quarter and Half Eagles. Soon afterwards, C. A. Cook & Co. auction and commission merchants, issued so-called "shin-plasters" worth twenty cents and fifty cents in trade. In mid August, 1860, new coins of the denominations of \$2.50, \$5, and \$10 were issued by J.J. Conway & Co., bankers in Georgia Gulch. Practically nothing is known of these latter coiners, except the few coins in existence that have been handed down to us.

In the meantime, the first territorial convention of the Republican party was held at Golden on July 2, 1860, which passed a resolution declaring the necessity for a public mint in Colorado and pledged to help to procure it. Clark, Gruber & Co. heartily favored the proposition and began to work towards that end. The Clark, Gruber mint was purchased by the United States Government on March 3, 1863 but was then used only as a government

assay office until the official opening of the new Denver Mint which began coining operations in 1906. And so passed one of the largest private coiners in the west.

UTAH

Another fascinating variety of necessity money with many types all quite rare today was that used by the Mormons in Utah Territory. The first, suggested by Brigham Young, was small envelopes of gold dust. These, even though sealed, did not stand the rigors of trade and gave way to small printed notes countersigned by Brigham Young among others. The second type was the reissue of the notes of the Kirtland Safety Society Bank of Kirtland, Ohio. These notes had originally been issued in 1837 in Ohio and were signed by Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon religion. In reissuing these notes they were again countersigned by Brigham Young and others of the latter day saints. Joseph Smith had said keep these notes, "Some day they will be as good as gold" and so they were, backed by gold some 13 years later.



After the Mormons became established the products of their labor were brought to large warehouses, called the Bishops Storehouses. As each member had need of articles other than what he himself had or grew, he called at the storehouse. Scrip in various denominations from 5¢ to \$10.00 was used, some good "only for meat" others good "only for produce and merchandise."

The first actual financial institution of the Mormons, was not referred to as a bank but as the Deseret Currency Association. Its paper was backed by livestock, a commodity which was in abundance, rather than the customary gold or silver.

After the fiasco of the envelopes filled with gold dust, Brigham Young had instigated the coinage of gold to a limited extent. In 1849, \$2.50, \$5, and \$10 and \$20 gold pieces were coined. Brigham Young personally supervised the mint which was housed in a little adobe building in Salt Lake City. Again in 1850 and 1861 five dollar gold pieces were coined, all quite scarce, today [rest of transcript not preserved].

WESTERN TOKENS, TERRITORIAL PATTERNS, MEDALS, AND EPHEMERA

WESTERN TOKENS

"1847" \$10 COUNTER



Lot No. 3253

- 3253 "1847" California Counter. \$10 size. Brass. Reeded edge. About Very Fine. 26.9 mm. 113.9 gns. Liberty head left, date below/flag on pole. Scratched on reverse.

Ex Ron Gillio, date unrecorded.

"1849" CALIFORNIA TOKEN



Lot No. 3254

- 3254 "1849" California Token. Silvered brass. Plain edge. Toned Uncirculated. 37.2 mm. 241.9 gns. Eagle/ship above flag, date below. Soft in the centers.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, date unrecorded.

"1849" \$5 COUNTER



Lot No. 3255

- 3255 "1849" California Counter. \$5 size. Brass. Reeded edge. Uncirculated. 22.3 mm. 55.1 gns. Liberty head left, date below/miner panning for gold, date below. Deposit on obverse.

Ex Ron Gillio, date unrecorded.

"1849" MINER COUNTER



Lot No. 3256

- 3256 "1849" California Counter. \$5 size. Brass. Reeded edge. Uncirculated. 22.6 mm. 71.3 gns. Liberty head left, date below/miner panning for gold, date below. Struck on a thick flan. Spot on obverse.

Ex Ron Gillio, date unrecorded.

"1850" DANCING BEARS TOKEN



Lot No. 3257

- 3257 "1850" California Gold Mines. Silvered brass. Reeded edge. Deeply toned Uncirculated. 35.2 mm. 273.9 gns. Dancing bears, date below/heraldic eagle, date below. Light marks.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, date unrecorded.

"1852" \$20 COUNTER



Lot No. 3258

- 3258 "1852" California Counter. \$20 size. Brass. Reeded edge. Nearly Extremely Fine. 34.1 mm. 202.3 gns. Liberty head left, date below/flag on pole. Minor rim problems.

Ex Ron Gillio, date unrecorded.

"1876" EMPIRE CITY MINE TOKENS



Lot No. 3259

- 3259 "1876" Empire City Mine Fantasy Tokens. Gold (as Mr. Ford believed, or alloy thereof). Plain edge. Uncirculated set of three. Denomination in center, COLORADO GOLD above/date in center, EMPIRE CITY MINE. EMPIRE, COLO. below. (1) "2 1/2 Dollars." 22.5 mm. 89.2 gns; (2) "5 Dollars." 28.5 mm. 140.9 gns; (3) "10 Dollars." 34.9 mm. 239.0 gns. These tokens were made in March, 1969 by the Chicago firm of Meyer & Wenthe, Inc. to the order of one Michael Dugan, who was billed and paid \$430.60 for them. Mintage was 500 in brass, 5 in sterling silver and 5 in 10 carat gold for each of the three denominations. The silver and gold pieces were deliberately made without marks of fineness. Dugan offered the entire mintage to Mr. Ford in a letter dated March 6, 1969, writing "I still have no idea when they were struck." On May 19, 1969 Mr. Ford bought most of the group for \$900, writing to Dugan "Please do not tell anyone that I have these tokens or the earlier ones purchased from you. I do not wish to dispose of anything until I know more about the origin of the entire issue. Something tells me that these are all fairly modern, but probably not restrikes. Just as soon as you obtain everything that you want from the family of the man that owned the hoard, I would like to have his name, address, and history. You can't object to that!" Six years later, Mr. Ford was shown evidence that the tokens were modern fantasies and he wrote to Duane Feisel who discovered the truth about these tokens saying in his letter of May 21, 1975, "What you have to say makes me feel like some sort of a damn fool. Unfortunately, I am the victim that Dugan sold most of what he had made to, representing it to me (on the telephone) as part of a hoard from the mid 1930's. I bit, mainly because I have purchased similar (legitimate) hoards before..." (Total: 3 pieces)

Ex Michael Dugan on May 19, 1969.

- 3260 "1876" Empire City Mine Fantasy Tokens. Silver (or alloy thereof). Plain edge. Uncirculated set of three. Denomination in center, COLORADO GOLD above/date in center, EMPIRE CITY MINE. EMPIRE, COLO. below. (1) "2 1/2 Dollars." 22.5 mm. 79.8 gns; (2) "5 Dollars." 28.5 mm. 129.3 gns; (3) "10 Dollars." 34.8 mm. 222.1 gns. (Total: 3 pieces)

Provenance as noted.

- 3261 "1876" Empire City Mine Fantasy Tokens. Copper. Plain edge. Uncirculated set of three. Denomination in center, COLORADO GOLD above/date in center, EMPIRE CITY MINE. EMPIRE, COLO. below. (1) "2 1/2 Dollars"; (2) "5 Dollars"; (3) "10 Dollars." (Total: 3 pieces)

Provenance as noted.

Mr. Ford was an active numismatist and collector/dealer before he went into the service and remained so even while he was on active duty in Europe. Few documents survive illustrating his numismatic activities during the war years of the 1940s. The following two letters were found in his archives, in the form of reduced photostats. They make for interesting reading and are as fresh today as they must have seemed to a young Sergeant John Ford in 1944.

The names and collections of Large Cent special-

ists Homer Downing, Howard Newcomb, and George H. Clapp need no elucidation, here. The information about the Farouk Conway \$2 ½ may be new to many readers. C.J. Edgar did a small business in coins and numismatic books out of his home in Baldwin, N.Y. in the 1930s and 40s. The Kosoff catalogs he mentions to Ford are the ones produced for the World's Greatest Collection sales (F.C.C. Boyd Collection). Morgenthau's book on tokens was an expanded reprint of Bernard Morgenthau's articles on transportation tokens published in *The Numismatic Scrapbook* in 1943-44.

Written on V-Mail stationery February 8, 1945

To: Sgt. J.J. Ford, Jr. 32712601
Co.B. 3110 Sig Sv Bn
APO 887 c/o Postmaster New York, NY
From: H.K. Downing
939 Woodcrest Ave.
New York 52, NY

Dear John: Received yours of Jan. 14 about a week ago and good as usual to hear from you. The Newcomb sale was held yesterday but haven't heard of the results. H.R.N. died on Jan. 7th, so Mr. Clapp advised me. By the way, he is now on my correspondence list. Have shown him some photographs of some of my best pieces. Incidentally, some of them are better than his.

Here is a choice piece of news: Your Conway 2 ½ was resold about 6 weeks ago to King Farouk of Egypt - the reported price \$3,000.00. Smith of Chicago is now advertising for one at \$2,000. Perhaps for the same party but Kosoff handled the other one. Keep this on the Q.T. but I know you would be interested. I like your buys on cents - would like to have some or all of them - keep up the good work. I haven't yet located a camera.

HKD

PS Farouk is the sap who is paying present high prices for all choice U.S. coins.

Written on V-Mail stationery March 8, 1945

To: Sgt. J.J. Ford, Jr. 32712601
Co.B. 3110 Sig Sv Bn
APO 887 c/o Postmaster New York, NY
From: C.J. Edgar
18 Twain St.
Baldwin, NY
Dear J.

Received your letter of the 25th, yesterday, which isn't bad time. We sure slipped up on a good thing when we let that

Conway 2 ½ get away from us for chicken feed. But as you say, that is the way the breaks go, at least we will know enough to go slow on the next rarity that pops up if we should be so lucky, again.

I must call up your Mother and find out if the Newcomb catalogs arrived. I just took it for granted that they did as I never received an acknowledgment. Bluestone has a sale on of paper money at present and I believe he had one last month but I did not get any catalogs. If that is the sale you have reference to I will send for some for you. The Kosoff sales will be published in one catalog at ten dollars in May as I told you. I imagine that it will be a nice book as it contains some nice photos of the rarities with descriptions and the prices received printed right in the catalog.

I was wondering whether to pick up a copy of Morgenthau's book on tokens when I saw the ad in the Scrapbook last month. As you suggest, I will pick up a copy for you and one for myself at the same time. I may also get the book on counterfeit coins also as I think they will all increase in value and a good library is a big help in the coin business.

The last ad in the Scrapbook listed the 5 fr. at .25 instead of 1.25 so I had to turn down a couple of orders. I am out of Belgian so may list notes left at low prices to clean out although the boys who paid more will probably be sore. I just received a letter from a collector in Hawaii who wrote to sell us Hawaiian overprints at wholesale prices. \$1.70 unc., and 1.45 for V.F. and 1.15 for Good, which he claims are very low prices but I believe that the demand for them is dying down and I would be stuck with them if I bought them.

I also received an offer from Johnson to buy his Auction Prices on a wholesale basis as a dealer. He offers 35% off and will include 500 circulars free with my name and address on them. He claims dealers are making a handsome profit selling them but I am afraid that too many are selling them now. What is your opinion on the matter?

C.J.E.

P.S. Have nearly another carton of cigs. but believe I need another letter.

TERRITORIAL PATTERNS

CALIFORNIA

EXTREMELY RARE 1856 BLAKE & CO. PATTERN \$20

The 1914 A.N.S. Exhibition Plate Coin



Lot No. 3262

3262 1856 Blake & Company Pattern \$20. Adams 96, Kagin 4 (p.335). Copper. Reeded edge. Very Fine. 33.9 mm. 318.6 gns. Softly struck in the centers. Not gilt. Obverse: Liberty head left modeled after the contemporary obverse type of the federal double eagle, BLAKE & CO on the coronet in place of LIBERTY, stars around, 1856 date below in distinctively thin numerals. Reverse: Heraldic eagle in the center modeled after the contemporary reverse type of the federal double eagle, SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA above, TWENTY D. below. Medium olive brown in color. Some light marks, all trivial. **The 1914 A.N.S. Exhibition coin**, illustrated on Plate 37 as then owned by F.C.C. Boyd. The piece has been cleaned sometime after it was plated there, but a careful comparison establishes the identity of the two. **Extremely rare:** there may only be four or five of these known. Kagin gave it an R8 rating. The Blake & Company copper \$20 is the only California coin or pattern known dated 1856 and the only coin-form issue known from this famous California assayer. In a letter to Abe Kosoff dated November 2, 1963 and printed in Bowers & Merena's catalogue of the sale of the Kosoff Estate (November 4, 1985) under lot 910, where this piece last appeared for sale, Mr. Ford listed three examples then known to him: this; one in the Brand Collection; the piece illustrated by E.H. Adams; and suggested the existence of a few more. Mr. Ford paid \$4,180 for this piece in 1985. The piece is accompanied by Mr. Ford's research notes on the issue. One set of the notes

indicates that the present specimen was bought by F.C.C. Boyd from Abe Kosoff in October, 1953 while another, entitled "History of Boyd Blake & Co. \$20.00 as related by F.C.C. Boyd 11/24/53, to W. Breen and I." has Boyd buying the coin out of the Huddart-Newcomer Collection circa 1933. That seems unlikely since the present coin is not the Adams plate coin. The provenance chains for the three specimens that can be definitely distinguished are, obviously, quite confused in Ford's notes. The best the cataloguer can do to untangle the knotted provenance chains is to suggest that there are three examples known, today: (1) the Huddart specimen, illustrated by Adams, later the Kagin plate coin, which seems to have rim damage at the base of the reverse, (2) the Brand:1548 specimen ex McCabe (1905):164, which is gilt, and (3) the Ford example, the present coin, ex Kosoff:910, almost certainly ex Boyd before 1955. Complicating matters is the origin of Boyd's piece, which he owned in 1914, and the fact that Kosoff offered a Blake & Co. copper pattern \$20 in his mail bid sale of May 24, 1955, lot 592, which is said to have sold, suggesting either that Kosoff owned two (one of which would be the fourth known) or that the 1955 piece did not really sell. To be safe, it may be assumed there are one or maybe two other specimens out there whose existence is as yet undiscovered, including the piece in Woodward's December, 1866 sale and the one Steigerwalt bought from the 1884 Levick sale.

Provenance as noted.

1849 CINCINNATI MINING & TRADING COMPANY PATTERN \$20

THE 1914 ANS EXHIBITION COIN—ONE OF TWO CONFIRMED

This Denomination Not Struck in Gold



Lot No. 3263

3263 1849 Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company Pattern \$20. K.1 (plate coin), Adams 68. Copper. Plain edge. Technically Extremely Fine if not a touch better. 33.1 mm. Uniform 1.5 mm. thick. 178.2 gns. Even rich brown in color. Fields on both sides smooth and somewhat hard and glossy, nearer the rims rougher and quite granular at the upper left on the front and the top on the back. Struck slightly off-center on both sides. Obverse: Native American facing left, CINCINNATI MINING & TRADING COMPANY around the top. Reverse: a federal style eagle in the center facing left. CALIFORNIA TWENTY DOLLARS around the top, 1849 at the bottom. **Finer than the other one seen** by the cataloguer, the VG example sold by Bowers & Merena in August, 1998, the only other example whose existence the cataloguer can presently confirm. All the coins and patterns manufactured by this very early California coiner are extremely rare. The \$5 and \$10 denominations survive in gold and as copper patterns but **the \$20 was apparently never struck in gold** (or at least, if it was, none has survived, today), and survives only in copper as a pattern. In fact, even at the time of issue the company's coins were so rare that Eckfeldt and DuBois decided not to assay the one they had received at the Mint in 1851 "on account of their rarity," as they wrote at the time. **Extremely rare.** The cataloguer has confirmed the existence of just two copper \$20 Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company patterns. **This specimen is the 1914 ANS Exhibition coin (Plate 37,** just above the coin offered in the previous lot of the present sale), then owned by Waldo Newcomer. Newcomer still owned it in 1916, along with a \$10 in both gold and copper, all three of which he showed at the ANA convention held that year in

Baltimore. F.C.C. Boyd owned it by November 1938, when he exhibited it together with a copper \$5 and a gold \$10 at the November 11 meeting of the New York Numismatic Club. The second known is the Adams 68 plate coin, discovered by a Salt Lake City miner, the piece that Elder sold to H.O. Granberg and that Adams first published to a wider audience in the January 1912 issue of *The Numismatist*. That piece was later sold in Elder's June, 1929 Lawrence sale. Mr. Ford suggested it thereafter spent some time in the Garvan Collection at Yale University before appearing in the August 1998 B&M auction (the cataloguer is unable to confirm this). A uniface obverse example appeared in the February 14, 1986 sale in New Carrollton, Maryland conducted by Modern Coin Auctions, Inc. Offered as lot 221 it was described as "Ins. Cert." and ex a lawyer practicing in Cincinnati in 1849. The piece sold for \$2,500 but neither Mr. Ford nor the cataloguer was able to examine it before the sale. The U.S. Coin Co. exhibited a copper \$20 at the 1913 ANA Convention and Abe Kosoff showed a copper \$20 to the Brooklyn Coin Club on June 2, 1948. Neither of these was plated at the time and the cataloguer cannot weave these references into the provenance chains for the two specimens whose existences he can confirm. It is likely that the 1913 record belongs with the Newcomer coin and the 1948 one to the Boyd coin. It is also possible that each represents a different specimen or that each is a different appearance of a third. It seems safest to assume that two fully struck copper \$20 patterns are known, that two others might survive, and that one uniface obverse strike seems to have survived. The present example is accompanied by the plated Ford reference card.

Ex Waldo Newcomer Collection; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

THE UNIQUE J.A. KING HALF OUNCE PURE GOLD PATTERN

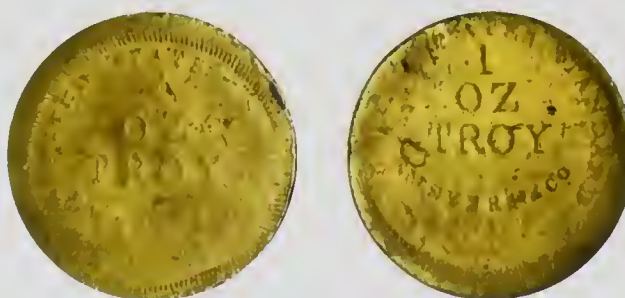


Lot No. 3264

- 3264 Undated (ca. early 1850s) J.A. King Mint Pattern Half Ounce Pure Gold. K.1 (p.340, this coin, not plated), unknown to Adams. Copper. Plain edge. Very Good to Fine. 28.2 mm. 128.6 gns. Virgin flan. Shift struck multiple times from a partially effaced and incompletely cancelled die. Obverse: J.A. KING above MINT within a border of small stars inside a denticle. Reverse: PURE GOLD HALF OUNCE CALIFORNIA within an ornate border. The obverse is lightly cancelled. One obverse strike shows the letters in the word MINT imperfectly effaced by punch marks. **Unique.** It seems likely that the word MINT was effaced to avoid legal entanglements at the time. Mr. Ford suggested to Henry Clifford and Q. David Bowers at the time the piece was catalogued for sale that J.A. King was probably to be identified with the well known James King of Wm. but the present cataloguer feels that he might just as well have been one of the several other James Kings living in San Francisco in the early 1850s whose apparent ubiquity caused the best known of them to append by distinction "of Wm." to his name. The cataloguer notes that a half ounce slug made of "pure gold" would have been an extreme curiosity in San Francisco at the time.

Ex Henry Clifford Collection (Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, March 18, 1982, lot 54).

UNIQUE MEYERS & COMPANY WEIGHT



Lot No. 3265

- 3265 Undated (ca. late 1840s to early 1850s) Meyers & Company 1 Troy Ounce Weight. Brass. Plain edge. Very Good. 34.1 mm. 478.0 gns. Unique as far as the cataloguer knows. A half Troy ounce piece struck over a Large Cent appeared in the Clifford sale, lot 72, catalogued as a pattern for a gold coinage. This cataloguer suggests that the present piece is actually a scale weight. Meyer & Co. was a Philadelphia manufacturer of scales and weights (see Owens, p. 281-2). There are 480.0 grains in a Troy ounce.

Provenance unrecorded.

THE UNIQUE H. SCHAEFFER PATTERN \$5

Discovered by Samuel H. Chapman in 1912

The Link Between the Private Gold of North Carolina and California



Lot No. 3266

- 3266 Undated (ca. 1849 or 1850) Heinrich Schaeffer Pattern \$5. K.1 (plate coin), Adams 99 (plate coin). Copper. Plain edge. Technically Very Fine. 28.2 mm. 161.4 gns. Struck over an 1841 Large Cent. Unique. Obverse: H. SCHAEFFER at the top, 5 DOLLARS below, seven stars between. Reverse: CALIFORNIA GOLD above 134 Gr. above 21 above CARATS. The reverse type, which describes the coin's weight and its fineness in carats, immediately brings to mind the way the Bechtler coinage was designed. When he first introduced this unique issue to a meeting of the American Numismatic Society (described in the March, 1912 issue of *The Numismatist*). Samuel H. Chapman also remarked on the similarity between Schaeffer's design and that of the North Carolina Bechtler family's issues. Edgar Adams, who was present at that ANS meeting, suggested the coin be shown to Professor William E. Hidden (whose collection would shortly afterwards be sold by Elder and the U.S. Coin Co.). Adams remembered Hidden once mentioning an employee of the Bechtlers who had made dies and taken them to California in 1849. When Hidden saw the H. Schaeffer pattern he stated that the H. stood for Heinrich, that Heinrich's son who was then still living in Rutherfordton, North Carolina, remembered that his father had made a set of dies for coins and that Heinrich had intended setting out for California to join the gold rush then in full swing and mint gold coins from his dies. Heinrich's son further told Hidden that Heinrich Schaeffer had been a witness executor of Alt Christoph Bechtler's will in 1842. Hidden said that the design of Heinrich Schaeffer's pattern \$5 not only showed "a continuance of the Bechtler ideas," but that "the old punches (of letters) were used for the Schaeffer dies." As no gold coins are known to have survived from Schaeffer's \$5 dies, and as the Bechtlers ceased minting coins before gold was discovered in California, the Heinrich Schaeffer pattern \$5 represents not only a unique California gold pattern but also the only surviving direct numismatic contact between the gold fields of North Carolina and those of northern California.

Ex Henry Clifford Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 18, 1982, lot 109).

1851 SAN FRANCISCO STANDARD MINT PATTERN \$5



Lot No. 3267

- 3267 1851 San Francisco Standard Mint Pattern \$5. K.1, Adams 70. Nickel alloy (Ford), tin (Adams). Plain edge. Essentially as made, with reflective fields and light golden brown color; obverse spotty. 22.7 mm. 61.4 gns. Obverse: Head of Liberty facing right signed W.J.T. (unknown maker, though thought by some to be British engraver William J. Taylor), LIBERTY incuse on coronet, stars around. Reverse: within a wreath in six lines 5 DOLLARS SAN FRANCISCO STANDARD MINT 22 CARRAT FINE. **Very rare.** Adams knew of only one, a proof sold in 1864. Clifford:95 (the Kagin plate coin) is another and it is also a bit spotty. A uniface reverse strike is also known (Clifford:96). Both Ford and Kagin believed this issue was made in Great Britain but the peculiar CARRAT spelling suggests a homegrown origin to this cataloguer.

Provenance unrecorded.

THE LOVELY 1851 SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA PATTERNS

GEM UNCIRCULATED SILVER 1851 SAN FRANCISCO PATTERN \$2.50 IN SILVER



Lot No. 3268

- 3268 1851 San Francisco State of California Pattern \$2.50. K.1, Adams 79. Silver. Reeded edge. Gem Uncirculated, with lovely deep silver gray toning over reflective fields. 17.7 mm. 24.3 gns. Obverse: Head of Liberty facing left, LIBERTY intaglio on coronet, surrounded by 13 stars. Reverse: SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1851 around a wreath within which is 2 ½ DOLLARS. Dies unsigned. **Very rare** and one of the most beautifully designed of all western issues. The origin and purpose of these attractive patterns are still unknown. Complete sets are known in silver, copper and white metal and all are very rare. Both these and the even rarer San Francisco Standard Mint patterns share design characteristics and may have come from the same facility. They may have been struck in 1851 as pattern proposals for a private coinage but probably on the east and not the west coast and if not in 1851 then soon thereafter.

Provenance unrecorded.

GEM 1851 SAN FRANCISCO
PATTERN \$2.50 IN COPPER



Lot No. 3269

- 3269 1851 San Francisco State of California Pattern \$2.50. K.1a, Adams 79. Copper. Reeded edge. Gem Uncirculated, with rich deep brown color, pleasing iridescence, and somewhat reflective fields. 17.7 mm. 22.4 gns. Obverse: Head of Liberty facing left, LIBERTY intaglio on coronet, surrounded by 13 stars. Reverse: SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1851 around a wreath within which is 2 1/2 DOLLARS. Dies unsigned. Very rare and one of the most beautifully designed of all western issues.

Provenance unrecorded.

GEM SILVER 1851 SAN FRANCISCO
PATTERN \$5 IN SILVER



Lot No. 3270

- 3270 1851 San Francisco State of California Pattern \$5. K.2, Adams 78. Silver. Reeded edge. Gem Uncirculated, with lighter silver gray toning over iridescent and reflective fields. 22.7 mm. 66.9 gns. Obverse: Head of Liberty facing left, LIBERTY intaglio on coronet, surrounded by 13 stars. Reverse: SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1851 around a wreath within which is 5 DOLLARS. Dies unsigned. Very rare and one of the most beautifully designed of all western issues.

Provenance unrecorded.

HANDSOME 1851 SAN FRANCISCO PATTERN \$5 IN COPPER



Lot No. 3271

- 3271 1851 San Francisco State of California Pattern \$5. K.2a, Adams 78. Copper. Reeded edge. Choice Uncirculated, faded red and brown on reflective fields. 22.8 mm. 74.9 gns. Obverse: Head of Liberty facing left, LIBERTY intaglio on coronet, surrounded by 13 stars. Reverse: SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1851 around a wreath within which is 5 DOLLARS. Dies unsigned. Very rare and one of the most beautifully designed of all western issues.

Provenance unrecorded.

1851 SAN FRANCISCO PATTERN \$10 IN COPPER



Lot No. 3272

- 3272 1851 San Francisco State of California Pattern \$10. K.3a, Adams 77. Copper. Reeded edge. Uncirculated, red and brown over somewhat reflective fields. 26.4 mm. 126.6 gns. Obverse: Head of Liberty facing left, LIBERTY intaglio on coronet, surrounded by 13 stars, 1851 below. Reverse: SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1851 around the top, 10 D. below the exergual line, the state seal in the center. Dies unsigned. **Very rare** and even more attractive than the equally well made smaller denominations.

Provenance unrecorded.

A SECOND COPPER 1851 SAN FRANCISCO PATTERN \$10



Lot No. 3273

- 3273 1851 San Francisco State of California Pattern \$10. K.3a, Adams 77. Copper. Reeded edge. Uncirculated. 26.5 mm. 134.6 gns. Reflective fields, reverse finger spot, once cleaned. Obverse: Head of Liberty facing left, LIBERTY intaglio on coronet, surrounded by 13 stars, 1851 below. Reverse: SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1851 around the top, 10 D. below the exergual line, the state seal in the center. Dies unsigned. **Very rare** and even more attractive than the equally well made smaller denominations.

Provenance unrecorded.

1851 SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA PATTERN \$20

VERY RARE IN COPPER



Lot No. 3274

- 3274 1851 San Francisco State of California Pattern \$20. K.4a, Adams 76. Copper. Reeded edge. Choice About Uncirculated, brown, somewhat reflective fields. 33.6 mm. 221.0 gns. Obverse: Head of Liberty facing left, LIBERTY intaglio on coronet, surrounded by 13 stars, 1851 below. Reverse: SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1851 around the top, 20 D. below the exergual line, the state seal in the center. Dies unsigned. Very rare and even more attractive than the equally well made smaller denominations.

Provenance unrecorded.

ATTRACTIVE HIGH DENOMINATION 1851 PATTERN \$20



Lot No. 3275

- 3275 1851 San Francisco State of California Pattern \$20. K.4a, Adams 76. Copper. Reeded edge. About Uncirculated, rich brown, old lacquer. 33.6 mm. 218.5 gns. Obverse: Head of Liberty facing left, LIBERTY intaglio on coronet, surrounded by 13 stars, 1851 below. Reverse: SAN FRANCISCO STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1851 around the top, 20 D. below the exergual line, the state seal in the center. Dies unsigned. Very rare and even more attractive than the equally well made smaller denominations.

Provenance unrecorded.

COLORADO

THE ENIGMATIC 1860 DENVER CITY ASSAY OFFICE 5 TOKEN ISSUE

- 3276 1860 Denver City Assay Office 5 Token. K.1, cf. Clifford:210. Copper. Plain edge. Thin planchet. Technically About Uncirculated, with some mint red showing. 23.5 mm. 66.1 gns. Seriously clipped, as made, surfaces rough in places. Obverse: Pike's Peak, two birds in flight in left field, DENVER CITY ASSAY OFFICE around. Reverse: crossed pick and shovel below miner's pan in center, FIVE TOKEN above, 917 over 1000 and 1860 below, three rosettes flanking each side. A curious issue that is "denominated" as a token issue but is inscribed 917/1000 as if meant for a high grade gold coinage. The Denver City Assay Office remains an enigma. The wide variety of types known bearing this outfit's name is also curious. The issue was first recorded by J.W. Scott in 1893 and it is not impossible that it was a product of a time shortly before that date. Whatever their true origin, the Denver City Assay Office tokens are **extremely rare** today, Kagin rating them R-8.

Ex Brand-Lichtenfels Collections (Kreisberg-Schulman, March 18, 1964, lot 2243).



Lot No. 3276

UNIFACE 1860 DENVER CITY ASSAY OFFICE TOKEN



Lot No. 3277

- 3277 1860 Denver City Assay Office 5 Token. K.1, cf. Clifford:210. Copper. Plain edge. Thick planchet. Very Good to Fine. 23.0 mm. 97.0 gns. Off-center on a virgin flan. Surfaces somewhat rough. Uniface, obverse only. The cataloguer is unaware of another uniface 5 Token piece (Clifford:214 was a uniface 20 Token). Undoubtedly, **extremely rare**.

Ex Harry Forman on September 19, 1962, said to have been ex Leo Young.

TWO VARIETIES OF THE 1861 CLARK, GRUBER PATTERN \$10

PIKES PEAK IN LARGE LETTERS ON THICK FLAN



Lot No. 3278

- 3278 1861 Clark, Gruber & Company Pattern \$10. K.11a. Copper. Plain edge, not collared. Choice Uncirculated. 27.7 mm. 227.2 gns. 2.8 - 2.9 mm. thick. Nice, rich glossy tan with considerable mint red color and lustre surrounding some letters on both sides. Struck slightly off-center on a virgin flan. Obverse: Liberty facing left, 13 stars around. 1861 below, **PIKES PEAK in large letters** on her coronet. Reverse: the federal eagle type from the gold coinage in the center, CLARK GRUBER & CO DENVER around the top, TEN D. at the bottom. **Extremely rare** and despite the off-centering **one of the finest known.**

Ex John H. Murrell on April 23, 1959.



PIKES PEAK IN SMALLER LETTERS ON THIN FLAN



Lot No. 3279

- 3279 1861 Clark, Gruber & Company Pattern \$10. K.11a. Copper. Reeded edge. Choice Uncirculated. 27.3 mm. 148.4 gns. 2.3 - 2.4 mm. thick. Light golden brown obverse with considerable color and nice surface gloss, deeper brown reverse color. A very well made pattern. Obverse: Liberty facing left, 13 stars around, 1861 below, **PIKES PEAK** in smaller letters on her coronet. Reverse: the federal eagle type from the gold coinage in the center, CLARK GRUBER & CO DENVER around the top, TEN D. at the bottom, probably the same die as seen on the preceding. **Extremely rare** and very desirable.

Ex John H. Murrell on April 23, 1959.

COMPLETE CONWAY RESTRIKE SET



Lot No. 3280

- 3280 1862 (i.e., 1956) J.J. Conway \$2.50, \$5, \$10 Restrike Set. K.1,2,3. Goldine. Essentially as made, if a little spotty. Set no. 176 of 200 made in 1956 on dies then in the State Historical Society of Colorado for the 50th anniversary of the opening of the Denver Mint. With its original, numbered manila envelope. These are becoming scarce especially when found with the envelope. (Total: 3 pieces)

Ex Henry Clifford on April 19, 1961.

MEDALS OF THE GOLDEN WEST

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF SAN FRANCISCO IN THE GOLD RUSH YEARS, 1850-1856

The first years following American annexation of California in 1849 saw the creation of a handful of medallic memorials that have become at once testaments to the colorful history of the first city of the state and great numismatic rarities. Each witnesses in its own way to events of particular importance to the history of both the city of San Francisco and the state of California.

The first medal to follow may well be the first solid gold medal made in San Francisco but even if it is not, its genesis and later history are among the most fascinating of any medal ever made anywhere. The Aldermen's Medal of 1850, made in San Francisco from solid California Gold Rush Gold, is both extraordinarily rare and historically important. At a time when San Francisco's streets were more swamps than roads, in which people were known to have drowned, the city fathers voted themselves lavish salaries and when these were opposed by mobs of citizens, the Aldermen added insult to injury by voting themselves gold medals honoring California's admission to the Union. Three years later, when the steamship *San*

Francisco was wrecked in a great December Atlantic storm, medals were made as rewards for those brave seamen who stood by to her aid and rescued as many passengers and crew as they could. Another three years later, when the city of San Francisco seemed to its citizens to be under the thumb of violent gangs of what today would be called illegal aliens, armed civilians again took the law into their own hands, formed committees of vigilance, and struck membership medals for those who could afford to pay for them.

These three medallic milestones in the early history of San Francisco and California are each extremely rare and highly desirable. Their witness can be appreciated today by collectors privileged enough to own them. The history they enshrine is best described in the words of the contemporaries who made it happen. We begin with an account of the city of San Francisco as it was in 1849-51, around the time the first medal was struck. On reading the account one wonders whether the \$150 each the medals cost might not have better been put towards street lighting or a public fire-fighting department.

A DESCRIPTION OF SAN FRANCISCO IN 1849-1851

"The winter of 1849-50 was one of extraordinary rain. The rains commenced on the 2d of November, and continued almost daily for some time. On the night of the 6th of November, it is said 12 inches fell; but this is almost incredible. The streets, however, became next to impassable. Montgomery street, from Jackson to California, was a perfect quagmire.

The incidents of that winter are vividly recorded in the minds of those who then dwelt in the city. As the streets grew more and more swampy, they were paved with brushwood, and whatever of rubbish and waste merchandise could be had. But layer after layer of these materials disappeared, and still the mud was unfathomable. Mules with teams swamped as a matter of course; and even mules without teams, in several instances, floundered and sunk into the invisible world, in spite of heroic efforts to rescue them. In numerous instances, men perfectly sober, got into the sloughs in attempting to cross the streets, and would have suffered martyrdom had not assistance been at hand. Tradition tells of one person who actually disappeared under these circumstances. The intersection of Montgomery and Clay streets being a principal thoroughfare, was the scene of many interesting and exciting incidents.

To cross on foot became completely impossible, until a submerged footway was constructed with bags of beans, damaged rice, bundles of tobacco, and a general assortment of spare merchandise. Over this invisible bridge, experienced navigators might succeed in making their way. But woe to

the unskilled wayfarer, who in attempting the path, deviated from the subterranean line of march. In the dearth of business and amusements, many citizens found agreeable employment in watching the progress of their fellow-men through the difficulties of travel, and rendering assistance in desperate cases. Newcomers often landed from shipboard, rigged in the Sunday best, and with boots highly polished, intending to strike the natives with surprise by such tokens of high civilization. But scarcely had they touched terra firma, when they made the deep discovery that terra firma was not there; and they were glad to get back to the ship, with the loss not only of Day & Martin's polish, but of the boots themselves, which they were constrained to leave deep buried in the streets of San Francisco.

It is cause of regret that the history of that winter had been left so much at the mercy of memory and tradition, and that exact observations of the quantity of rain were not recorded. To hear the eloquent narrations of the survivors, one might suppose that the windows of Heaven were kept steadily open, from the commencement to the end of the rainy season. The few exact records in our possession, published at the time in newspapers, tell a different story. It appears that the rains set in regularly with a storm from the S.E. on the 13th of November, and terminated sometime in March, and that the number of days on which rain fell in that period was seventy one. That is to say, just one-half the days during the rainy season were free from rain. Building operations were not entirely suspended. The brick building of Burgoyne & Co., and several other brick edifices were completed during the winter. On the 21st of

February there was a considerable fall of hail, which remained on the ground for some hours, among the spring flowers that covered the hills.

In those days, before the recent improvements in the delivery of letters, the Post Office exhibited the most curious scenes on the arrival of the mails from the Atlantic States. People crowded by hundreds into the long lines to march to the windows in quest of letters from home. Desperate efforts were made to secure a place near the window, in anticipation of the opening of the office. Men rose from their beds in the middle of the night for this purpose. It was a common practice to provide a chair, and hitch up, step by step, as the procession slowly advanced, and to while away the time, with cigars and other appliances. Persons were exposed for hours to the most drenching rains, which they bore with heroic fortitude, rather than relinquish their post. Men of speculative views who expected no letters, secured advanced places, and then sold them, sometimes for as much as eight or ten dollars.

The most motley population in the world was then congregated in San Francisco, and the capricious taste of the citizens in regard to dress served to add to the apparent diversity. Every man had his own standard of fashion, entirely independent of the rest of the world. A ludicrous account of their costumes was printed in the *Alta California* newspaper, referring to the short waisted frocks, the cut-aways, the high collars, the broad tailed and the swallow tailed dress coats, the double breasted jackets, the surtouts, the bang-ups, the Spanish wrappers, the serapes, the blankets, the bear skins, the boots-high topped and low topped, fair topped, red topped and green topped, fisherman's boots and horseman's boots and miner's boots, brogans, gaiters and shoes of patent leather, calfskin and cowhide. There was also a marvellous variety of hats, though the most popular was the California slouch, which had the virtue of pliancy and was convertible into a pillow, a basin, a handkerchief or a basket, without injury to its substance or form. As the female population increased, the costume of the men began to approach a more uniform standard, and now, even the slouch hat, which for a long while cleaved to the caputs of the old Californians, has given place to trim and formal models from Broadway or Chestnut Street.

In those days the humor of the people inclined them not in the slightest degree toward intellectual pursuits. From the multitudes of gambling and drinking houses, and the crowds that filled them, one might infer without sinning violently against truth, that drinking was a universal habit, and that gambling was the regular occupation of one half of the people, and the nightly diversion of the other half. In the progress of civilization refinement, during the winter aforesaid, two theatres were kept in operation, and a portion of the citizens began to amuse themselves with concerts, balls, dinner parties and military suppers.

In the winter aforesaid, Happy Valley began to figure in the world's history, and discussions were had in the papers as to the rightful claimant of the honor attached to giving it that name. "The Mission" also began to attract notice, and when in the movement for the incorporation of the city, it was proposed to extend the city limits to embrace the Mission, sundry anti-annexation meetings were held by the denizens of that region, and a formidable opposition of a gaseous and ineffectual character was made to the union.

The first rush homeward took place in this winter. Driven from the mines by the weather, many of the most fortunate

adventurers, and not a few of the most unfortunate, looked with longing hearts toward the father-land. All the tickets for the Steamers being taken, extraordinary prices were offered for them. For a steerage ticket, the original cost of which was \$150.00, as much as \$450.00 was frequently given.

The first of the series of calamitous conflagrations that have marked the history of the city, broke out on the 24th of December, 1849, about 6 o'clock, A.M. It commenced in an upper story of Dennison's Exchange, on the East of the Plaza, about where Kearny is intersected by Merchant Street. From this point it spread down Washington Street nearly to Montgomery, and also towards Clay Street, destroying most of the houses in the block, which had been up from street to street, with the exception of a portion of Clay Street. Nearly 50 houses and stores were consumed, and the destruction of property was estimated at a million of dollars. The fire of November, 1852, broke out almost on the same spot, and burnt over a portion of the same ground, but with less destruction of property.

Early in 1850, an express wagon made its appearance in the streets. In March the pioneer milk wagon awakened certain agreeable emotions in many minds. There was also some excitement created by a threatened reduction of the price of washing—from six to four dollars a dozen.

A curious incident transpired in January, 1850, which was nothing less than the public sale of three females from Sidney, to pay their passage to this port. The transaction occurred near Clark's Point. They were sold for five months, at fifteen dollars each; the captain pocketing the money with entire satisfaction.

In March, 1850, was formed the "Strangers' Benevolent Society" for the relief of the indigent sick from all parts of the world.

From the 12th of April, 1849, to the 29th of January, 1850, a period of a little over nine months, there arrived by sea at San Francisco 39,888 immigrants, of whom 1421 were females. Of 805 vessels from which they landed, 487 were American, and 318 foreign. In the year ending April 15, 1850, there arrived 62,000 passengers, 2000 of whom were females. The number of vessels conveying them was 695 American, and 418 foreign.

The winter of 1849-50 witnessed the first step towards the formation of the present enormous debt of the city. The expenditures for December were \$135,000 and the receipts \$175,000, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$40,000. In January and February the expenditures were \$201,000 and the receipts only \$137,000, leaving a deficit of \$24,000, which was the nucleus of the present debt. Two thirds of the receipts above mentioned were from the sale of city lots. The debt then begun, increased rapidly, and in little more than a year reached the enormous sum of \$1,000,000.

When the treasury became exhausted scrip was issued, bearing interest at three per cent, per month. The credit of the city growing worse and worse, the scrip depreciated until it would not command over one-third of its nominal value. Persons having claims against the city drew up bills for two or three times the amount of the claim, so that they might realize, from the sale of the scrip received in payment, the full amount of the debt in cash. Thus, a tradesman furnishing a thousand dollars' worth of supplies to the hospital, would present his bill for three thousand and receive that amount in scrip, bearing interest at the rate of thirty-six per

cent per annum. When the debt was funded and converted into ten per cent bonds, he received bonds equal to the amount of the scrip and interest; that is to say, if the scrip had run six months the city paid him \$3450 in bonds, with an annual interest of \$354, or more than one-third the original debt. A more extraordinary specimen of financiering can scarcely be conceived.

In the course of the year 1850, the principal streets were graded and laid with planks. Commercial Street, from Montgomery to Kearny, was first completed. Anticipating another winter like the past, the preparation of the streets was hastened as the autumn advanced, and when the season for rain arrived, the chief thoroughfares were effectually covered with wood.

The winter, however, brought but little rain, and the fires of May and June following, destroyed a large portion of the costly expenditure, which had added largely to the debt of the city.

After introducing the subject, it would not be right to pass without commendatory notice, the arrangements finally adopted to redeem the credit of the city, and to pay off the million-and-a-half of debt. The funding of the debt, and the issuing of bonds bearing interest at 10 per cent per annum, has already been mentioned. The bonds were made payable in twenty years, and provision was made to redeem a portion annually, in the mean time. The citizens co-operated earnestly in the movement, and submitted cheerfully to the imposition of a heavy tax for the purpose.

The credit of the city was at once restored, and the bonds rapidly appreciated to their par value. The transition from utter and almost hopeless bankruptcy, to a basis of secure and permanent credit, and that too, after the disastrous fires of May and June, 1850, and the still more ruinous conflagrations of May and June, 1851, which laid the city in ashes a second time, was rapid and extraordinary, exhibiting a degree of energy and courage rarely met with in the history of municipal governments.

In the spring of 1850, there were three daily newspapers published in the city, the "Alta California," the "Pacific News," and the "Journal of Commerce." To these were added, during the year, the "Evening Picayune," the "Herald," and the "Courier."

As the increase and prosperity of San Francisco are closely associated with the progress of improvement in the entire Pacific region, it may be well to add the list of papers published at the same date in other parts. They were as follows:

California—"The Placer Times," published weekly, at Sacramento. Oregon—"The Oregon Spectator," semi-monthly. New Grenada—"The Panama Echo," weekly; and "The Panama Star," occasionally. Valparaiso—"The Neighbor," and "The Mercantile Reporter," both monthly. Sandwich Islands—"The Honolulu Times," weekly; "The Friend," monthly; and "The Polynesian," monthly. Navigators Islands—"The Samoan Reporter" twice a year.

In less than a year afterwards, there were eight daily papers existing in San Francisco, and a number of others, at Sacramento, and other settlements in California.

In the spring and summer of 1850, the citizens found considerable entertainment in holding public meetings on the Plaza, to protest against various proceedings of the city authorities. Speeches were delivered, committees appointed, and every conceivable effort

made short of actual violence, and even that was threatened by some. But though the population appeared almost unanimous in these movements, it would seem that those in authority pressed onward to the accomplishment of their purposes, with a degree of energy and determination characteristic of California.

The first election under the City Charter was in April 1850, when upwards of four thousand votes were given. John W. Geary was chosen Mayor, and Frank Tilford, Recorder.

The second great fire was on Saturday, the 4th of May, 1850. It commenced at four o'clock in the morning, in the United States Exchange, a drinking and gambling house, on the east side of the Plaza—almost the identical spot where the first fire originated. The entire block between Kearny, Clay, Montgomery and Washington streets was destroyed, with the exception of Dubois' Banking House and Burgoyne's & Co's. North of Washington Street, the fire extended from Montgomery to Dupont, destroying both the adjoining blocks, except a row of buildings on Jackson above Montgomery. Three hundred houses were destroyed, and property valued at from three to four millions of dollars. It was only by blowing up a number of buildings that the destruction was confined to those limits. One life was lost, and several persons were injured by fire-arms which exploded in the burning buildings. This fire was generally believed to have been caused by incendiaries, and large rewards were offered for their apprehension, but as usual without success. On the day after the conflagration, a party of laborers applied to the Mayor for compensation for services, which he declined paying, as they had not been employed by him or the authorities. This so incensed them that a riot well nigh ensued. Such villainous rapacity deserves the severest reprehension. Men who will not assist their fellow citizens without compensation, on an occasion of public calamity, are scarcely one degree superior to the wretches who would cause the calamity.

The work of rebuilding was carried on with great activity, and in a few weeks the burnt district had given place to a new city. On Friday, the 14th of June, came the third great fire. It began in the Sacramento House, on the east side of Kearny Street, between Clay and Sacramento streets, about eight o'clock in the forenoon. The wind being high, the flames spread rapidly towards the bay, sweeping the entire space, two full blocks in width, between Clay and California streets, to the water's edge, which was then part of a block below Montgomery Street. Three hundred houses, and three millions of property were destroyed. This fire was acknowledged to be the result of accident or carelessness, connected with a stove pipe.

Hitherto nothing effectual had been accomplished to secure the city against the ravages of fire. But now the most vigorous efforts were set on foot, consisting of the organization of fire companies, and the construction of wells and reservoirs. Many brick buildings were erected, and Montgomery Street, from Washington to Sacramento, on the west side, was built up almost entirely with substantial brick structures, intended to be fire-proof.

During this summer the city began to stretch out into the bay. The houses were built on piles, and no attention was paid to filling in. As late as September, goods from ship board were landed at high water, by lighters, in the storehouses on the east side of Montgomery, near Jackson. When the tide favored their operations, the sounds of labor and the voices of workmen were heard all night along the margin of the bay.

Vessels from all parts of the world continued to crowd into

the harbor, freighted with passengers and merchandise. The bay was filled with noble ships, of all nations, and the store-houses were crammed to their utmost capacity. Once arriving in port, it was next to impossible to get away; for the crews almost invariably deserted the first chance, and rushed to the mines. Many of the vessels were dragged at high water into favorable situations and grounded, to be converted into warehouses. One of these, the *Niantic*, was converted into a large hotel, which took the name of the ship. It was burnt, together with many others, in the fire of May following.

In July, 1850, there were seven churches in the city, viz:

The First Baptist Church, Washington Street, near Stockton; the First Congregational Church, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets; Trinity Episcopal Church, corner Jackson and Powell streets; Grace Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets; the Methodist Episcopal Church, Powell Street near Washington; and the Catholic Church, Vallejo Street, near Dupont.

On the 29th of August, the death of President Taylor was commemorated by a funeral procession; one remarkable feature of which was the appearance in the procession of a large body of Chinese, in national costume. It was probably the first procession ever witnessed in the limits of Christendom, of which that curious people formed a prominent portion.

From that time to the present, they have taken the same interest in all such public proceedings—several hundred of them at one time, sharing in our national demonstrations, with the banners, music, and other arrangements peculiar to themselves. And they have invariably proved to be, as a people, docile, sober and orderly, thus exhibiting the proper traits of good citizenship. Since that time, however, they are becoming more civilized and refined, by constant intercourse with the white population, and many have added drinking and gambling to their accomplishments.

On the morning of Sept. 17th, 1850, occurred the fourth great fire. It originated before day, in the Philadelphia House, a drinking establishment on the north side of Jackson street, between Kearny and Dupont. Though the air was calm, it spread with amazing rapidity among a mass of wooden buildings, crowded together, and ended by sweeping over almost the entire space bounded by Pacific, Montgomery, Washington and Dupont streets. There were no brick buildings to arrest its progress. About 150 houses were destroyed, and nearly half a million of property. This fire was by some persons attributed to design, but it was most probably caused by the carelessness of a drunken lodger. So rapid was its outbreak, that several persons lodging in the adjoining house, were glad to escape with only a single garment.

On the 18th of October, 1850, the steamship *Oregon* arrived from Panama, bringing the glad tidings of the admission of California into the Union, which threw the citizens into a delirium of joy. The most extravagant exhibitions of delight were manifested through the evening and night, and public buildings, hotels, and many private houses were brilliantly illuminated. The admission was formally celebrated on the 30th of the month, by a grand procession, in which as usual, Chinamen formed one of the most striking features—an oration on the Plaza, and a universal ball in the evening.

On the 29th of October, the steamboat *Sagamore* exploded, while leaving the wharf for Stockton, killing some thirty or forty persons.

Early on the morning of the 31st, a building adjoining the City Hospital, at the head of Clay Street, was fired by an incendiary, and both these buildings were destroyed. The hospital, then owned by Dr. Peter Smith, was filled with patients, many of whom were saved from the flames only by the most strenuous efforts of the fireman and citizens. Several of the patients were badly burnt before they could be rescued.

In October of this year, Malignant Cholera made its appearance, and reached its height in the latter part of November, the greatest number of deaths in one day not at any time, exceeding ten or twelve. A Cholera hospital was opened in Broadway above Dupont Street, and the most vigorous measures were adopted by the Board of Health to cleanse and purify the city. After a very lenient visitation, the scourge disappeared from our midst about the end of the year.

On the evening of the 14th of December, a fire broke out in an iron building in Sacramento Street, below Montgomery Street, and destroyed several large store-houses, and property valued at \$1,000,000 dollars. By the arduous efforts of the firemen and citizens, it was prevented from spreading in that rich and crowded district.

The winter of 1850-51 was remarkably dry, scarcely any rain falling. It was the very reverse of the winter proceeding. Extensive preparations had been made against wet; the principal streets being nicely covered with plank, and the roofs of storehouses secured from leakage. The "Old Californians" got their long boots in readiness, but, though they mounted them every foggy morning, and strode through the streets in defiance of weather, the rain did not come. The sky was mostly cloudless, and the air mild and balmy.

The constant and long continued in pouring of merchandise from all quarters of the world, had by this time filled the market to repletion. In all parts of the State the storehouses were crammed with goods. There followed in the spring of 1851, a great depression of trade, with prices extremely low. Goods sold at auction were mostly sacrificed, in many cases not bringing the first cost. This state of things continued till the importations had greatly diminished in the latter part of the year, and the stock had been reduced by consumption and by fire. Coal sold as low as eight dollars a ton, flour ten dollars a barrel, and clothing was cheaper than in the Atlantic cities.

At the second election under the City Charter, in April 1851, the votes were something over 5,920. C. J. Brenham was chosen Mayor, and R.H. Waller, Recorder.

The streets being now in good order, an enterprise was set on foot to light them at night. Lamps were placed in Montgomery Street, by which that street was handsomely illuminated in the evening, and the work was going forward in other streets, until it was arrested by another fire.

Of all the conflagrations that have visited the city with ruin and devastation, that of May 1851, was by far the most important, both in regard to the loss of property and the loss of life. It broke out on the evening of Saturday, the 3rd of the month, about 11 o'clock, in the upholstery

establishment of Baker & Messerve situated on the south of the Plaza, adjoining the site of the present Post Office building. A high wind was blowing from the west, and the flames soon began to spread towards the bay, with astonishing rapidity, extending at the same time northward and southward. The most desperate efforts to stay the fiery torrent were utterly powerless. The scene was awfully grand, beyond the force of language to express. All night the fire continued to rage and to spread, until the morning rose on a city in ruins. The very heart of the city, the centre of trade and business, was eaten out, leaving little else than the sparsely built outskirts.

Immense stores of valuable merchandise, filled nearly all the buildings in the track of the element. From Kearny to Battery Street, and from California to Pacific, scarcely a house was left. The substantial brick and iron structures, intended to be fire-proof, melted away before the avalanche of the flame. Fifteen entire blocks were consumed, besides parts of several others. The extreme limits on the north and south were Broadway and Pine streets. But five of the brick buildings on Montgomery were left, and ten or twelve in other localities. Six persons were in the iron building of Taaffe & McCahill, on the corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, attempting to save it, when it took fire. They were unable to force open the doors, and all perished in the flames. Quite a number of lives were lost in other parts, and many persons were badly burnt in rushing through the flames to make their escape. Three men were subsequently crushed to death by the falling of a wall in Montgomery Street. Upwards of one thousand houses were consumed, mostly large store houses, filled with valuable merchandise. The amount of property destroyed was variously estimated at from seven to twelve millions of dollars. This fire, though by some ascribed, as usual, to design, is now generally charged to accident or carelessness.

On the morning of the 22nd of June was the sixth great fire, which commenced about 11 o'clock in Pacific street below Powell, during a high gale of wind from the west. It extended from Broadway on one side to Washington on the other, crossing the latter street below Kearny, and reaching to Clay. Its eastern limit was Montgomery Street. A portion of this district had just been rebuilt. Four or five hundred houses were burnt, the larger proportion of which were small wooden tenements. Among the larger buildings destroyed were the City Hall, on the corner of Pacific and Kearny streets, the City Hospital, the Presbyterian church in Stockton Street, the Alta California printing office, and the Jenny Lind Theatre. The old adobe building on the plaza, lately occupied as offices also succumbed to this fire. It was formerly used as the Government House, and continued to be employed for public uses, after the occupancy of the country by the Americans. It was once a favorite resort of large flocks of black birds, which retired to the Presidio on the increase of the population. The last important event witnessed by the old adobe was the hanging of Jenkins by the Vigilance Committee, from the beam at the end of its portico, on the night of the 10th of June.

The fire of June destroyed about four hundred and fifty houses, and property valued at over two million dollars. Seven persons lost their lives—three of whom were burnt to death, two were shot by an officer while in the act of robbing, and two

were beaten to death by a mob, on the charge of incendiarism and stealing. One of the latter was an honest man who was assisting a friend to save his property.

The extraordinary energies of the people were fully developed by these ruinous visitations. In a surprisingly brief period the burnt district was covered with new edifices, many of which were really fire-proof. The efficacy of such buildings was fully tested in the last fire, which occurred on the ninth of November, 1852, originating on the fatal spot which had already given rise to two conflagrations—Kearny Street fronting the plaza. But for the intervention of the brick walls which hemmed it in towards Montgomery and Washington streets, this would have proved as destructive as the former fires. About thirty wooden buildings were destroyed on Merchant and Clay streets, with a loss of property not much exceeding \$100,000.

In the summer of 1851, the work of filling in the docks was carried on with great activity. The wharves had stretched out a great distance into the Bay, and hundreds of wooden buildings had been erected on piles in places lately occupied by shipping. A steam excavator, better known as the "Steam Paddy," was set to work on the sand hills in Happy Valley, back of the Oriental Hotel, and the cars, laden with sand, ran on a railroad of descending grade along Battery Street, depositing their freight from California to Clay Street. The stagnant water which accumulated in the docks above the newly formed streets, became very offensive, giving rise to immense quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which blackened the painted signs along Sansome and Battery streets so as to render many of them nearly illegible.

The first brick edifice constructed on the newly made soil was the American Theatre, in Sansome, south of Sacramento Street. The sub-stratum on which the sand had been deposited, consisting of soft, yielding mud, many doubts were expressed as to the safety of the building. On the night of its opening, it was crowded with people, whose weight occasioned the walls to sink one or two inches. But as the building stood firm, encouragement was given to proceed, and in a short time the foundations of many substantial brick storehouses were laid in the artificial soil. By the summer of 1852, the bay section of the city was studded over with storehouses of solid masonry, which would have done credit to any city in the world. At the same time, similar buildings were erected in other quarters, presenting effectual barriers against the recurrence of such conflagrations as those of May and June, 1851.

Meantime, Front and Davis streets had been laid out and partly built. California and Market streets were run out far beyond their intersections, the sand hills of Happy Valley were literally almost leveled and cast into the sea, and the rocky hills at Clark's point rent to pieces and subjected to the same fate. Foundries and workshops lined the bay shore to Rincon point, the heights at the point began to exhibit spacious brick edifices, and the city was rapidly taking possession of other heights on the north and west. In fact, the year 1852 witnessed a greater progress in the substantial and permanent improvement of the city, than any other year."

From Charles P. Kimball, *San Francisco Directory*, 1853.

THE 1850 SAN FRANCISCO ALDERMEN'S MEDAL

Bearing a Gold Nugget and Constructed From California Gold Rush Ore

Presented October 29, 1850 for California's Admission to the Union

The Only One of the Eight Aldermen's Medals Available to Collectors



Lot No. 3281

- 3281 1850 California Admission to Statehood Medal. The Aldermen's Medal. Handmade to the order of the San Francisco Aldermen. Presented to Themselves on October 29, 1850 on the occasion of the grand celebration held on the Plaza in the city. Constructed from native California Gold Rush gold to the order of the Aldermen by San Francisco lithographer Thomas Gihon of the firm of Gihon & Butler. Gold. 55.1mm. 973.8 gns. With its original presentation case. Essentially, as made. The piece is made from a broad disk of native California gold. On the front in the center is a California gold nugget in the center of a ring of particles of gold dust fused together to make a circular band. This is placed in the center of a large gold six-pointed star symbolizing the newly admitted state of California surrounding which is the state motto, EUREKA, each of the six letters in that word being positioned at one point of the star. Surrounding the central device is a ring of 30 smaller stars, one for each of the other 30 states in the Union as of September 9, 1850, when California achieved statehood. Around the edge on this side is another, wider band of fused particles of California gold dust. The reverse of the handmade medal was polished smooth to receive the nicely engraved presentation inscription that reads CALIFORNIA ADMITTED SEP. 9. 1850 around the top and Presented to Morgan L. Mott, Alderman, by the City of San Francisco Oct. 29. 1850 in the center and around the bottom. The maker's name, GIHON SC, is at the lower right. The original suspension loop for wearing is at the top. The piece is bright yellow gold in color on the large central star, the smaller surrounding stars, the engraved side, and the loop. The fused gold dust, central nugget, letters, and field are matte in appearance. The whole ensemble is fixed together by five gold pins through the back and a sixth through the swivel on the loop. The original presentation box is green leather over wood, rectangular about 3" x 2", with

gilt ornamentation on the top, white and pale rose plush lined, secured by two hook and eye clasps. A collector's label (Gutttag's?) is affixed to the back of the box. **This medal is both exceptionally rare and historically important.** There were only 8 aldermen on the city council in October, 1850 (along with eight assistants) so only eight of these medals would have been ordered to be made for the aldermen by Messrs. Gihon & Butler.

This specimen is the only one known that is available to collectors of U.S. medals or California Gold Rush rarities. Mr. Ford purchased the medal from the June 18, 1984 sale of American coins and medals from the Virgil M. Brand Collection (Bowers & Merena, lot 1299 at \$9,900). David Tripp, a good friend of both the cataloguer's and Stack's, examined the many Virgil Brand accession ledgers that recorded his purchases over the years that are now housed, through David's good offices, at the American Numismatic Society. David writes "The medal was Inventory Number 300019. This means it was entered into the collection posthumously. Brand in the last years was buying at such a furious rate that he didn't have time to enter all the items purchased from about late-1925 onward into the ledgers. Those items found as part of his estate and then inventoried bear '300000' numbers. So I imagine (since we have found Gutttag ads for the piece up to 1924) that Brand must have purchased it in the Fall 1926 to early 1927. [On Brand's death in 1927] It was appraised by B.G. Johnson at \$1,000 and was included in the division between brothers Armin Brand and Horace Brand in one of the so-called 'Rarities' boxes (Box 7, No. B.90). The Alderman's medals went to Armin Brand in the Spring of 1933. To give you a sense of where the medal stood in the relative pecking order of the other rarities appraised at the time, Brand's 1822 Half Eagle was reckoned at \$15,000, a 1796 With Pole Half Cent (graded 'unc and red') was appraised at \$500; a 1799/8 Cent called 'Finest Known' was appraised at \$1,000 (same price as the Alderman's medal); a 1793 Cent Cr. 12-L (graded red. unc.) was valued at \$500; a 1792 silver Half Disme (graded 'Gem') was appraised for \$125; the extremely rare 1776 Continental Dollar with Floriated Cross (graded unc) was



Lot No. 3281

listed at \$250; a nearly as rare Proof 1885 Trade Dollar was appraised for \$400; and a Washington oval Indian Peace medal with JR hallmark was listed at \$400. So, the Alderman's Medal you are cataloguing was highly (very highly) valued indeed. It was consigned for sale by Armin Brand to B.G. Johnson on January 12, 1939 and returned unsold to Armin Brand in May 1939. Afterward, it descended to Jane Brand Allen...and you know the rest." To David's masterful notes the cataloguer can only add that coin dealer Henry Gutttag had owned the medal in the period 1921 - 1924 (see *The Numismatist*, July, 1921 and May, 1924). The medal was first brought to the attention of the wider numismatic public when it was described, along with the 1855 Fall of Sebastopol medal, on p. 563 of the December, 1916 issue of *The Numismatist*. Earlier, the 1850 Aldermen's medal type had been described in the 1909 catalogue of the collection of the Society of California Pioneers.

The 1850 San Francisco Aldermen's medal was authorized by the aldermen, themselves, without any notice to or approval from the mayor or citizens of the city being asked for or even considered (the aldermen of the time were William Green, Moses G. Leonard, John Middleton, A. Selover, C. V. Stuart, Charles Minturn, D. Gillespie, and Morgan Mott). It was a pure perquisite of office, a gift the aldermen gave themselves because they could get away with it. The medal caused quite a stir at the time not only because each one cost \$150 to make, but also because they followed soon after the aldermen had voted themselves a comfortable annual salary also without looking for approval from the mayor or the citizens at large. The "Salary Grab" of 1850 had caused a large public outcry and subsequent investigation that put the aldermen, so it was thought, to shame. That they felt no long lasting embarrassment following the discovery of their earlier blatant attempt to loot the public treasury can be seen in the present medal, a smaller but nonetheless unashamed dip into the city's coffers.

Circumstances surrounding the making of the Aldermen's Medal were described in *The Annals of San Francisco* in this way (the authors thought the medal was sufficiently interesting that they included a drawing of it in their 1855 book):

"The first common council of San Francisco, under the charter, had certainly a considerable deal to do, and perhaps did it well enough; but their appropriation of a large portion of the city funds to themselves, by the name of salaries, met with much opposition from the citizens, which had at least the effect of reducing the amount one-third. At a later date of the year, the aldermen were said to have mysteriously voted to themselves a gold medal, of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, supposed to be for those public and extra services which were not covered by the salaries of six or four thousand dollars, nor by the very many fine opportunities for corporation jobbery. But general curiosity being excited on the subject, and prying inquiries made as to the when and how, the why and the wherefore, these medals were earned, voted and paid for, the council boards suddenly found it convenient to pretend utter ignorance of the whole matter, and to quietly pay for the medals themselves, to put into the melting pot. The truth of the matter seems to have been that one of the sub-committees appointed to make arrangements for the public festival of the 29th October, to celebrate the admission of California into the Union, had willfully or ignorantly overstepped their duties, and, assuming the glad consent of their brethren, had ordered these medals, on pretense of suitably decorating the aldermen for the occasion. But unluckily the medals were not, and could not have been procured in time for that celebration. The whole affair became an excellent joke, although a somewhat bitter one against the goaded council. To perpetuate the memory of those happy, or unhappy times for our 'city fathers,' we give illustrations of the wonderful medal. It will be noticed that a blank is left in the

inscription for the name of the worthy recipient."

California's admission to the Union on September 9, 1850 was celebrated by the citizenry on the following October 29. The festivities were described shortly afterwards in *The Annals of San Francisco* under date 1850 in these words:

"OCTOBER 29th.—This day was set apart to celebrate the admission of California into the Union. When, on the 18th instant, the mail steamer 'Oregon' was entering the bay, she fired repeated preconcerted signal guns which warned the citizens of the glorious news. Immediately the whole of the inhabitants were afoot, and grew half wild with excitement until they heard definitely that the tidings were as they had expected. Business of almost every description was instantly suspended, the courts adjourned in the midst of their work, and men rushed from every house into the streets and towards the wharves, to hail the harbinger of the welcome news. When the steamer rounded Clark's Point and came in front of the city, her masts literally covered with flags and signals, a universal shout arose from ten thousand voices on the wharves, in the streets, upon the hills, house-tops, and the world of shipping in the bay. Again and again were huzzas repeated, adding more and more every moment to the intense excitement and unprecedented enthusiasm. Every public place was soon crowded with eager seekers after the particulars of the news, and the first papers issued an hour after the appearance of the Oregon were sold by the newsboys at from one to five dollars each. The enthusiasm increased as the day advanced. Flags of every nation were run up on a thousand masts and peaks and staffs, and a couple of large guns placed upon the plaza were constantly discharged. At night every public thoroughfare was crowded with the rejoicing populace. Almost every large building, all the public saloons and places of amusement were brilliantly illuminated—music from a hundred bands assisted the excitement—numerous balls and parties were hastily got up—bonfires blazed upon the hills, and rockets were incessantly thrown into the air, until the dawn of the following day. Many difficulties had occurred to delay this happy event, and the people had become sick at heart with the 'hope deferred' of calling themselves, and of being in reality citizens of the great American Union. It is only necessary to state here, without going into particulars, that the delay had arisen from the jealousy of the pro-slavery party in Congress, at a time when they and the abolitionists were nicely balanced in number, to admit an additional free State into the Union, whereby so many more votes would be given against the peculiar and obnoxious 'domestic institution' of the South. Several compromises had been occasionally attempted to be effected by statesmen of each great party, but without success. In the end, however, the bill for the admission of California passed through Congress by large majorities.

"Such an occasion beyond all others demanded a proper celebration at San Francisco; and the citizens, accordingly, one and all, united to make the day memorable. On the 29th instant, a procession of the various public bodies and inhabitants of the city, with appropriate banners, devices, music and the like, marched through the principal streets to the plaza. The Chinese turned out in large numbers on this occasion, and formed a striking feature in the ceremonies of the day. The Honorable Nathaniel Bennett, of the Supreme Court, delivered a suitable oration to the people on the plaza, and an ode, composed for the occasion by Mrs. Wills, was sung by a full choir. During the day repeated discharges of fire-arms and a proper salute from great guns carried off some of the popular excitement, while the shipping displayed innumerable flags. In the evening, public bonfires and fireworks were exhibited from Telegraph Hill, Rincon Point, and the islands in the bay. The houses were likewise brilliantly illuminated, and the rejoicings were every where loudly continued during the night. Some five hundred gentlemen and three

hundred ladies met at the grandest public ball that had yet been witnessed in the city, and danced and made merry, till daylight, in the pride and joy of their hearts that California was truly now the thirty-first State of the Union."

San Francisco's reputation for being a wild and woolly place in the 1850's also applied to the supposedly hallowed chambers of city government. Author Roger Lotchin describes city government in these words (p.157) in his very readable book *San Francisco 1846-1856: From Hamlet to City*: "Council debates on important measures often featured a noisy gallery; a mass meeting of the citizenry hissing and groaning beneath the chamber window; the brandishing of aldermanic canes, pistols, and knives; and the exchange of some extremely frank sentiments or even material objects, such as inkwells, among the city fathers or between them and the crowd." "The controversy over the aldermen's awarding themselves handsome salaries led to bickering, public accusation and angry gatherings, and ultimately to the aldermen refusing to pay the mayor the salary he undoubtedly deserved. These proceedings were happily described in *The Annals of San Francisco* at length.

"During all this month [June, 1850], the community was kept in a state of excessive excitement, arising from certain extraordinary proceedings on the part of the Common Council. The members had not been long in office, when they nearly unanimously passed an ordinance providing for the payment of certain salaries to themselves and the chief municipal officers. The mayor, recorder, and some others, were to be paid annually the sum of ten thousand dollars, while the sixteen principal and assistant aldermen were each to receive six thousand. The salaries of the municipal officials were perhaps not more than were necessary at the period, since these gentlemen had really much work to do, while all their time was supposed to be passed in the service of the city; but it was considered by the citizens generally, that to bestow six thousand dollars a year upon sixteen private persons, for only two evening meetings in each week, was extravagant and ridiculous. As one of the speakers at a subsequent public meeting said, people in foreign countries, when they heard of such a thing, would be apt to call it 'a California lie.' More especially the proposed aldermanic allowance seemed monstrous and unjust, from the fact that the city was then much embarrassed in pecuniary affairs, and that certain most obnoxious and heavy taxes were proposed to be laid upon the inhabitants.

"Many public meetings of the citizens were held on the subject, at which resolutions strongly condemnatory of the council's proceedings were passed. One of these meetings took place on the plaza on the evening of the 5th of June, and was the largest that had ever assembled in San Francisco for any purpose. From three to four thousand people attended. General John Wilson was appointed president. After some introductory discussion, several resolutions were adopted by acclamation, the essence of which was this,—that we 'instruct our mayor and common council to abandon the scheme of high salaries, and to remodel the schedule of oppressive taxation, as shadowed forth by their recent action; and unless they are willing to do so, to resign and give place to more patriotic and efficient men.' A committee of twenty-five were then appointed to wait on the council and present a copy of the resolutions, and to request an answer to the same. The gentlemen composing the committee were Messrs. Wilson, Folsom, Crane, Post, Stoutenburg, Howard, Cooke, Kelly, Yale, Syme, Retan, Robinson, Courson, Robertson, Dunbar, Leonard, Minor, Parells, Osborne, Wells, Duff, Parlon, Wakeman, and Meacham.

"The committee named, accordingly, through their chairman, Captain J.L. Folsom, presented the resolutions to the council. These the aldermen, who appeared determined to carry matters

through with a high hand, received very coldly, and ordered them to lie indefinitely on the table. This not being deemed a sufficient answer by the committee, another 'mass' and 'indignation meeting' was called by them for the evening of 12th June; which was held on the plaza and was very numerously attended. Again General Wilson filled the chair. The report of the committee having been read, and the supposed 'insolence of office' duly animadverted upon, the meeting, considering the 'disrespect and insult' which their former representatives had met with, unanimously reappointed them as a committee, with power to increase their number to five hundred, and instructed them again to present the old resolutions to the council in such form as they should think fit. The committee thus fortified, afterwards chose the additional members, and fixed the evening of the 14th, when they should all march in procession to the place of meeting of the common council, and there again submit the 'sovereign will' of the people to the aldermen, and require their prompt obedience to the same. On that day the great conflagration just noticed took place; and farther action on the subject of the high salaries and obnoxious taxation ordinances was indefinitely postponed. Popular excitement took a new direction in consequence of the fire; and, excepting in the columns of the *Herald* newspaper, and among a few testy individuals, little more was said on the matter till some months afterwards, when the question was revived. The previous meetings, however, had the effect of causing the obnoxious license ordinance to be withdrawn for a time. In the end, the salaries of both the municipal officers and the common council were reduced, the latter being ultimately fixed at four thousand dollars.

"It is due to Col. Geary, mayor of the city, to observe, that from the beginning he opposed the payment of salaries to the members of the Boards of Aldermen, and at last vetoed the bill allowing them four thousand dollars each. His message, on returning the ordinance, unapproved, was a highly creditable document. After declaring that the ordinance in question was in direct opposition to the wishes of the people, whose will had been made known to the aldermen in the most emphatic manner, which he averred it was the duty of the latter to obey, he uses the following language:

"Another view which presents itself with great force to my mind, in interpreting the executive right to arrest the ordinance in question, is that of expediency. With great unanimity a financial measure has been adopted to provide for the immediate payment of the city's indebtedness, by means of a loan of half a million of dollars. It is of the greatest importance to the interests of the city, that measure should be made to succeed at the earliest possible moment. In my deliberate judgment its success would be injuriously impeded, if not entirely defeated, by associating with the proposition for a loan, an ordinance to appropriate so large a proportion of the amount demanded as sixty-four thousand dollars, to the payment of a class of officers whose services are usually rendered without any other remuneration than the honor conferred by their fellow-citizens, and their participation in the general good which it is their province and duty to promote. It could not fail to weaken our public credit to show a purpose to use it for the payment of salaries never contemplated by the people, especially in view of the admitted necessity for the practice of the most rigid economy, in order to complete by means of all the resources and credit we possess the public works in progress or in contemplation. With scarcely a dollar in the public treasury—without the means of discharging even the interest falling due for the scrip already issued—the city credit impaired, and general bankruptcy staring us in the face, retrenchment should be the order of the day, rather than the opening up of new modes of making enormous and heretofore unknown expenditures."

"This act of the mayor was universally and heartily ap-

plauded by the people, and received the highest commendation of the entire press; while, on the other hand, it received the severest censures of the aldermen themselves, who not only passed the ordinance by a legal number of votes despite the mayor's veto, but for a long time refused to grant a salary to his honor. The sudden and angry burst of popular feeling on this subject led, the following year, to a provision in the new charter, then granted by the Legislaturc to the city, which declared that henceforward the members of the Common Council should not be entitled to any compensation for their services."

The cataloguer notes that Alderman Morgan L. Mott does not appear as a resident or a business owner in the 1850, 1852, or 1852-53 San Francisco city directories. Mott was also not named as a member of the Society of California Pioneers (1851) nor the Vigilance Committee of 1851.

On May 3, 1851, just as Alderman Mott's term was due to expire, Heinrich Schliemann (later the discoverer of a possible site of Troy) arrived in San Francisco. Schliemann checked in to the Union Hotel on Union Plaza and as it was then night went straight to bed. He wrote later (Lotchin, p. 175-6) "I arrived here last night and put up at the Union Hotel on the Plaza. I may have slept a quarter of an hour, when I was awoke by loud cries in the street: 'fire, fire,' and by the awful sounds of the alarm-bell. I sprung up in all haste and looking out of the window I saw that a frame building only 20 or 30 paces from the Union Hotel was on fire. I dressed in all haste and ran out of the house. but scarcely had I reached the end of Clay Street when I saw already the Hotel on fire from which I had just run out. Pushed on by a complete gale the fire spread with

an appalling rapidity, sweeping away in a few minutes whole streets of frame buildings. Neither the iron houses nor the brick houses (which were hitherto considered as quite fireproof) could resist the fury of the element: the latter crumbled together with incredible rapidity, whilst the former got red-hot, then white-hot and fell together like cardhouses. Particularly in the iron houses people considered themselves perfectly safe and they remained in them to the last extremity. As soon as the walls of the ironhouses getting red-hot the goods inside began to smoke, the inhabitants wanted to get out, but usually it was already too late, for the locks and hinges of the doors having extended or partly melted by the heat, the doors were no more to be opened. Sometimes by burning their hands and arms people succeeded to open the doors and to get out, but finding themselves then surrounded by an ocean of flames they made a few paces, staggered and fell, rose again, and fell again in order not to rise any more. It was tried in vain to arrest the progress of the fire by blowing up of houses with gunpowder. Wishing to avoid dangers I went up to Montgomery Street and ascended Telegraph Hill which is a mountain about 300 feet high close to the city. It was frightful but sublime view, in fact the grandest spectacle I ever enjoyed. The fire continued to spread in all directions sweeping away the whole of Washington Street, Kearny Street, Montgomery Street, California Street, Sansome Street, and many others and except a few houses on Battery Street, Bust Street, and on the Hillside, the whole beautiful city was burned down. The roaring of the storm, the cracking of the gunpowder, the cracking of the falling stonewalls, the cries of the people and the wonderful spectacle of an immense city burning in a dark all joined to make this catastrophe awful in the extreme." (p. 175-6)



Lot No. 3281

THE HISTORIC AND RARE LOSS OF THE S.S. SAN FRANCISCO MEDAL
AWARDED TO RESCUERS OF THE DOOMED GOLD RUSH STEAMER IN 1854



Lot No. 3282

- 3282 The Wreck of the S.S. *San Francisco* Rescuer's Medal, 1854. Awarded by the Merchants and Citizens of New York to Robinson Miller. Silver. 756.1 gns. 45.5 mm. Essentially, as made. Pale silver gray in color with some light gold iridescence on the obverse, lovely rose, gold and pale blue iridescence on the reverse. Rope border and loop a darker gray in color. Designed by famous New York engraver and die sinker C.C. Wright, whose signature can be seen about midway up the left side of the obverse. The obverse shows the steamer *S.S. San Francisco* lying helpless in the waves, dismasted, her boilers out, her ensign upside down as a sign of distress. Coming to her aid in the middle ground are two fully masted sailing vessels, one of which has put out a boat in aid. The reverse bears an inscription within a wreath and an arc of stars reading: "PRESENTED TO ROBINSON MILLER, A SEAMAN ATTACHED TO THE AMERISHIP 'LUCY THOMPSON,' BY THE MERCHANTS & CITIZENS OF NEW YORK AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THEIR DEEP SENSE OF HIS HUMANE AND COURAGEOUS CONDUCT IN ASSISTING TO RESCUE THE PASSENGERS, OFFICERS & CREW OF THE STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO IN THEIR PERILOUS EXPOSURE ON THE OCEAN AFTER THE DESTRUCTIVE GALE OF THE 24 DECEMBER, 1853." The wording on this and the McDonald medal is almost identical, the only difference being the name of the awarded. The medal was made by the New York City firm of Ball, Black & Company. This medal is very rare and the cataloguer knows of only five different examples still surviving (with thanks to past master Carl Carlson for his pioneering research): 1) this specimen, ex Isaac Francis Wood Collection (Edward Cogan, May 19, 1873, lot 1399), Jim Halpin 1985 FPL, lot 3000, Joe Levine in February, 1985; 2) Named to William McDonald, *Lucy Thompson*, John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part V, Stack's, October 12, 2004, lot 280, graded "Essentially as made," sold for \$17,250, ex Garrett Collection, Bowers & Ruddy, March 25, 1981, lot 2116, W.E. Woodward's 27th Sale, March 9, 1880, lot 1516, Woodward's 5th sale, October 18, 1864, lot 1820; 3) Named to James Taylor, *Three Bells*, Bangs/Cogan sale of January 19, 1863, lot 2096, William E. Woodward's sale of May 17, 1864, lot 2029, Woodward's sale of March 20, 1865, lot 3244, William H.

Strobridge, Cogan's sale of October 16, 1865, lot 1483, Cogan's sale of April 17, 1876, lot 713, Robert Coulton Davis Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Company, January 20, 1890, lot 1818; 4) Named to Robert Campbell, *Antarctic*, Augustus Sage's sale of February 28, 1859, lot 778, Charles Ira Bushnell Collection, S.H. & H. Chapman, June 30, 1882, lot 1752, Charles Anthon Collection, Bangs & Company, October 20, 1884, lot 897, Andrew C. Zabriskie Collection, Sotheby's New York, June 25, 1999, lot 556, Stack's, west coast collector; 5) Unnamed, Cogan's sale of October 22, 1878, lot 1424.

Provenance as noted.

The cataloguer described the events surrounding the loss of the steamer San Francisco in these words in the October, 2004 catalogue of the sale of Part V of the John Ford Collection: "The wreck of the Aspinwall line steamer San Francisco caught the public's attention as no other American disaster at sea ever had before. She was a brand new vessel sailing the familiar Atlantic leg of the voyage to the fabled California gold fields. Her captain, J.T. Watkins, was experienced and her crew included men who would later win medals for their attempts to assist stricken passengers. She sailed under a federal charter to carry eight companies of the 3rd Regiment of Artillery on their way west. There was nothing about the San Francisco that would lead an observer to imagine her maiden voyage would end in tragedy except the fact that she appeared heavily laden when she left New York harbor. It later emerged that she was loaded past her limit and that part of her passenger space was crammed with coal. There were 498 artillerymen, their 16 officers, and with their wives, children and the ship's company there were in all 750 souls aboard the ill-fated vessel. Three hundred of them were housed on the main deck for lack of space, below.

The San Francisco left New York on December 21, 1853, sailing into good weather and calm seas. The weather held for the next two days but the ship's impending fate was announced by the discovery of fever among the overcrowded servicemen below decks. No sooner had disease spread to the passengers than the fair weather the ill-fated ship had enjoyed until then declined into a howling gale. Two days after leaving New York, the San Francisco's lifeboats were washed away, her upper saloon and promenade decks were pounded to splinters by the crashing waves and her engines were drowned. Soon afterwards, she lost her masts and both funnels and was tossed about helpless amid the high waves, her fate and the lives of her passengers and crew uncertain. One hundred and sixty of her passengers were swept overboard when the upper saloon was smashed.

The San Francisco was sighted by the Maria Freeman on December 26, which recorded that the stricken vessel's decks had been swept bare and she was clearly helpless in the water. Two days later, the Kilby was able to lay alongside and take off about 100 passengers, who were transferred to the downeaster Lucy Thompson and taken to New York. After a further two days of aimless drifting the San Francisco was raised by the Three Bells but because the seas were too threatening the master of the Three Bells was forced to stand by until January 3. In concert with the Antarctic, which had arrived to help, the Three Bells and her aide then began taking the passengers and crew off the San Francisco. The Three Bells rescued nearly 200 souls and carried them back to New York, arriving there on January 13. The Antarctic took off 176 (192 by another account) and sailed them to Liverpool. The helpless San Francisco soon sank. Nearly 20 per cent of the 300 passengers and crewmen who died in the disaster were lost to cholera.

The public responded to the disaster by authorizing various medals for bravery to the rescuers of the stricken San Francisco. The U.S. Mint issued LS.11, the congressional medal in gold, to the three captains of the rescue ships, Creighton of the Three Bells out of Glasgow, Low of the barque Kilby out of Boston, and Stouffer of the Antarctic out of Liverpool; and LS.12 in gold, the medal authorized by the city of Philadelphia to the three heroes. The three captains received a subsidy of \$7,500 each from the nation. Mates received \$500 and each seaman and boy \$100. The Humane Society of Massachusetts also issued medals to the rescuers, as well as to members of the San Francisco's crew who distinguished themselves in the course of the disaster. The merchants and citizens of New York City also issued medals, as offered here, to the rescuers aboard the Lucy Thompson which brought the first of the survivors to New York. The lifesaving medals for the wreck of the San Francisco are among the most highly prized of all such rarities."



THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE MEDALS OF 1856

Membership Medals in the Infamous and Notorious San Francisco Vigilantes

"God Helps Those Who Help Themselves"

There are, perhaps, no other medals from the earliest days of San Francisco more famous and at the same time less well known as the Vigilante Medals of 1856. Most collectors will have heard of the Vigilance Committees of San Francisco and some may even think their experiment in public justice applicable to today's social ills. Few, however, will have heard that the committees, popularly believed to have been secret societies sworn together by the most terrible of blood oaths, actually kept detailed membership records, awarded each man ascribing to the principles of the society a membership number, and even issued those willing to pay the cost of a nice silver membership medal that bore the man's name and identification number.

The existence of the medals, which are nevertheless very rare, shows that the popular understanding of the San Francisco vigilantes is inexact. The vigilance committees, of which there were two, in 1851 and 1856, were publicly advertised with membership open to all citizens of good character (as defined by the leaders of the committees). Membership was not a secret, vigilantes did not wear masks or shun the occasional photographer, full names and not pseudonyms were signed onto the membership rolls, and ornate certificates of membership signed and sealed were printed and proudly displayed on office walls in the city.

Rightly or wrongly, the vigilance committees were informal assemblages of citizens drawn together for the common purpose of combating crime and rampant lawlessness in the face of inadequate police presence on the streets. Explanations for rising rates of crimes of personal violence, fear to walk openly on the streets, and the continuous and awful fires that raged through the city were not looked for anywhere outside the presence of a criminal class believed to be foreign in origin and resistant to rehabilitation save through the gun and the noose. Parallels to our own time's belief that illegal immigrants are responsible for many of the ills of society will not be hard to draw. Beneath the easy understanding of the origin of the vigilance committee lie others, arising from class distinctions between the richer first-comers and the later and poorer immigrants, especially those from abroad, racial bigotry against Irish and Italian immigrants, hopes for self-advancement by rising in the organization of the committee, and so on. Suffice it to say that the vigilance committees of 1851 and 1856 are probably more studied today than their members might ever have expected them to be. Contemporaries saw things more simply, and perhaps more clearly, than we who study their motivations do. The cataloguer suggests that the best witness to the reasons for the creation of the vigilance committees is one who was close to the time and people actually involved.

THE FIRST SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, 1851

Frank Soulé, Doctor John H. Gihon, and James Nisbet's 1855 narrative of the early days of San Francisco incorporates a description of the creation of the First Committee of Vigilance in 1851. Written from a vantage point of only four years following the event, and interestingly, only one year before the creation of the Second Committee of Vigilance in 1856, their account preserves the feeling and common understanding of why some members of the public felt it necessary to go beyond the law to accomplish a purpose the Law might otherwise have been expected to accomplish on its own. In some respects, the institution of the vigilante system may be excused as an expression of the common law doctrine of competing harms, the need to break a law in order to prevent an even greater harm to human beings attendant on adhering to it. It is worth reprinting the authors' description here. To those who might object by pointing out that the events they describe occurred in 1851, not 1856, it may be countered that the currents in society that led to

the creation of the first committee of 1851 were the same as those that led to the second in 1856, as the members of the second admitted, that the 1856 medals are inscribed "Committee of Vigilance Organized 9th June 1851 Reorganized 14th May 1856," and that the three authors end their account by noting that the first committee had never been disestablished and implying that if needed, it could be brought back. One may, if so inclined, detect in their comment "God Save California" a plea to bring it back quickly!

"THERE is probably no portion of the history of San Francisco which has more excited the attention, the mingled wonder and applause, scorn and indignation of the civilized world, than the proceedings of the famous "Vigilance Committee." To law-loving, peaceable, worthy people in the Atlantic States and Europe, it did certainly seem surprising, that a city really of thirty thousand inhabitants,—though since the population was chiefly composed of male adults,

of virtually the pretension, the riches, business and character of a city of twice that number—should patiently submit to the improvised law and arbitrary will of a secret society among themselves, however numerous, honest and respectable the members might be reputed. Few people, abroad, who had been trained from infancy to revere “the majesty of the law,” and who had never seen any crime but what their own strong legal institutions and efficient police could detect and punish, could possibly conceive such a state of things as would justify the formation and independent action of an association which set itself above all formal law, and which openly administered summary justice, or what they called justice, in armed opposition and defiance to the regularly constituted tribunals of the country. Therefore, in other lands, it happened that the Vigilance Committee became often a term of reproach, and people pointed to it as a sign that society in California was utterly and perhaps irredeemably impure and disorganized. In San Francisco itself, while some citizens, it must be confessed, did condemn the proceedings of that body, by far the greater number cordially approved of them. The public press was almost unanimous in its support of the association. The officers of the law were often obliged to take cognizance of the existence and actions of the committee, and thought it a matter of public duty to denounce them; but many of even these parties, in private conversation, and still more in heart, applauded the course which had been adopted by their fellow-citizens.

We have already had occasion to mention the affair of the “hounds” in 1849. The summary measures taken at that period by the people had the effect, for a while, of keeping the blackguards who had been long infesting the city within some moderate bounds. But the great immigration in the fall of that year, and the confusion in San Francisco which followed, naturally encouraged new depredations, which in the bustle of the time and place were unnoticed and unfelt by any but the actual victims. Over all California it was the same. The inroad of nearly a hundred thousand strangers, who were likewise strangers to each other, scattered among a dozen newly established towns, and over the various mining districts, and who themselves knew not the laws of the land, and perhaps expected, as they could find, no protection from them, but trusted only to their own watchfulness and revolvers, produced a state of things which greatly favored the increase of crime. In 1850, a similar vast immigration took place. The legal institutions and executive, that just before had served the needs of a population of 20 or 30 thousand, now failed to secure safety to a quarter of a million, in which number were some of the most daring and clever rascals in the world. Among the immigrants were many of the same stamp with

the older criminals of the country, and who readily aided in the lawless exploits of the latter. When the towns, or any particular localities, became too hot to hold them, the mining regions, over a length of 700 miles, were ready to receive and shelter the fugitives. After a few months, under a new garb and name, the rascals would boldly return to their former haunts, and with impunity commit new crimes. Society was every where continually changing; while disguised in every imaginable way, by dress and an alias, and not least by the growth and trimming of the beard, it was almost impossible that the old offenders could be recognized. The natural migration of honest diggers from mine to mine, often far distant from each other, and to the greater towns to spend their gains or recruit their health, was so great, that no notice could be taken, by the really few permanent residents in any place, of the arrival and departure of strangers, or of those traits in their behavior which might have seemed strange and suspicious, if witnessed by idle, inquisitive people of long settled lands. While this constant immigration favored the freedom of criminals from arrest, it also helped to extend their acquaintance among kindred rogues. Wherever they went, they knew there were one, two, or half a dozen noted haunts for fellows like themselves, upon whose aid they could always rely, to execute new outrages, to swear an alibi, or give any kind of false testimony that might be wished; to fee counsel or offer straw-bail, or to plan an escape from pursuit or prison of themselves, or some hotly pressed associate in crime. Thus there was gradually formed a secret combination among the chief thieves, burglars and murderers of the country, minute ramifications of which extended down to the pettiest pilferers. To occasionally cut off a single member of this class would do little good, so long as the grand gang was at large and in full operation. Nothing less than the complete extirpation of the whole body of miscreants, with their numerous supporters and sympathizers, aids and abettors, would relieve society from the fearful incubus that now oppressed it.

America no doubt supplied a number of these plunderers, while the different countries of Europe likewise contributed a proportion. But the most daring, and probably the most numerous class had come from Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales, whither England had sent shiploads of her convicted felons. The voyage from Sydney to San Francisco was neither a very tedious nor an expensive one; and great numbers of “ticket-of-leave” men and old convicts who had “served their time,” early contrived to sail for California. There the field seemed so rich and safe for a resumption of their quondam pranks, that they yielded to the temptation, and forthwith began to execute villanies that in magnitude and violent character far exceeded those for which they had been originally

convicted. Callous in conscience, they feared nothing save the gallows. But that they had little reason to dread in merciful, gentle, careless California, where prosecutors and witnesses were few, or too busy to attend to the calls of justice; where jurors, not knowing the law and eager to be at money-making again, were apt to take hasty charges from the bench as their sole rule of conduct where judges, chosen by popular election, were either grossly ignorant of law, or too timid or careless, corrupt or incapable, to measure out the full punishment of crime; and where the laws themselves had not yet been methodically laid down, and the forms and procedure of legal tribunals digested into a plain, unerring system. These "Sydney coves" therefore were comparatively safe in their attacks on society. They lost not the opportunity; and, unchecked, during the fall of 1849, the whole of 1850, and the early part of 1851, reaped a large harvest.

There was a district of San Francisco that was noted as being the rendezvous of the numerous rascals we have been describing; and from which perhaps at this time emanated as much villainy as at any period the "Seven Dials" or the "Five Points" produced. This quarter lay around Clark's Point, in Broadway, Pacific street, and the immediate vicinity. It was the notorious Sydney-town of San Francisco. Low drinking and dancing houses, lodging and gambling houses of the same mean class, the constant scenes of lewdness, drunkenness and strife, abounded in the quarter mentioned. The daily and nightly occupants of these vile abodes had every one, more or less, been addicted to crime; and many of them were at all times ready, for the most trifling consideration, to kill a man or fire a town. During the early hours of night, when the Alsatia was in revel, it was dangerous in the highest degree for a single person to venture within its bounds. Even the police hardly dared to enter there; and if they attempted to apprehend some known individuals, it was always in a numerous, strongly-armed company. Seldom, however, were arrests made. The lawless inhabitants of the place united to save their luckless brothers, and generally managed to drive the assailants away. When the different fires took place in San Francisco, bands of plunderers issued from this great haunt of dissipation, to help themselves to whatever money or valuables lay in their way, or which they could possibly secure. With these they retreated to their dens, and defied detection or apprehension. Many of these fires were believed to have been raised by incendiaries, solely for the opportunity which they afforded for plundering. Persons were repeatedly seen in the act of kindling loose inflammable materials in out-houses and secret places; while the subsequent confessions of convicted criminals left no doubt of the fact, that not only had frequent attempts been made to fire the city, but that some of these had

unfortunately been successful. Fire, however, was only one means of attaining their ends. The most daring burglaries were committed, and houses and persons rifled of their valuables. Where resistance was made, the bowie-knife or the revolver settled matters, and left the robber unmolested. Midnight assaults, ending in murder, were common. And not only were these deeds perpetrated under the shade of night; but even in daylight, in the highways and byways of the country, in the streets of the town, in crowded bars, gambling saloons and lodging houses, crimes of an equally glaring character were of constant occurrence. People at that period generally carried during all hours, and wherever they happened to be, loaded firearms about their persons; but these weapons availed nothing against the sudden stroke of the "slung shot," the plunge and rip of the knife, or the secret aiming of the pistol. No decent man was in safety to walk the streets after dark; while at all hours, both of night and day, his property was jeopardized by incendiarism and burglary.

All this while, the law, whose supposed "majesty" is so awful in other countries, was here only a matter for ridicule. The police were few in number, and poorly as well as irregularly paid. Some of them were in league with the criminals themselves, and assisted these at all times to elude justice. Subsequent confessions of criminals on the eve of execution, implicated a considerable number of people in various high and low departments of the executive. Bail was readily accepted in the most serious cases, where the security tendered was absolutely worthless; and where, whenever necessary, both principal and cautioner quietly disappeared. The prisons likewise were small and insecure and though filled to overflowing, could no longer contain the crowds of apprehended offenders. When these were ultimately brought to trial, seldom could a conviction be obtained. From technical errors on the part of the prosecutors, laws ill understood and worse applied, false swearing of the witnesses for the prisoners, absence often of the chief evidence for the prosecution, dishonesty of jurors, incapacity, weakness, or venality of the judge, and from many other causes, the cases generally broke down and the prisoners were freed. Not one criminal had yet been executed. Yet it was notorious, that, at this period, at least one hundred murders had been committed within the space of a few months; while innumerable were the instances of arson, and of theft, robbery, burglary, and assault with intent to kill. It was evident that the offenders defied and laughed at all the puny efforts of the authorities to control them. The tedious processes of legal tribunals had no terrors for them. As yet every thing had been pleasant and safe, and they saw no reason why it should not always be so. San Francisco had been just destroyed, a fifth time, by conflagration.

The cities of Stockton and Nevada had likewise shared the same fate. That part of it was the doing of incendiaries no one doubted; and too, no one doubted but that this terrible state of things would continue, and grow worse, until a new and very different executive from the legally-constituted one should rise up in vengeance against those pests that worried and preyed upon the vitals of society. It was at this fearful time that the Vigilance Committee was organized. They knew they had no ordinary duty to perform. They foresaw not merely much time, labor, expense, and actual danger occasioned to themselves—these were trifles—but also grievous responsibility, and perhaps much misconception and undeserved personal obloquy thrown upon their motives and conduct. They were prepared for all; for what will not a man suffer to save life, limb, and property? They knew they might possibly open a gate to insubordination and general anarchy, thereby periling all future law, peace and happiness; but they did not think that a probable case, and at any rate the risk must be run. The chances were all calculated beforehand; and the result showed only a clear winning game.

The law of nature, which is the foundation of, and is superior to, all civil law, justifies every means for self-preservation. An individual or a community attacked has a right to defend itself; and where that attack cannot be otherwise resisted, then is extermination of the offender proper. Where the constituted tribunals of a country fail to accomplish the ends for which they were created, society becomes resolved into its first elements, and some new method must be adopted to preserve its very existence. Opinions may differ as to the particular instant of time when formal law and legal courts become inoperative, and sanction a community in resorting to new and extraordinary measures for its own safety; but in regard to the general principle, all history, and what is better, common sense and moral feeling, abundantly establish it. The people of San Francisco,—and they of all the world could alone know their own troubles,—believed that the unhappy point of time had been reached; and they accordingly seized the occasion to make some terrible experiments, by which to check the growth of those crimes that were so rapidly surrounding them.

In the case of Stuart alias Burdue, in February, 1851, the want of organization and previous arrangements on the part of the people, had been severely felt. As the popular demonstration of that period had failed to strike criminals with terror or lessen crime, a number of the leading citizens organized themselves into the Vigilance Committee. This was in June, 1851. The constitution of the association was as follows:—

“WHEREAS, it has become apparent to the citizens of

San Francisco, that there is no security for life and property, either under the regulations of society as it at present exists, or under the law as now administered; Therefore, the citizens, whose names are hereunto attached, do unite themselves into an association for the maintenance of the peace and good order of society, and the preservation of the lives and property of the citizens of San Francisco, and do bind ourselves, each unto the other, to do and perform every lawful act for the maintenance of law and order, and to sustain the laws when faithfully and properly administered; but we are determined that no thief, burglar, incendiary or assassin, shall escape punishment, either by the quibbles of the law, the insecurity of prisons, the carelessness or corruption of the police, or a laxity of those who pretend to administer justice. And to secure the objects of this association we do hereby agree:

“1. That the name and style of the association shall be the COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE; for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens and residents of the city of San Francisco.

“2. That there shall be a room selected for the meeting and deliberation of the committee, at which there shall be one or more members of the committee, appointed for that purpose, in constant attendance, at all hours of the day and night, to receive the report of any member of the association, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, of any act of violence done to the person or property of any citizen of San Francisco; and if in the judgment of the member or members of the committee present, it be such an act as justifies the interference of the committee, either in aiding in the execution of the laws, or the prompt and summary punishment of the offender, the committee shall be at once assembled for the purpose of taking such action as a majority of the committee when assembled shall determine upon.

“3. That it shall be the duty of any member or members of the committee on duty at the committee room, whenever a general assemblage of the committee is deemed necessary, to cause a call to be made by two strokes upon a bell, which shall be repeated with a pause of one minute between each alarm. The alarm to be struck until ordered to be stopped.

“4. That when the committee have assembled for action, the decision of a majority present shall be binding upon the whole committee, and that those members of the committee whose names are hereunto attached, do pledge their honor, and hereby bind themselves to defend and sustain each other in carrying out the determined action of this committee at the hazard of their lives and their fortunes.

“5. That there shall be chosen monthly a president secretary and treasurer, and it shall be the duty of the secretary to detail the members required to be in daily attendance at the committee room. A sergeant-at-arms shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to notify such members of their details for duty. The sergeant-at-arms shall reside at and be in constant attendance at the committee room. There shall be a standing committee of finance, and qualification, consisting of five each, and no person shall be admitted a member of this association unless he be a respectable citizen, and approved of by the committee on qualification before admission.”

An occasion soon happened to test the character and uses of this most extraordinary association. On

the evening of the 10th of June, 1851, a person of the name of John Jenkins feloniously entered a store on Long Wharf, and stole a safe. He was subsequently seen with a large burden slung across his back, and, an alarm being raised, was pursued. He then got into a boat, and sculled out into the bay, followed by a dozen other boats in keen pursuit. The fugitive was soon overtaken; but before his captors reached him he was seen to throw the burden into the water. This was soon drawn up, and proved to be the stolen safe. The prisoner was next taken to the rooms of the Vigilance Committee, in Battery street, near the corner of Pine street. About ten o'clock of the same night, a signal was given on the bell of the Monumental Engine Company; and shortly afterwards about eighty members of the committee hurried to the appointed place, and on giving the secret password were admitted. Meanwhile, knots of people, some of whom knew and all suspected what was going on, gathered about the premises, and impatiently awaited the farther progress of events. For two long hours, the committee were closely occupied in examining evidence; and soon they had no reason to doubt the prisoner's guilt—though this he denied to the last. At midnight, the bell of the California Engine House was tolled, as sentence of death by hanging was passed upon the wretched man. The solemn sounds at that unusual hour filled the anxious crowds with awe. The condemned at this time was asked if he had any thing to say for himself, when he answered: "No, I have nothing to say, only I wish to have a cigar." This was handed to him, and afterwards, at his request, a little brandy and water. He was perfectly cool, and seemingly careless, confidently expecting, it was believed, a rescue, up to the last moment.

A little before one o'clock, Mr. S. Brannan came out of the committee rooms, and ascending a mound of sand to the east of the Rasette House, addressed the people. He had been deputed he said, by the committee, to inform them that the prisoner's case had been fairly tried, that he had been proved guilty, and was condemned to be hanged; and that the sentence would be executed within one hour upon the plaza. He then asked the people if they approved of the action of the committee, when great shouts of Ay! Ay! burst forth, mingled with a few cries of No! In the interval a clergyman had been sent for, who administered the last consolations of religion to the condemned.

Shortly before two o'clock, the committee issued from the building, bearing the prisoner (who had his arms tightly pinioned) along with them. The committee were all armed, and closely clustered around the culprit to prevent any possible chance of rescue. A procession was formed; and the whole party, followed by the crowd, proceeded to the plaza, through

Sansome, California, Montgomery and Clay streets. Arrived at the flagstaff, some thoughtlessly suggested that it might serve to hang the condemned upon, but the proposal was indignantly overruled, as desecrating the liberty pole. Those in charge of the execution then proceeded to the south end of the adobe building, which then stood on the north-west corner of the plaza. The opposite end of the rope which was already about the neck of the victim was hastily thrown over a projecting beam. Some of the authorities attempted at this stage of affairs to interfere, but their efforts were unavailing. They were civilly desired to stand back, and not delay what was still to be done. The crowd, which numbered upwards of a thousand, were perfectly quiescent, or only applauded by look, gesture, and subdued voice the action of the committee. Before the prisoner had reached the building, a score of persons seized the loose end of the rope and ran backwards, dragging the wretch along the ground and raising him to the beam. Thus they held him till he was dead. Nor did they let the body go until some hours afterwards, new volunteers relieving those who were tired holding the rope. Little noise or confusion took place. Muttered whispers among the spectators guided their movements or betrayed their feelings. The prisoner had not spoken a word, either upon the march or during the rapid preparations for his execution. At the end he was perhaps strung up almost before he was aware of what was so immediately coming. He was a strong-built, healthy man, and his struggles, when hanging, were very violent for a few minutes.

This Jenkins was one of the notorious "Sydney coves," and was believed to be a man of desperate and crime-stained character. The committee who tried him were generally people of respectability in San Francisco. Stern necessity had led them to make this first terrible example, and their conduct was almost unanimously applauded by the citizens. The public press, with one exception, likewise gave a hearty approval of their proceedings. That the execution was conducted during the dead of night, was simply owing to the fact that the criminal had been apprehended only late in the preceding evening. The crime, apprehension, trial, sentence and execution, all took place within a few consecutive hours. The latter steps were managed as swiftly as convenient to the ends of justice. If the crime had been committed in the morning, the result would have been the same, and the condemned would then only have been hanged in open day. That the trial took place in secret was owing to the constitution of the committee, which was devised to prevent the excesses and turbulence of a mere mob sitting in judgment upon offenders.

A coroner's inquest was held, the 11th of June, upon

the body of the hanged man. To illustrate further the constitution, real objects, and spirit of the Vigilance Committee, we give a portion of the testimony of Mr. Brannan before the jury on this occasion. After declining to answer some questions on the ground that his statements might implicate himself, the witness said:

"I believe the man had a fair and impartial trial. He was tried before from sixty to eighty men. I believe the verdict of guilty was unanimous, and they came to the conclusion unanimously to hang him. I don't know how the jury was empanelled; think they empanelled themselves. The jury consisted of the Committee of Vigilance; they were all citizens of the town. I don't know that the committee has by-laws. The declared object of the committee was to consider themselves constantly on duty, to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens; to see that they are not troubled by burglars, and incendiaries, and murderers; and to arrest and punish promptly parties caught in the act. The man was executed in accordance with the finding of the committee. I understood a record was kept of the evidence adduced on the trial; six or eight witnesses were examined. The prisoner had the privilege of bringing in evidence in his behalf. He said he had but one witness who came and testified that he did not know him. There was no counsel assigned him. I don't know whether the man's witness saw him. He said he did not know any such man before he reached the house. Don't know that the witnesses were put under oath. I did not make any motion that the man should have a new trial. Don't know whether any other persons than those of the committee were in the room. A man is admitted to the committee on a motion by a friend who vouches for his character, and that he will devote a portion of his time to watching for burglars and other scoundrels. I don't know of any other secrecy than that of an honest man. There is no oath used. The object is to assist the law and administer justice. I do not believe the prisoner would have been hanged if the committee had not found him guilty. The committee are good citizens, and of good standing in society. I saw the prisoner's witness out of doors; heard him say he did not know any such man as Jenkins; don't know whether he went inside; did not see him; could not give the names of any of the witnesses. I object to give the names of any of the committee. I have understood that threats have been made against their property and lives; have heard threats made; have heard it said that my own house would be burned; threats have come to me from the prisoners in the county prison that I should not live ninety days. I know of nothing done by the Vigilance Committee that they would conceal from the officers of the law under proper circumstances. The avowed object of the committee is to protect the city, and punish crime. I know of no other purpose for which they are organized. I believe it was through the instrumentality of the committee that the man was hanged."

Upon the above and much other evidence of a like nature, the jury on the 12th June, returned the following verdict:—

"We, the Jurors of a Jury of Inquest, empanelled by the Coroner of the County of San Francisco, to inquire into the death of one John Jenkins, alias Simpton, do find upon our oaths that the said Jenkins, alias Simpton, came to his death on the morning of the 11th of June, between the hours of two and three o'clock, by violent means, by strangulation, caused by being suspended by the neck, with a rope attached to the end of the adobe building on the plaza, at the hands of, and in pursuance of a preconcerted action on the part of an association of

citizens, styling themselves a Committee of Vigilance, of whom the following members are implicated by direct testimony, to wit: Captain Edgar Wakeman, William H. Jones, James C. Ward, Edward A. King, T. K. Battelle, Benjamin Reynolds, John S. Eagan, J. C. Derby and Samuel Brannan; and the following members by their voluntary avowal of participation in the act." [Here followed a list of the members of the Vigilance Committee.]

In consequence of this verdict (which, it may be just said in passing, was never attempted to be followed up by the authorities), the Vigilance Committee held a meeting on the 13th June, when a unanimous resolution to the following effect was passed, and ordered to be published. As the names appended to this resolution make a pretty complete roll of the original, or more prominent members of the Vigilance Committee, many of whom still reside in San Francisco and move among the most respectable circles, we give them at length [omitted here-cataloguer]... It would be doing gross injustice to a dozen worthy men, if the full list were omitted in the "Annals of San Francisco." At the same time, there is no reason why any one of the whole number should be ashamed of his appearance in the list...

The terrible example made of Jenkins, and the announcement of farther steps by the committee, had already succeeded in frightening many of the more fearful rogues away. The steamers to Sacramento and Stockton were crowded with the flying rascals. But such a partial exodus was not enough. The more desperate characters were left, and unless the work was thoroughly done, the city would be in as bad a state as before. An old Mexican law really forbade the immigration into California of such persons as had been convicted of crime in other countries; but this law, in the confusion of the vast immigration of 1849 and succeeding years had been disregarded. The committee, however, now proceeded to render it of use, and give a somewhat wider scope to its operation. So notices were forthwith served on all such persons as were known or reputed to be vicious characters, upon the different "Sydney Coves," and upon all who harbored or kept close companionship with them, that they instantly leave the city, on pain of being forcibly expelled, and shipped to the place from whence they had last come. These notices were served always in presence of three members of the committee, and after due inquiry, although a secret one, had been made on the subject. If the party warned considered himself an innocent or ill-used person, he was at liberty to appeal to the committee, and have his cause reheard. He could produce all evidence within his power in regard to general character or to rebut specific charges; and upon that, or its absence, the committee altered or confirmed their former judgment. Repeated cases of rehearing took place; and where the parties appealing were "white-washed," or turned out really "good citizens," generally no malice was manifested by them against the committee; because they, like their judges, considered that the whole proceedings had been conducted in good faith and for the public benefit. A few actions of damages for false imprison-

ment and defamation of character were about this time and subsequently raised against members of the Vigilance Committee, by parties who considered themselves aggrieved by their proceedings. In the end, however, these actions were either quashed, nominal damages only awarded by the jury, or the plaintiffs indemnified. Meanwhile, the committee pursued "the even tenor of their way," nowise daunted by the reproaches and threats of offended individuals, nor by the continual opposing action of mortified officials. When some of the warned were contumacious, and refused to depart, they were seized by force, in spite of their appeals to the courts of law, and imprisoned on board a safe ship in the bay until arrangements could be made for their transportation abroad. The legal authorities, with numerous practising lawyers in their train, meanwhile "fretted and fumed" at thus losing their own proper business; and denounced in angry language the sweeping action of the committee. Those personages did not deny the good result of this action, nor did they disguise the alarming increase of crime and the inability of the regular tribunals to cope with it; but still they harped upon the illegality,—the illegality of the whole proceedings. Illegality truly! People were abused, robbed and murdered on all sides, their houses set in flames, and their goods consumed or stolen, and yet they were to be forbidden the only remedy in their power, because form was to be observed, while the criminals escaped! The reproaches of mere lawyers were disregarded, and the work of purification went on...

The grand jury empanelled for the special July term [1851] by the court of sessions, towards the close of a long report on the state of crime in San Francisco, and in which they had made allusion to the Vigilance Committee, took occasion to say:—

"When we recall the delays and the inefficient, and we believe that with truth it may be said, the corrupt administration of the law, the incapacity and indifference of those who are its sworn guardians and ministers, the frequent and unnecessary postponement of important trials in the District Court, the disregard of duty and impatience while attending to perform it manifested by some of our judges, having criminal jurisdiction, the many notorious villains who have gone unwhipped of justice, lead us to believe, that the members of that association have been governed by a feeling of opposition to the manner in which the law has been administered and those who have administered it, rather than a determination to disregard the law itself.

"Under institutions so eminently popular as those under which we live, the power of correcting all these abuses is with the people themselves. If our officers are unfit for the stations they occupy, if the laws are not faithfully executed, if an arraigned criminal procures his own friends to be placed on the jury that tries him, where is the fault, and where the remedy? If those of our citizens who are most interested in having good

and wholesome laws, and in seeing them well and purely administered, will not give sufficient attention to our elections to secure proper and sober legislators, judicial and other officers, and neglect to obey the mandates of our courts when summoned as jurors and witnesses, as has been too often the case, can they expect to see justice prevail or crime punished? And is it not in the neglect of their duties in these important particulars, that they may find the true fountains from whence have sprung many of the evils we have suffered? The Grand Jurors, believing, whilst they deplore their acts, that the association styling themselves the 'Vigilance Committee,' at a great personal sacrifice to themselves, have been influenced in their actions by no personal or private malice, but for the best interest of the whole, and at a time too when all other means of preventing crime and bringing criminals to direct punishment had failed, here dismiss the matter, as among those peculiar results of circumstances that sometimes startle communities, which they can neither justify, or by a presentment effect any benefit to individuals or the country; and with the assurance that there is a determination on the part of all well-disposed citizens to correct the abuses referred to by selecting proper officers to take the place of those who have violated their trusts, and by performing each his part in the administration of the laws. When this is done, the axe will have been laid at the root of the tree—the proper remedy applied for the correction of the grievous evils our city and country have so long suffered, and there will be no necessity for the further action of that committee. To them we are indebted for much valuable information and many important witnesses."

The above testimony to the purity of motives and prudence of conduct in the Vigilance Committee is highly important; and shows the estimation in which they were held by some of the most enlightened members of the community, who themselves had a legal duty to perform respecting crime in the district. The public press, excepting as before, continued to give cordial and effective aid, and even from the pulpit was heard a sound of applause. As for the commonalty, it was almost unanimously in favor of the committee. In consequence of the examples made of Jenkins and Stuart, crime was now fast diminishing in San Francisco, and the number of notorious criminals was much reduced.

The next great occasion on which the committee figured was in August following. They had had in their custody for some time back, two persons of the names of Samuel Whittaker and Robert McKenzie, who were charged with the various crimes of burglary, robbery and arson. These persons had been fairly tried, had confessed their guilt, and were sentenced to be hanged. The particular time for the execution had not yet been fixed, although a rumor spread abroad, on the evening of the 20th August, that it would take place next day.

Meanwhile the governor of the State, the Hon. John McDougal, issued (on the 20th August,) a proclamation to the people in the County of San Francisco, directed against the Vigilance Committee by name,

and which called upon "all good citizens of said county to unite for the purpose of sustaining public law and tranquillity, to aid the public officers in the discharge of their duty, and by all lawful means to discountenance any and every attempt which may be made to substitute the despotic control of a self-constituted association, unknown and acting in defiance of the laws, in the place of the regularly organized government of the country."

On the morning of the 21st, before dawn, the Sheriff, Col. John C. Hayes, holding a warrant of habeas corpus, procured upon the affidavit of Governor McDougal himself, went with one of his deputies to the rooms of the committee, which he entered without experiencing any resistance. A party of policemen followed behind, to be ready in case of need. There were a sufficient number of the committee at hand to have forcibly and successfully resisted the authorities; but, taken by surprise, and unwilling to proceed to actual blows and bloodshed, they suffered the prisoners to be removed. Some of the committee, however, hastening from the apartment, immediately began to ring the bell of the California Engine House. This soon aroused the numerous members of the committee from slumber, and sent them quickly to the scene of action. By the time they arrived the sheriff had left with the prisoners. There was something strange and unexpected in the whole affair, and treachery on the part of some of the prisoners' guards was suspected. The authorities had known for weeks that Whittaker and McKenzie had been in the hands of the committee, and during that time they had made no effort to procure their release. It was generally believed indeed that the authorities, knowing the good the committee had done in diminishing crime, took ready advantage of their situation in protesting that feebleness alone kept them quiet. Yet now they were perilling all the benefits that had already resulted from the action of the committee. The latter deeply deplored the hasty conduct of the officials, but resolved to be cool and proceed cautiously in their farther steps. Villany meanwhile looked stealthily on, and began to breathe more freely. The old tribunals, and old delays—perjury—quibbles and technical errors—corrupt and bribed prosecutors—ignorance and corruption among the jury—misunderstood and misapplied laws—ay, life itself, and freedom again to run a long course of rapine and murder, all were suddenly opened, by this legal stroke of the executive, to the astonished and delighted criminal! As for the authorities themselves, they were wonderstruck at, and almost afraid of their own boldness and success; and many could scarcely believe that they had managed, at last, to circumvent the formidable Vigilance Committee. So they made preparations to resist any attempt that might be tried to rescue the prisoners; while fear and trembling,

arising from many different causes, filled the hearts of all "good citizens."

About half-past two o'clock, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 24th of August, an armed party, consisting of thirty-six members of the Vigilance Committee, forcibly broke into the jail, at a time when the Rev. Mr. Williams happened to be engaged at devotional exercises with the prisoners, among whom were Whittaker and McKenzie. The slight defence of the jailers and guards was of no avail. The persons named were seized, and hurried to and placed within a coach, that had been kept in readiness a few steps from the prison. The carriage instantly was driven off at full speed, and nearly at the same moment the ominous bell of the Monumental Engine Company rapidly and loudly tolled for the immediate assemblage of the committee and the knell itself of the doomed. The whole population leaped with excitement at the sound; and immense crowds from the remotest quarter hurried to Battery street. There blocks, with the necessary tackle, had been hastily fastened to two beams which projected over the windows of the great hall of the committee. Within seventeen minutes after the arrival of the prisoners, they were both dangling by the neck from these beams. The loose extremities of the halters being taken within the building itself and forcibly held by members of the committee. Full six thousand people were present, who kept an awful silence during the short time these preparations lasted. But so soon as the wretches were swung off, one tremendous shout of satisfaction burst from the excited multitude; and then there was silence again.

After the bodies had hung about half an hour, the people were addressed by Mr. Brannan, Dr. Robinson and Mr. Peyran; and shortly afterwards they slowly dispersed. In the course of an hour later, the bodies were delivered over to the authorities, and the same evening a coroner's jury returned the following verdict:—"In accordance with the foregoing testimony, the jury, after deliberate consideration, have come to the conclusion, and accordingly render their verdict, that Samuel Whittaker and Robert McKenzie came to their death by being hanged by the neck, thereby producing strangulation, by the act of a body of citizens styling themselves the 'Vigilance Committee of San Francisco,' on the afternoon of Sunday, August 24th, instant, at about three o'clock, in front of the Vigilance Committee Rooms, on Battery street, near California street, from the second story thereof." As heretofore, no steps were taken by the authorities to implement the verdict of the jury.

This was the last time the committee took or found occasion to exercise their functions. Henceforward the administration of justice might be safely left in the

hands of the usual officials. The city now was pretty well cleansed of crime. The fate of Jenkins, Stuart, Whittaker and McKenzie showed that rogues and roguery, of whatever kind, could no longer expect to find a safe lurking-place in San Francisco. Many of the suspected, and such as were warned off by the committee, had departed, and gone, some to other lands, and some into the mining regions and towns of the interior. Those, however, who still clung to California, found no refuge any where in the State. Previously, different cases of Lynch Law had occurred in the gold districts, but these were solitary instances which had been caused by the atrocity of particular crimes. When, however, the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco had started up, fully organized, and began their great work, Sacramento, Stockton, San José, as well as other towns and the more thickly peopled mining quarters, likewise formed their committees of vigilance and safety, and pounced upon all the rascals within their bounds. These associations interchanged information with each other as to the movements of the suspected; and all, with the hundred eyes of an Argus and the hundred arms of a Briareus, watched, pursued, harassed, and finally caught the worst desperadoes of the country. Like Cain, a murderer and wanderer, as most of them were, they bore a mark on the brow, by which they were known. Some were hanged at various places, some were lashed and branded, but the greater number were simply ordered to leave the country, within a limited time, under penalty of immediate death if found after a stated period within its limits. Justice was no longer blind or leaden-heeled. With the perseverance and speed of a bloodhound, she tracked criminals to their lair, and smote them where they lay.

Thus by almost a universal—a national effort, was our beautiful country, which had so long contained and been deified by the sweepings from the prisons and the thieves'-alleys of other lands, once more made pure,

sweet and safe. Hercules did no greater labor when he cleansed the Augean stable by turning a river through it. The people of California, and more particularly the people of San Francisco, had turned the great stream of justice, from its former slow, devious and uncertain course, and sent its waters headlong to overwhelm criminals and wash society clean from the stains that crime had left. For a long time afterwards, the whole of California remained comparatively free from outrages against person and property.

From all the evidence that can be obtained, it is not supposed that a single instance occurred in which a really innocent man suffered the extreme penalty of death. Those who were executed generally confessed their guilt, and admitted the punishment to have been merited. We have seen that it was so in the case of three of those hanged at San Francisco.

The Vigilance Committee has long ceased to act, but the association has never been formally dissolved. The original members are doubtless ready, if ever sad occasion should require, again to assert the right of self-preservation, and the supremacy of natural law over defective civil rules, tedious if not corrupt tribunals, mastery of scoundrels and the quirks of professional tricksters, if thereby the substantial ends of justice can be best or alone obtained, and society relieved from the horrors of unchecked and triumphant villany. Let rogues then beware! It is, however, to be sincerely hoped, that never again shall there need to be revived those terrible times of 1851. California is perhaps not yet quite so subject to the influence and strength of LAW as most of the Atlantic States or the more civilized countries in Europe; but she is fast being gently and securely broken in to its majestic and salutary sway. Her career has been unlike that of any other modern nation, and the many anomalies in her history must be peculiarly and leniently judged. GOD SAVE CALIFORNIA!"



THE SECOND SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, 1856

As our three authors show, the spirit, enterprise, success, and impunity of the 1851 vigilance committee had not been forgotten in 1855. When, the following year, lawlessness seemed about to break its bounds and descend like a wolf on the fold of common, law-abiding citizens once again, the Vigilance Committee of 1851 was reorganized into the new Vigilance Committee of 1856. This time, organization was to be more solid, membership would be publicly attested to for the common defense, and medals would be issued to those who wanted them, to proclaim with pride an affiliation that the city seemed to applaud. All that was needed for citizens to resort to force outside the law was an example of what all feared was the case, that absent their intervention they all would inevitably perish in a ruin of social disorder and criminal chaos.

The incident that sparked the creation of the second committee of vigilance came on November 17, 1855, when a gambler named Charles Cora shot to death U.S. Marshal General William H. Richardson in a quarrel over a woman. There were extenuating circumstances that might have explained Cora's action

but Richardson was very popular with San Franciscans and they were uninterested in explanations. Cora was taken to jail and Samuel Brannan, leader of the First Vigilance Committee, made speeches demanding justice in the Cora case. No armed interventions were planned at this point, the citizens simply awaiting the outcome of Cora's trial. Then, on May 14 the next year James King of William was shot to death by James P. Casey in a murder occasioned by Williams' unrelenting attacks in his newspaper on Casey's behavior and reputation as a politico. The murder, as such it was, of William was the final spark to the tinder of popular outrage at rampant and undeterred crime.

Like the story of the First Committee of Vigilance of 1851, the history of the Second Committee of Vigilance of 1856 is best told by a contemporary, in this case Vermonter Lell Woolley, a member of the Committee of Vigilance of 1856 who published his memoirs in 1913. Woolley was a '49er and dug gold in Weaver-ville, among other places. His account is immediate, dramatic, and thoroughly enjoyable.

"On May 14th, 1856, James King, editor of the "Evening Bulletin," was shot by Jas. P. Casey on the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets. He lingered along for a few days and died. This was too much for the people and proved the entering wedge for a second vigilance committee. During the first 36 hours after the shooting there were 2,600 names enrolled on the committee's books. Of that number, I am proud to say, I was the 96th member, and the membership increased until it amounted to over 7,000.

I will first relate a crime that had happened the November previous in which Charles Cora had shot and killed General William H. Richardson, United States Marshal for the Northern District of California. These men had a quarrel on the evening of November 17th, 1855, between 6 and 7 o'clock, which resulted in the death of General Richardson by being shot dead on the spot in front of Fox & O'Connor's store on Clay street, between Montgomery and Leidesdorff streets, by Cora. Shortly after this Cora was arrested and placed in custody of the City Marshal. There was talk of lynching, but no resort was had to violence. Mr. Samuel Brannan delivered an exciting speech, and resolutions were declared to have the law enforced in this trial. General Richardson was a brave and honorable man, and beloved by all. He was about 33 years of age, a native of Washington, D. C., and married. Cora was confined in the County Jail. We will now leave this case in the mind of the reader and take it up later on.

On May 14th, 1856, the city was thrown into a great excitement by an attempt to assassinate James King, of William, editor of the "Evening Bulletin," by James P. Casey, editor of the "Sunday Times." Both Casey and King indulged in editorials of a nature that caused much personal enmity, and in one of the issues of the "Bulletin" King reproduced articles from

the New York papers showing Casey up as having once been sentenced to Sing-Sing. Casey took offense at the articles, and about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, intercepted King who was on his way home, drew a revolver, saying, "Draw and defend yourself," and shot him through the left breast near the armpit. Mr. King exclaimed, "I am shot," and reeling, was caught up and carried to the Pacific Express office on the corner. Casey was quickly locked up in the station house.

The ballot boxes that had been used by Casey and his ilk were of a peculiar construction, having false slides on the sides and bottoms that could be slipped out and thereby letting enough spurious votes drop into the box to insure the election of their man or men. It was claimed that nearly the entire set of municipal officers then holding office had secured their election through this man. They were afterwards requested by the Vigilance Committee to resign their offices, but at the first election that was held on November 4th, they were all displaced by men selected by a new party (the People's party) that was the outcome of the efforts of the Vigilance Committee.

Immediately following the shooting large crowds filled the streets in the neighborhood anxious to hang to the nearest lamp post the perpetrator of the crime. Casey was immediately removed to the County Jail for safer keeping. Here crowds again congregated, demanding the turning over to them of Casey and threatening violence if denied. Mayor Van Ness and others addressed them in efforts to let the law take its course but the crowd which had been swelled into a seething mass, remonstrated, citing the shooting of Marshal Richardson, and demanding Cora, his assassin, that he, too, might be hanged.

Military aid was called to the defense of the jail and its

prisoners and after a while the multitude dispersed, leaving all quiet...

On Sunday, May 18th, a deputation of the Committee was delegated to call at the door of the jail and request the Sheriff to deliver up the prisoner, Casey. Upon arriving at the door three raps were made. Sheriff Scannell appeared. The delegation desired him to handcuff the prisoner and deliver him at the door. Without hesitation, the Sheriff repaired to the cell of Casey and informed him of the request of the Vigilantes. The Sheriff, after going through some preliminaries, brought the prisoner to the front door of the jail and delivered him into the hands of the Committee. My company was stationed directly across the street lined up on the sidewalk. Immediately in front of us was a small brass cannon, which a detachment had shortly before secured from the store of Macondray & Co. It was the field piece of the First California Guard. It was loaded, and alongside was the lighted match, and all was in readiness should any resistance be offered. Other companies were stationed so as to command the entire surroundings. We marched from the general headquarters of the Committee at 41 Sacramento street (Fort Gunnybags), one block from the water front, up that street to Montgomery, thence to Pacific and along Kearny to the jail, which was situated on the north side of Broadway, between Kearny and Dupont streets. Other companies came via Stockton and Dupont streets.

Casey was then ironed and escorted to a coach in waiting and, at his request, Mr. North took a seat beside him; Wm. T. Coleman and Miers F. Truett also riding in the same conveyance. Another conference was held with the Sheriff, requesting the prisoner, Charles Cora, who had murdered General Richardson, to be turned over to the Committee. Scannell declined and asked time to consider. The Committee gave the Sheriff one hour in which to decide. In less than half that time the Sheriff appeared at the door of the jail and turned Cora over to the Committee. The Committee reached the rooms on Sacramento street about 2 o'clock. Casey was placed under guard in a room above headquarters. Cora was also removed to the Committee's rooms in the same manner as Casey, the Committee having to go back to the jail for the second time. About three hundred men remained on guard at the Committee rooms after their removal there.

Our headquarters and committee rooms were at the wholesale liquor house of Truett & Jones, No. 41 Sacramento street, about a block from the water front, and embraced the block bounded by Sacramento, California, Front and Davis streets, and covered by brick buildings two stories high. The name "Fort Gunnybags" was ascribed to it on account of the gunnybags filled with sand which we piled up in a wall some six feet through and about ten feet high. This barricade was about twenty feet from the building. Guards were stationed at the passage-ways through it as well as at the stairs and doors to the buildings. On the roof was the bell (a huge 700 pounder) the taps of which brought us to arms at once. The use of this bell was tendered to the Committee by the members of the Monumental Fire Engine Company No. 6, stationed on the west side of Brenham Place, opposite the "Plaza." Our small field pieces and arms were kept on the ground floor, and the cells, executive chamber and other departments were on the second floor.

May 19th found Mr. King still suffering from his wound, but no great alarm was felt as to his condition.

May 20th Mr. King's condition took a turn for the worse, and at 12 o'clock he was sinking rapidly, being weakened from the probing and dressing of the wound. He passed away. Sorrow and grief were shown by all. He left a widow and six children. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., and was only 34 years old.

Casey and Cora were held for trial May 20th, having been supplied with attorneys and given every opportunity to plead their cases. The Committee sat all night and took no recess until the next morning when the trials were ended. The verdict of "guilty of murder" was found in each case and they were ordered to be executed Friday, May 23rd, at 12 o'clock noon. While the trial was going on Mr. King passed away.

The Committee, for fear that an attempt might be made to rescue Casey and Cora, arranged their companies, which numbered three thousand men and two field pieces, cleared the streets in the immediate vicinity and had constructed a platform from out of the two front windows. These platforms were hinged, the outer ends being held up by cords which were fastened to a projecting beam of the roof, to which a rope had been adjusted for the purpose of hanging.

Arabella Ryan or Belle Cora was united in marriage to Charles Cora just before the execution.

About one o'clock both Casey and Cora, who had their arms tied behind them, were brought to the platform and with firm steps stepped out upon them. Casey addressed a few remarks, declaring that he was no murderer, and weakened at the thought of his dear old mother. He almost fainted as the noose was placed around his neck. Cora, to the contrary, said nothing, and stood unmoved while Casey was talking, and apparently unconcerned. The signal was given at twenty minutes past one o'clock and the cord cut, letting the bodies drop six feet. They hung for fifty-five minutes and were cut down and turned over to the Coroner. We, the rank and file of the Vigilance Committee, were immediately afterwards drawn up in a line on Sacramento street, reviewed and dismissed after stacking our arms in the Committee room, taking up our pursuits again as private.

James (or Yankee) Sullivan, whose real name was Francis Murray, had been taken by the Vigilance Committee and was then (May 20th, 1856), in confinement in the rooms of the Committee. He was very pugilistic and had taken an active part in ballot-box frauds in the several elections just previous. He had been promised leniency by the Committee and assured a safe exit from the country, but he was fearful of being murdered by the others to be exiled at the same time. He experienced a horrible dream, going through the formality and execution of hanging. He called for a glass of water, which was given him by the guard, who at the same time endeavored to cheer him up, and when breakfast was taken him at 8 o'clock that morning he was found dead in his bed, he having made an incision with a common table knife in his left arm near the elbow, cutting to the bone and severing two large arteries.

On the 2nd of June, 1856, Governor J. Neely Johnson having declared the city of San Francisco to be in a state of insurrection, issued orders to William T. Sherman to enroll as militia, companies of 150 men of the highest standard and to have them report to him, Sherman, for duty. The response was light and the order looked upon as a joke and little or no stock taken in it. So on the 7th Sherman tendered his resignation as Major General, claiming that no plan of action could be determined

upon between himself and the Governor. The action taken by the Governor in this move was by virtue of the constitution of the State, his duty to enforce the execution of the laws, he claiming that the Vigilance Committee had no right to arm and act without respect to the State laws.

On the 2nd of June, 1856, the city was in great excitement at an attempt by David S. Terry to stab Sterling A. Hopkins, a member of the Committee. Terry was one of the judges of the Supreme Court. Hopkins and a posse were arresting one Rube Maloney when set upon by Terry. Hopkins was taken to Engine House No. 12 where Dr. R. Beverly Cole examined and cared for his wound which was four inches deep and caused considerable hemorrhage. The blade struck Hopkins near the collar bone and severed parts of the left carotid artery and penetrated the gullet.

Terry and Maloney at once fled to the armory of the "Law and Order Party" on the corner of Jackson and Dupont streets. The alarm was at once sounded on the bell at Fort Gunnybags and in less than fifteen minutes armed details were dispatched to and surrounded the headquarters of the "Law and Order Party" where Terry had taken refuge, and in less than half an hour had complete control of the situation, and by 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon Terry and Maloney and the others found there had been taken to the Committee rooms as well as the arms (a stand of 300 muskets) and ammunition. About 150 "Law and Order" men together with about 250 muskets were also taken from the California Exchange. Several other places were raided and stripped of their stands of arms.

Terry was held by the Vigilance Committee until August 7th and charged with attempt to murder. Mr. Hopkins recovered and Terry, after a fair and impartial trial, was discharged from custody, though many were dissatisfied at his dismissal and claimed that he should have been held. Terry was requested to resign and resigned his position as judge of the Supreme Court.

On the evening of July 24, 1856, the Vigilance Committee had another case on their hands which called for immediate action. Joseph Hetherington, a well-known desperate character with a previous record, picked a quarrel with Dr. Randal in the lobby of the St. Nicholas Hotel. They both drew their revolvers and shot; after the second report the doctor dropped and Hetherington, stooping, shot again, striking the prostrate form in the head, rendering the victim almost unconscious. He died the next morning.

The shooting was brought about through Randal's inability to repay money borrowed from Hetherington on a mortgage on real estate.

Hetherington, who was captured by the police, had been turned over to the Committee by whom he was tried, the Committee going into session immediately after the shooting, found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to be hanged.

We were again called out on the 29th and were stationed so as to command the situation. This time a gallows was erected on Davis street, between Sacramento and Commercial.

Another man, Philander Brace by name, was also to be hanged at the same time, and at about 5:30 in the afternoon of July 29th they were both conveyed in carriages, strongly

guarded, to the execution grounds. Hetherington had previously proclaimed his innocence, claiming that the Doctor had shot first and he had simply shot in self-defense, but his previous record was had, he having killed a Doctor Baldwin in 1853 and had run a gambling joint on Long Wharf, and eye witnesses claimed that he not only provoked but shot first.

Brace was of a different nature, he was a hardened criminal of a low type. The charge against him being the killing of Captain J. B. West about a year previous, out in the Mission, and of murdering his accomplice. He had also confessed to numerous other crimes.

Thousands of people were on the house-tops and in windows and on every available spot from which a view of the gallows was to be had. The prisoners mounted the scaffold, being accompanied by three Vigilance Committee officers who acted as executioners and a Rev. Mr. Thomas. After the noose had been adjusted, Hetherington addressed the crowd, claiming to be innocent and ready to meet his Maker. Brace, every once in a while, interrupted him, using terrible and vulgar language. The caps were adjusted, the ropes cut and the two dropped into eternity. They were left hanging 40 minutes, after which the bodies were removed by the Committee to their rooms and afterwards turned over to the Coroner. They were both young men—Hetherington 35, a native of England, had been in California since 1850, while Brace was but 21, a native of Onondaga County, N. Y.

William Mulligan was shipped out of the State on the steamer "Golden Age" on June 5th, 1856, with instructions never to return under penalty of death. However, after three or four years of absence he returned to San Francisco. He was often seen on the street, but was not molested until sometime in the summer of 1862 when he got a crowd of boys around him on the crossing of Prospect Place and Clay street, between Powell and Mason streets. It was not long before he had trouble with them and shot into the crowd, injuring a boy, however, not seriously. The police were soon on the ground, but Mulligan had made his way into the old St. Francis Hotel on the corner of Clay and Dupont streets which was vacant at that time. The police came and they were directed to the building where Billy could be found. When the police entered they found they were half a story below the floor of a very large room in the second story. Billy was called upon to surrender. He told them that the first one that put his head above the floor would be a dead man, and knowing the desperate character they were dealing with, they thought best to retire and get instruction from the City Attorney, who told them they had a right to take him dead or alive, whereupon they proceeded to arm themselves with rifles and stationed themselves on the second floor of a building on the opposite side of the street from the St. Francis on Dupont street, and when Mulligan was passing one of the windows the police fired. Mulligan dropped to the floor, dead as a door nail. He was turned over to the Coroner and has not been seen on the streets since. Charles P. Duane is another one of twenty-seven men who were shipped out of the State and returned. He shot a man named Ross on Merchant street, near Kearny. I do not remember whether the man lived or died, or what became of Duane.

From the book entitled "San Francisco Vigilance Committee of '56," by F. W. Smith, I quote the following, with some corrections and alterations:

I am informed by an ex-Vigilante that the Committee roll call of '56, just before its disbandment, numbered between eight and nine thousand.

In concluding our history of this society, we will give the names and penalties inflicted on those who came under its eye during the latter year; whose conduct was so irreparably bad that it could not be excused.

Those who suffered the death penalty did so in expiation for lives they had taken. The names of these culprits are familiar to the reader. We also give the names of those who were required to leave the State; all of whom, in the archives of the Vigilantes, fall under the head of the black list:

James P. Casey, executed May 22nd, 1856. Charles Cora, executed May 22nd, 1856. Joseph Hetherington, executed July 29th, 1856. Philander Brace, executed July 29th, 1856. Yankee Sullivan (Francis Murray), suicided May 31st, 1856. Chas. P. Duane, shipped on "Golden Age," June 5th, 1856. William Mulligan, shipped on "Golden Age," June 5th, 1856. Wooley Kearney, shipped on "Golden Age," June 5th, 1856. Bill Carr, sent to Sandwich Islands, June 5th, 1856, bark "Yankee." Martin Gallagher, sent to Sandwich Island, June 5th, 1856, bark "Yankee." Edward Bulger, sent to Sandwich Islands, June 5th, 1856, bark "Yankee." Peter Wightman, ran away about June 1st, 1856. Ned McGowan, ran away about June 1st, 1856. John Crow, left on "Sonora," June 20th, 1856. Bill Lewis, shipped on "Sierra Nevada," June 20th, 1856. Terrence Kelley, shipped on "Sierra Nevada," June 20, 1856. John Lowler, shipped on "Sierra Nevada," June 20th, 1856. William Hamilton, shipped on "Sierra Nevada," June 20th, 1856. James Cusick, ordered to leave but refused to go, and fled into the interior. James Hennessey,

ordered to leave, but fled to the interior. T.B. Cunningham, shipped July 5th, 1856, on "John L. Stephens." Alex. H. Purple, shipped July 5th, 1856, on "John L. Stephens." Tom Mulloy, shipped July 5th, 1856, on "John L. Stephens." Lewis Mahoney, shipped July 5, 1856, on "John L. Stephens." J.R. Maloney, shipped July 5th, 1856, on "John L. Stephens." Dan'l Aldrich, shipped July 5th, 1856, on "John L. Stephens." James White, shipped July 21st, 1856, on "Golden Age." James Burke, alias "Activity," shipped July 21st, 1856, on "Golden Age." Wm. F. McLean, shipped July 21st, 1856, on "Golden Age." Abraham Kraft, shipped July 21st, 1856, on "Golden Age." John Stephens, shipped September 5, 1856, on "Golden Age." James Thompson, alias "Liverpool Jack," shipped September 5, 1856, on "Golden Age."

Many others either left of their own volition or under orders to leave the state.

Bulger and Gallagher who had been shipped out of the country on June 5th returned to San Francisco. In their haste the Committee had failed to read their sentences to them and they were not aware of the penalty of returning. They were again shipped out of the country and ordered not to return under penalty of death.

There were 489 persons killed during the first 10 months of 1856. Six of these were hanged by the Sheriff, and 46 by the mobs, and the balance were killed by various means by the lawless element."



THE 1856 SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE MEDALS

THREE OF THE EIGHT KNOWN NUMBERED SILVER MEDALS

Handsomely Toned 1856 Vigilance Committee Medal



Lot No. 3283

3283 1856 San Francisco Vigilance Committee Medal. Membership Number 5949. Silver. Nice Extremely Fine. Obverse: the great seal of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance comprising the All Seeing Eye in the center, a tablet below to receive the member's number, COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE immediately above, ORGANIZED 9TH JUNE 1851. REORGANIZED 14TH MAY 1856 around the top. Reverse: Justice (not blindfolded, as Woodward noted in 1879) standing in the center, SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA below, BE JUST AND FEAR NOT. FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM. around the top. Maker's mark V & G. (A. Vachon and T. Gihon) at lower left. Plain edge. Looped for wearing as made. 36.9 mm. 419.1 gns. 3.5 - 3.7 mm. thick. Medium gray in color in the fields with some light gold and russet iridescent toning. A very handsome piece and the best in Mr. Ford's holdings. **Extremely rare:** the cataloguer has records of only nine numbered 1856 San Francisco Vigilance Committee medals, including 1) this medal; 2) No. 1472, next lot; 3) No. 2580, lot following the next; 4) No. 1, the unique gold medal to William T. Coleman; 5) No. 2733, ex lot 1520 of Cogan's May, 1874 James Parker sale to Haseltine at \$17, lot 2232 of S.H. & H. Chapmans' June 9, 1894 sale of the Thomas Warner Collection, present whereabouts unknown; 6) No. 273, purchased by Mr. Ford from Charles McSorley on February 28, 1968, sold to the Bank of California three years

later, possibly Timothy Guy Phelps' medal; 7) No. 1608, found by two little girls in a vacant lot at 929 Post Street, San Francisco in July, 1891, owned at the time by the girls' father, a police officer named Dower, present whereabouts unknown; 8) No. 2688, frontispiece to Mary Williams' History of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance (1921), present whereabouts unknown; 9) No. 33, engraving in vol .6, p. 753 of Bancroft's Popular Tribunals; 10-13) four unnumbered silver medals including Clifford:433, the one Mr. Ford sold to Don Kagin in December, 1997 ex Spink & Son's sale of October, 1997, the one ex Bowers & Merena's sale of November, 1986, and the piece in lot 239 of Woodward's June 10, 1879 sale, which could be an earlier appearance of the other three; 14) a white metal piece in lot 411 of Presidential's January, 1992 sale. All 1856 San Francisco Vigilance Committee medals are from a single die pair. The press that appeared in an October, 1998 west coast sale was mounted with an incorrect San Francisco Committee of Vigilance seal. There are several belt buckles known that were made in London 1966-67 that bear a copied Vigilance Committee seal as a motif.

Ex Herb Bardes on October 5, 1972; earlier, ex W.H. Strobridge's Lorin G. Parmelee (H. Carson Brevoort) Sale, June 12, 1876, lot 1635, to Holland at \$16; L.H. Low's sale of the Comstock Collection II, September 16, 1903, lot 187.

1856 VIGILANCE COMMITTEE MEDAL—MEMBERSHIP NUMBER 1472



Lot No. 3284

- 3284 1856 San Francisco Vigilance Committee Medal. Membership Number 1472. Silver. **Extremely Fine.** Obverse: the great seal of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance comprising the All Seeing Eye in the center, a tablet below to receive the member's number, COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE immediately above, ORGANIZED 9TH JUNE 1851. REORGANIZED 14TH MAY 1856 around the top. Reverse: Justice (not blindfolded, as Woodward noted in 1879) standing in the center, SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA below, BE JUST AND FEAR NOT. FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM. around the top. Maker's mark V & G. (A. Vachon and T. Gihon) at lower left. Plain edge. Looped for wearing as made. 36.9 mm. 408.4 gns. 3.2-3.5 mm. thick. Deep gray in color with pale blue and some gold iridescent toning. A few light marks in the obverse fields. **Extremely rare** as noted.

In his important study of vigilantism in American history Richard Brown notes that vigilante movements ranged in number from the 12 to 15 members of the Pierre, South Dakota committee to the 6,000 to 8,000 members of the 1856 San Francisco Vigilance Committee. Brown concludes that "When we consider that the majority of American vigilante movements took place in new frontier localities of small population, the typical participation of from one hundred to a few hundred members underscores the extent to which the community as a whole participated in these movements." (Brown, 108). Some of the records of the 1856 committee are preserved in the Huntington Library collection, including about 2,500 application for membership forms filled out by prospective vigilantes. These forms asked for the applicant's name, age, place of origin, residence address in San Francisco, and occupation. Brown studied these applications, the only person to have done so to the cataloguer's knowledge, and found that the majority were young men in their 20s and 30s who had come from the northeast and worked as or for merchants or craftsmen. An enterprising researcher could correlate members' names with the numbered medals listed, above, and perhaps make some interesting associations.

Ex Charles Eberstadt on January 19, 1962.

AN INCREDIBLE THIRD 1856 VIGILANCE COMMITTEE MEDAL



Lot No. 3285

- 3285 1856 San Francisco Vigilance Committee Medal. Membership Number 2580. Silver. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Obverse: the great seal of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance comprising the All Seeing Eye in the center, a tablet below to receive the member's number, COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE immediately above, ORGANIZED 9TH JUNE 1851. REORGANIZED 14TH MAY 1856 around the top. Reverse: Justice (not blindfolded, as Woodward noted in 1879) standing in the center, SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA below, BE JUST AND FEAR NOT. FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM. around the top. Maker's mark V & G. (A. Vachon and T. Gihon) at lower left. Plain edge. Looped for wearing as made. 37.0 mm. 430.1 gns. 3.5 - 3.7 mm. thick. Dark gray in color on both sides. Some light and rather trivial marks. **Extremely rare** as noted.

When one joined the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance one filled out an application form, which was examined by the membership committee to verify the information supplied. No gamblers were allowed membership and Irishmen were discouraged! If the application was approved, one received a handsome membership certificate signed by the Committee and bearing the member's name and membership number. If one wanted to proclaim his membership even more, one could buy a medal from the Committee that would be stamped with the membership number. The medals were made by A. Vachon & Co. and T. Gihon, located on Montgomery Street in San Francisco. Gihon had earlier made the 1850 Aldermen's medals. On the other side of the coin, persons whose behavior brought them to the close attention of the Committee received a Death Card that politely requested the person leave San Francisco by the first steamer or suffer the consequences.

Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Co.'s Sale 51, December 13, 1991, lot 324.

WESTERN MEDALS OF ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, & NEVADA

FOLKSY ARIZONA MEDAL



Lot No. 3286

- 3286 Arizona. Douglas. Undated IN COPPER WE TRUST medal by the L.A. Rubber Stamp Company. Copper. Choice About Uncirculated, red and brown. 31.5 mm. 162.6 gns.

Ex Charles H. McSorley on May 1, 1961.

PHOENIX CAPITOL DEDICATION MEDAL



Lot No. 3287

- 3287 Arizona. Phoenix. 1901 Capitol Dedication Souvenir. HK.648. Copper. About Extremely Fine. 38.5 mm. 318.9 gns. Obverse: the capitol building in Phoenix. Reverse: territorial seal in the center, inscriptions in two bands, around. Unsigned.

Ex Ralph Goldstone on November 1, 1979.

SACRAMENTO AGRICULTURE SILVER MEDAL



Lot No. 3288

- 3288 California. Sacramento. Agricultural & Horticultural Exhibition by Warren & Son. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated, toned and prooflike. 38.7 mm. 503.5 gns. Undated and unawarded. Dies signed S.&H. Ft. (Smith & Hartmann).

Ex F.S. Werner on April 29, 1974.

SACRAMENTO AGRICULTURAL FAIR MEDAL



Lot No. 3289

- 3289 California. Sacramento. Agricultural & Horticultural Fair by Warren & Son. Copper. Uncirculated, nice deep tan with some faded mint red color. 51.0 mm. 1,184.8 gns. Undated and unawarded. Obverse signed Smith & Hartmann, reverse Ball, Black & Co., N.Y.

Ex Sam Frudakis (DBA Trader Sam's) on March 12, 1966.



Lot No. 3290

- 3290 California. Sacramento. Agricultural & Horticultural Fair by Warren & Son. Copper. Choice Extremely Fine. 50.9 mm. 1,081.7 gns. Undated and unawarded. Obverse signed Smith & Hartmann, reverse Ball, Black & Co., N.Y.

Ex Ralph Goldstone on August 24, 1965.

WHITE METAL SCARAMENTO AGRICULTURAL
& HORTICULTURAL FAIR MEDAL



Lot No. 3291

- 3291 California. Sacramento. Agricultural & Horticultural Fair by Warren & Son. White metal. Choice Extremely Fine, prooflike. 50.8 mm. 1,111.9 gns. Undated and unawarded. Obverse signed Smith & Hartmann, reverse Ball, Black & Co., N.Y.

Ex Dr. Thomas Hall, Virgil Brand (#3338), Jane Allen Brand, New Netherlands Coin Company on August 24, 1967.

A SECOND WHITE METAL SCARAMENTO AGRICULTURAL &
HORTICULTURAL FAIR MEDAL



Lot No. 3292

- 3292 California. Sacramento. Agricultural & Horticultural Fair by Warren & Son. White metal. Choice Extremely Fine. 50.8 mm. 1,041.9 gns. Undated and unawarded. Obverse signed Smith & Hartmann, reverse Ball, Black & Co., N.Y.

Ex Ralph Goldstone on December 4, 1964.

AN IMPORTANT EARLY SAN FRANCISCO SILVER MEDAL
AWARDED TO A MEMBER OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE



Lot No. 3293

- 3293 California. San Francisco. 1853 Agricultural & Horticultural Fair by Warren & Son. Silver. Uncirculated, nicely toned over reflective fields. 51.0 mm. 900.7 gns. Awarded to William Neely Thompson for superior onions. This is a Sacramento award medal pressed into service for a San Francisco fair put on by Warren & Son. On the front, the Sacramento inscription was removed and "San Francisco Cal Oct. 1853" was engraved by hand in its place. On the back, the maker's name and the Sacramento inscription were removed. Obverse signed Smith & Hartmann. William Neely Thompson arrived in California on May 18, 1849 aboard the ship *Grey Eagle*. He was a miner at first. He joined the Society of California Pioneers in September, 1853. In the early 1850's he ran the lumber firm of Blackburn & Thompson that supplied the lumber for the city's first wharf. He also appears to have been a member of the First Committee of Vigilance. His reminiscences, composed in 1901, were made for the Society of California Pioneers.

Provenance unrecorded.

SAN FRANCISCO GERMAN PEACE CELEBRATION MEDAL

Handsome and Well Pedigreed



Lot No. 3294

- 3294 California. San Francisco. 1871 German Peace Celebration. Silver. Choice Uncirculated, toned prooflike. 30.0 mm. 180.0 gns. Dies by A. Kuner. Struck on the occasion of the ratification of peace following the Franco-Prussian War. A handsome little medal with a long provenance. The successful bidder will only be the third person in nearly 125 years to own the piece.

Ex William Elliott Woodward's 56th Sale (June 12, 1883, lot 438), Garrett Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 25, 1981, lot 2088).

1884 MECHANICS INSTITUTE EXHIBITION AWARD.



Lot No. 3295

- 3295 California. San Francisco. 1884 Mechanics Institute Exhibition Award. Copper. Dark About Uncirculated. 48.9 mm. 731.5 gns. Awarded to G.F. Sala for marble statuary. Dies by A. Kuner.

Ex Herb Bardon on March 29, 1973.

SILVER SOUTHERN DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AWARD



Lot No. 3296

- 3296 California. Southern District Agricultural Society Award. Silver. Choice Extremely Fine, nicely toned. 37.6 mm. 419.4 gns. Dies by A. Kuner. Undated and unawarded. The successful bidder will only be the third person in 125 years to own the piece.

Ex William Elliott Woodward's 45th Sale (March 6, 1882, lot 686), Garrett Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 25, 1981, lot 2092).

AN IMPORTANT 1846 CALIFORNIA PIONEERS MEDAL
Named to Edward C. Kemble, Founder of the *Alta California*



Lot No. 3297

- 3297 **California. Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days. Silver.** Nice Extremely Fine, Complete with California hanger and date plate engraved 1846. Engraved to "Edward C. Kemble." July 31, 1846 and located as "San Francisco, Cal. Yerba Buena" A most unusual medal due to its early date.

Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company's Mail Bid Sale 24 (May 13, 1978, lot 440).

Kemble's biography, as found on the University of California website, reads: "Edward C. Kemble was born in Troy, N.Y. His father was a state Senator and editor of the Troy Budget. At 18 years of age, E.C. Kemble traveled to California with Samuel Brannan, a New York newspaper publisher, in the ship "Brooklyn." He arrived in California July 31, 1846 and took charge of the first printing office established in San Francisco (Yerba Buena at the time). Kemble edited and printed San Francisco's first newspaper, the California Star (owned by Samuel Brannan). He bought Brannan out later and merged with another newspaper to establish the Alta California. Kemble's connection with the Alta California ceased in 1854. Kemble, as a volunteer and sergeant of Co. K of Fremont, participated in battle during the Bear Flag Revolt of 1846. He was one of the first white men to visit the mill at Coloma after the discovery of gold by Marshall. He was also part of the company that made the first gold discoveries on Feather River, opening the famous diggings on Bidwells Bar. In 1855, Kemble organized a "Committee of Pacific Coast Emigration," composed chiefly of California merchants and shippers resident in New York, and which was the pioneer movement for organizing emigration to the Far West. Kemble was Secretary of the Committee and published a paper in New York called "The Californian." In 1856, he edited the Chronicle—the first Republican paper printed in San Francisco. In the spring of 1857 Kemble joined the Sacramento Union as Associate Editor. When the Civil War broke out, Kemble went east as war correspondent for the Sacramento Union. He later held the office of Inspector of Indian Affairs under President Grant.

**A SECOND IMPORTANT 1846 CALIFORNIA PIONEERS MEDAL
NAMED TO LT. EDWARD F. BEALE, EXPLORER AND INDIAN AGENT**



Lot No. 3298

3298 California. Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days. Silver, gilt. About Uncirculated, good dramatic color. 38.7 mm. 445.2 gns. (ensemble). Complete with California hanger and date plate engraved 1846. Engraved to "Lieut. Edward F. Beale, U.S. Navy" 1846 and located as "Coast of California." No maker's mark on pinback.

Ex Eric Vaule on October 3, 1966.

Beale's biography as published on Wikipedia reads as follows:

"Born in the District of Columbia, Beale's father, George, who was a paymaster in the Navy, had earned a Congressional Medal for Valor in the War of 1812. His mother, Emily, was the daughter of Commodore Thomas Truxtun. Ned was a student at Georgetown College when, at the solicitation of his widowed mother, President Andrew Jackson appointed him to the Naval School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Beale graduated in 1842.

"After a promotion to acting sailing master, he sailed for California in October 1845 in the frigate Congress under Commodore Robert F. Stockton. But 20 days later Stockton sent Beale back to Washington with important dispatches. After a long and roundabout voyage, he reached Washington in March 1846. Promoted to the grade of master, he sailed for Panama and then overtook the Congress at Callao, Peru, in May 1846.

"Hostilities with Mexico had already begun when the vessel reached Monterey, California on July 20. After reaching San Diego, California, Stockton dispatched Beale to serve with the land forces. He and a small body of men under Lt. Archibald Gillespie joined General Stephen W. Kearny's column just before the disastrous Battle of San Pasqual on December 6, 1846. After the Mexican Army surrounded the small American force and threatened to destroy it, Beale and two other men (his Delaware Indian servant and Kit Carson) crept through the Mexican lines and made their way to San Diego for reinforcements. Their actions saved Kearny's soldiers. Two months later (February 9, 1847), although Beale still suffered from the effects his adventure, Stockton again sent him east with dispatches. Beale reached Washington about June 1. In October he appeared as a defense witness for John C. Frémont at the "Pathfinder's" court martial.

"Within the next two years, Beale made six more journeys across the country. On the second of these (July-September 1848), he crossed Mexico in disguise to bring the federal government proof of California's gold. After the fourth journey he married Pennsylvania Representative Samuel Edwards' daughter, Mary, on June 27, 1849; they would have three children: Mary (1852-1925), Emily (1854-?), and Truxtun (1856-1936). After being made lieutenant on August 3, 1850, Beale resigned from the Navy in May 1851.

"He returned to California as a manager for W.H. Aspinwall and Commodore Stockton, who had acquired large properties in America's newest territory. On March 3, 1853, President Millard Fillmore appointed Beale Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California and Nevada. Congress appropriated \$250,000 to improve native conditions in Beale's district. With a party of 13 others he left Washington for California on May 6, 1853. Beale's party crossed southern Colorado and southern Utah assessing the feasibility of the route for a transcontinental railroad. He reached Los Angeles, California on August 22. Beale retained his position as superintendent until 1856. California Governor John Bigler also appointed him brigadier general in the state militia to give him additional authority to negotiate peace treaties between the Native Americans and the U.S. Army.

"An 1857 experiment proposed by Davis four years prior caused Beale to leave Fort Defiance, New Mexico with a novel transport provider: 25 camels imported overseas from Tunis. His goal was to reach the Colorado River at the California/Arizona border. He did this, and made another trip with camels acting as pack animals in 1858-9, but because the camels scared horses and mules the United States Army declined to continue this experiment, despite Beale's belief that the camels had performed well.

"Beale, as Surveyor General of California and Nevada, had an important Los Angeles County passage named after him due to his widening of a cut used by the Butterfield Stage. In 1862 he dispatched a crew of Chinese workers to widen an 1858 cut, which also reduced the climb by 50 feet (15 m). Beale's Cut, as it was known, lasted as a transportation passage through the modern day Newhall Pass area until the construction of the Newhall Tunnel was completed in 1910. Still in existence today, it is no longer passable by automobiles. Beale's Cut is difficult to find easily for modern day individuals in the Newhall Pass vicinity because it is fenced off from the public's view and not close enough to Sierra Highway to be easily discovered.

"The lands where Beale retired to after the Civil War—the 270,000 acre Rancho Tejon—is today's Tejon Ranch. It is owned privately by Tejon Ranch Company, one of the oldest incorporated companies in California. Beale, who had a house in Washington, D.C. as well as his Rancho Tejon dwelling, lived in both locations beginning in 1870. He died in Washington, D.C. at his residence."

AN UNNAMED 1849 CALIFORNIA PIONEERS MEDAL



Lot No. 3299

3299 **California. Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days.** Silver, gilt. Choice Extremely Fine, light gold color still remains. 38.1 mm. 573.8 gns. (ensemble). Complete with blue ribbon, California hanger and date plate engraved 1849. Engraved "New York Dec. 26, 1849 Steamer Gold Hunter San Francisco Apr. 6, 1850" but not named.

Ex Charles M. McSorley on January 18, 1961

The story of the founding of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California was told by Samuel C. Upham in Notes of a voyage to California via Cape Horn...together with the articles of association and roll of members of "The associated pioneers of the territorial days of California." (1878)

"The annual re-union of old Californians, now resident of the city of New York and its immediate vicinity, was inaugurated on the evening of the 6th of March, 1872, by a party of gentlemen, former members of that pioneer regiment to the Pacific Coast in 1847, known as "Stevenson's California Regiment of New York Volunteers." The party assembled at the residence of a former comrade, John Wolfe, Esq., on West Twenty-third Street, and upon the invitation of that gentleman. Of the regiment there were present: its former surgeon, Dr. Alex. Perry, Captain James M. Turner, Lieutenant Jeremiah Sherwood; Privates Russell Myers, Francis D. Clark and John Wolfe, the host. Among the guests were Mr. O.H. Pierson, an old '49er, and John A. Sutter, Jr., grandson of that old pioneer, General John A. Sutter. The evening was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the ship Thos. H. Perkins, the pioneer ship of the fleet which conveyed the regiment to California. Letters of regret were received from absent comrades, Major-General Jas. A. Hardie, Inspector-General U.S.A., formerly major of the regiment; Generals Nelson, Taylor and Francis J. Lippitt, formerly captains; Hon. Sherman O. Houghton, House of Representatives, formerly a member of Co. A, as also letters from other distinguished gentlemen residing away from the city. It was at this little gathering that the subject was discussed of the organization of a "Society of California Pioneers of New York City," all Californians of 1849 and prior, to be eligible, the Society to act in concert with the one at San Francisco.

"On the following year, in the month of March, the second re-union took place, and there assembled at the residence of Mr. Wolfe, Dr. Perry, Captain Turner, Lieutenant Sherwood, Privates Myers, Clark, Wolfe, as also the following who were not among those present upon the former occasion, Privates Jacob J. Schoonmaker, Wm. H. Rogers, James E. Nuttman, Jacob W. Norris and John Taylor, and thus was another evening passed in a joyous re-union of these early pioneers.

"In the month of March, 1874, the members of the regiment decided to hold the re-union of that year at one of our hotels in consequence of sickness in the family of their comrade, Mr. Wolfe, himself also an invalid, and while arrangements were being effected for that purpose, the proposition was made to those gentlemen having the matter in charge, by a number of '49ers, to join the two elements upon the present occasion, and have a re-union of California Pioneers, on the evening of the 26th of March, 1874, celebrating the twenty-seventh anniversary of the landing

of Stevenson's Regiment of New York Volunteers at San Francisco.

"Upon the evening indicated there assembled at the Sturtevant House a large and enthusiastic gathering of Californians of the early days—among the number being Commodore C.K. Garrison, General Thos. B. Van Buren, Willard B. Farwell, William Colhgan, William M. Walton, Jas. F. Curtis, John Lamher, H. P. Townsend, G. A. Mendon, James Stark, the old pioneer actor, E. W. Crowell, and besides the gentlemen composing the committee of arrangements there were some fifteen former members of the regiment present, and among the guests were Rufus Hatch, Esq., Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Clark Bell, Esq., Counsel to the Company, who represented the old pioneer Steamship Company of California. This assemblage unanimously voted that the re-union so worthily inaugurated by the little band of Stevenson's regiment should henceforth assume a permanent character, and upon the motion of Mr. O.H. Pierson, the present company adjourned to meet again, if alive, during the coming winter...[a circular announcing the planned meeting] was addressed to all old Californians, known to be residents of the city of New York and vicinity, and to many residing in distant States, and in response there assembled at the Sturtevant House, on the evening of the 28th of January, the following-named persons: Lieutenant Jeremiah Sherwood, George M. Leannard, Russel Myers, Francis D. Clark and James E. Nuttman, of Stevenson's Regiment, 1847; General H. Gates Gibson, O.H. Pierson, John Sickels, William M. Walton, Thomas McSpedon, H. Barnard, Edw. F. Burton, Willard B. Farwell, pioneers of 1849; S.L. Merchant, Thos. D. Johns, George W. Stanton, J.A. Prior, of 1850, and James H. Butler, of 1852."

[Later, articles of association were drawn up that read:]

"1st. This organization shall be called 'The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California.'

"2d. It shall be composed of all residents of California prior to its admission into the Union, September 9th, 1850.

"3d. All former and present citizens of California, who resided there subsequent to September 9th, 1850, shall be eligible to honorary membership on the same terms as other members, and shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of the Association.

"4th. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President and a Secretary (who shall also be Treasurer); they shall constitute ex officio the Board of Trustees, and shall have the executive management and direction of the Association.

"5th. All persons eligible to membership as above, shall be and become members of the Association on subscribing to these Articles of Association, and paying to the Treasurer the sum of ten dollars, and without payment of any further dues what-soever.

"6th. The sums received for membership as above, or from any source whatever, shall be invested by the Trustees in United States Government bonds, and placed for safe keeping in the vault of a reliable Safe Deposit Company, not to be withdrawn or appropriated except by vote of the Association. The interest on such bonds to be expended from time to time as may be in the judgment of the Trustees requisite for expenses of printing, stationery, etc., on behalf of the Association.

"7th. The annual meeting shall be held on the 18th day of January, the anniversary of the discovery of gold in California. But when that day falls on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting may be held on such other day as the Trustees may select."

A FOURTH CALIFORNIA PIONEERS MEDAL NAMED TO CAPT. JOSEPH HAMILTON



Lot No. 3300

- 3300 California. Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days. Silver, gilt. Extremely Fine. 38.1 mm. 392.9 gns. Deep golden brown color. Clasp mount intact but hanger missing. Engraved to "Capt. Joseph Hamilton," June 29, 1849 aboard the "South Carolina." Numerals 446 on reverse.

Ex Charles Eberstadt on January 19, 1962.

A SILVER AND COPPER COLORADO PIONEERS MEDAL NAMED TO J.O. MOORE



Lot No. 3301

- 3301 Colorado. Society of Colorado Pioneers. Silver and copper. Choice About Uncirculated, deeply toned. Approx. 92 mm. 693.8 gns. (ensemble). Denver maker's mark on the back. Complete with hanger, copper pan, and loops. Named on the hanger to J.O. Moore and dated at the bottom 1852.

Ex Presidential Coin & Antique Company's sale of December 4, 1976, lot 486.

A BEAUTIFULLY TONED COLORADO PIONEERS MEDAL NAMED TO M.C. DAILY



Lot No. 3302

- 3302 Colorado. Society of Colorado Pioneers. Silver and copper. Choice About Uncirculated, beautifully toned. Approx. 92 mm. 721.9 gns. (ensemble). Denver maker's mark on the back in different style than on the preceding. Complete with hanger, copper pan, and loops. Named on the hanger to M.C. Daily and dated at the bottom 1859.

Ex Virgil Brand Collection (No. 92831) via New Netherlands Coin Company on November 20, 1961.

SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS & THE FREDERICK I. HUDDART COLLECTION

In October, 1916 the *San Francisco Examiner* published an editorial entitled **Coins of Pioneers Belong in the State** that stated:

"The Pioneer Society of California has a collection of coins. It is stored in the San Francisco branch mint and is soon to lack a housing. The society has no place to keep it in safety without a greater expense than the members feel they can undergo.

"On top of this condition comes an offer from a Chicago dealer who proposes to pay \$7,000 for the collection and then sell it piecemeal to his clients. The society is to vote on the offer.

"Now, surely California will have the energy and generosity enough to keep this collection from leaving the State. California is a place that collects works of art, curios, books, and rare things generally. It is not a State that lets its treasures go.

"This coin collection contains many specimens peculiar to California, and particularly interesting to Californians. They deal with the coinage of our pioneer days and bring to mind the romantic times of '49. Beyond these specimens, becoming rarer as the years go on, there is one coin, an American dollar, for which the Chicago dealer offers \$2,000.

"Surely, such a collection should not be permitted to leave the State. Its place is in the Park museum, and it is to be hoped that California generosity will see to it that, in case the Pioneers should decide they cannot afford to keep the coins in their own custody, they may be kept together and shown to those for whom they have the closest interest, the people of San Francisco and of the State."

Soon afterwards, the paper was happy to report:

"**Pioneer's Coins Sold for \$8,000.** The coin collection of the California Pioneers is to remain in San Francisco. The collection was sold yesterday to Frederick I. Huddart of Woods & Huddart for \$8,000, which was \$1,000 more than offered by Virgil Brand, Chicago numismatist. The sale met with the general approval of the members of the society, who voted a commission of thanks to the committee making the deal, which is to result in the collection remaining in this city. The committee consisted of W.I. Sterett, H.S. Van Winkle, and W.R. Bouton.

"The collection, which consists approximately of 20,000 pieces, contains some rare coins. For about thirty years it has reposed in the United States Mint. The principal pieces consist of a Kohlar bar \$1 piece of California, now the only one in existence, a dollar of 1804, probably the most valuable coin of the lot, and a Massachusetts and California \$5 gold piece of 1849. Four-fifths of the members voted to sell at \$8,000 because the collection was to remain in the State."

"Fred Huddart did, indeed, buy the collection in 1916, besting Brand's offer by an additional \$1,000. Huddart was president of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. His purchase of the collection and its display at a club meeting were described in the December, 1916 issue of *The Numismatist*. Despite the parochial hopes expressed by the *Examiner*, Huddart sold the collection shortly thereafter to Waldo Newcomer, as reported in the March, 1917 issue of *The Numismatist*.

"There were some numismatic inaccuracies reported at the time by the *Examiner*. The 1804 Dollar had already been described in the H.G. Brown sale catalogue (October, 1904) as a plain edge copper piece (actually, a silver plated electrotypage with some underlying copper showing). The Kohlar (sic) \$1 bar was actually the unique \$50.00 bar that later showed up as lot 911 in the Garrett Collection sale.

"In September, 1950 the editor of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society published a short description of the history of the Society of California Pioneers collection as it existed in 1877 and 1906, just after the great earthquake. A catalogue of the collection was drawn up in 1877 and described the coins as housed at the San Francisco Mint in 36 glass cases. Virtually none of the coins was described well enough for us to tell exactly what its denomination, date and mint mark might have been. U.S. gold coins seem to have been few and far between and territorial gold was even scarcer in the holding. The majority of the collection was put together by Dr. Charles Spiers, one of the original 49'ers. In 1906, Farran Zerbe described the collection as intact and safe in the mint's granite embrace. By then, there were 39 cases of coins. Zerbe noted that their descriptions were "a monument to ignorance" and that the 1804 dollar was a fake. The editor of the PCNS story went on to state that \$5,200 for the whole collection had been turned down in October, 1915, an offer undoubtedly inspired by a visit to the collection during ANA week in San Francisco the summer before."

MONNIER METALLURGICAL COMPANY COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS



Lot No. 3303

- 3303 Colorado. 1866 Monnier Metallurgical Company First Copper From Colorado. Copper. Choice About Uncirculated, red and brown. 63.7 mm. 2,439.9 gns. A very nice example of this somewhat scarce medal.

Ex Abner Kreisberg's sale of October 31, 1966, lot 401.



Lot No. 3304

- 3304 Colorado. 1866 Monnier Metallurgical Company First Copper From Colorado. Copper. Extremely Fine, nice light brown color. 63.7 mm. 2,489.8 gns. Edge engraved "Presented to W.I. Howard April 14th 1882 by Capt. John Slawson. Killed by Apache Indians April 22 1882."

Ex Charles Eberstadt on January 19, 1962.

PRENTICE MINING COMPANY COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS



Lot No. 3305

- 3305 Nevada. 1867 F. Prentice Mining Company (N.Y.). First Milled Silver From the Pah-Ranagat District. Silver. Uncirculated. 31.3 mm. 199.3 gns. Nicely toned and prooflike.

Ex George Bauer Collection via Leonard Stark on February 3, 1962.



Lot No. 3306

- 3306 Nevada. 1867 F. Prentice Mining Company (N.Y.). First Milled Silver From the Pah-Ranagat District. Silver. Uncirculated. 31.3 mm. 199.3 gns. Lightly toned, prooflike, toning band across one side.

Ex Timothy Phelps, date unrecorded.

A LOVELY SILVER 1890 COLORADO RAILROAD PASS



Lot No. 3307

3307 1890 Denver Rio Grande Railroad, Colorado Midland Railroad, Union Pacific Railroad Bearer's Pass. Silver. Essentially as made, and very nicely toned. 82.4 x 49.6 mm. 118.5 gns. Repouss, chased, engraved and beautifully ornamented mountain scenery, a train emerging from a tunnel across from the Toltec Gorge (named) in the upper left, T.P.A. CONVENTION DENVER COLORADO 1890 (Traveler's Protective Association) and authorizations in lower right, center divided diagonally. Signed Bedd and Colorado Gold and Silver Manufacturing Company, Denver. PURE COLORADO SILVER faintly inscribed. First published by George Fuld in *Coin World* on March 30, 1961. There are a few other ornate rail passes known from the late 19th century but the number is small and each is **very rare**. For another 1890 T.P.A. bearer pass see lot 373 in Fred Holabird's December 13, 2003 auction.

Ex George Fuld via New Netherlands Coin Company on April 20, 1961.

The early history of the Travelers Protective Association is described on the group's website (www.tpahq.org) as follows. The association is still active:

"In January 1882 at a Chicago hotel a small group of traveling men chanced to meet and discuss the problems that confronted the salesman. The importance of these problems, and the necessity for cooperation in solving them, caused these men to invite a number of other salesmen to a meeting at the Lima House, Lima, Ohio, on February 12, 1882. At that meeting, attended by twenty-four traveling salesmen, a temporary organization known as 'The Traveling Men's Club' was formed."

The next meeting of this group was held at Bellefontaine, Ohio on June 24, 1882, at which time a permanent organization was effected, Constitution and Bylaws adopted, officers elected and objectives set out. This was to be known as "The Travelers Protective Association of the United States."

The objectives of this Association were to provide for its members the securing of special concessions from hotels, railroads and other transportation agencies and to trace grievancees reported by the members. Membership dues were set at \$1 a year, and increased to \$2 three years later. No other benefits

were provided.

The organization grew steadily and was fairly successful in attaining its objectives, but the expenses were far greater than income. At the Annual Meeting each year a deficit was reported, and usually paid by voluntary contributions from the active members.

At the Annual Meeting in Atlantic City in 1889, the deficit was of such amount that the members realized another year would see the end of this group, for even the most dedicated members could not continue to make up this deficit each year. It was decided, however, to meet at Denver, Colorado in 1890.

Prior to this meeting a group of men in St. Louis, headed by George S. McGrew, known as "The Travelers Club of the City of St. Louis," decided to try to keep the organization alive by taking out a new charter, adding accident insurance to its objectives, and increasing the dues. Articles of Association were filed in the Circuit Court of St. Louis on May 30, 1890, and this group attended the Denver Convention with a confident belief that they would be privileged to take a leading part in giving life to a new organization, built upon the foundation of the old.

The St. Louis group offered to take over the deficit of approximately \$2,200.00 in return for moving the head-quarters from Chicago to St. Louis, and acceptance of the proposed plan of granting insurance benefits to its members. The offer was accepted by the Convention, and on June 3, 1890 it was decided to use the charter obtained by the Missouri members and reorganize as a fraternal benefit association under the name of "The Commercial Travelers Benefit Association of the United States." A pro forma decree of incorporation was issued on June 7, 1890 by the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis and duly recorded; also filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Missouri and a charter issued, June 11, 1890.

Not wishing to lose the identity of the original organization, members petitioned the Court to amend the charter to change the corporate name to "The Travelers Protective Association of America," and this was granted effective July 23, 1890. The name has remained the same, and in addition the organization has been well known by its initials, as the T.P.A. of A.

WELLS, FARGO SO-CALLED DOLLAR



Lot No. 3308

- 3308 Wells, Fargo & Company 1852-1902 Commemorative. HK.246. Silver. Choice About Uncirculated, deeply toned. 39.4 mm. 413.6 gns. Still accompanied by its case of issue.

Ex Don McKinney on July 4, 1966.

JOHN BROWN PORTRAIT MEDAL



Lot No. 3309

- 3309 John Brown. Bronze portrait medal signed J. Wurden. Choice About Uncirculated, dark. 57.5 mm. 1.169.4 gns.

Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., date unrecorded.

TERRITORIAL AND WESTERN EPHEMERA

WONDERFUL GROUP OF WESTERN VIEWS

- 3310 Stereopticon, photographic, and postcard views of western mining towns, mines, and ruins, generally Very Fine, including: (1) **Leadville, Colorado** main street showing telegraph wires up, No. 2877 photographed and published by Kilburn Brothers, Littleton, NH; (2) view overlooking a residential neighborhood of **Georgetown, Colorado**, No. 4401 also by Kilburn; (3) "Mining Works at **Virginia City, Nev.**" a posed shot outside a stamping mill, No. 82 published by Continent Stereoscope Company, New York and stamped on the back "From Ewald's Bazar, 156 Newark Avenue, Jersey City"; (4) "The City of **Gold Hill, Nevada**," showing wagons parked on a residential street leading into the town in the background, No. 99 also by Continent and also from Ewald's; (5) copy by Roy Hill, San Francisco of Dressler's photograph of "**Sutter's Mill about 1860** near Coloma, California where Marshall discovered gold"; (6) postcard of "**Mt. Ophir Site of First Mint in California**" stamped on the back "Grahame Hardy, Carson City, Nevada"; (7) colored postcard "Moulding Gold Bricks, **Homestake Mine, Lead, S.D.**" showing a mould being filled from a crucible beside another just finished, No. 881 by Bloom Brothers, Minneapolis; (8) **Silver Plume and Mines, Colorado** panoramic view by Barkalow Brothers, Denver; (9) **San Juan Smelter, Durango, Colorado** by F.S. Balster; (10-13) further photographs of **Leadville, Colorado** in the early 1860s captioned on the back by G.D. Wokely. (Total: 13 pieces)

Provenances unrecorded.



Lot No. 3310

CALIFORNIA SILK RIBBONS GROUP

- 3311 California commemorative silk ribbons, including: California Statehood black printing on white silk, undated (1850), state seal in center, eagle above with **WELCOME CALIFORNIA** on ribbon in beak, **I RISE TO JOIN THEE** below, **PACIFIC** ocean underneath, maker's name E. Weber & Co., Balt at bottom, 7.3 x 11.3 cm., newly cut at top and bottom otherwise Very Fine; "**SOUVENIR du 1er. Tir Federal en Californie**" above white Latin cross, "7. et 8. Mai 1853 Sacramento City" below in black on red silk, 7.2 x 13.0 cm., ends appear uncut recently, Very Fine for this early dated silk; **SACRAMENTO PIONEER ASSOCIATION** in center around crossed pickaxe and spade between 1849, all within rectangular decorative border black on white silk, 6.1 x 17.5 cm., ends frayed, stained, some foxing, Fine (Total: 3 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.



Lot No. 3311

INYO COUNTY MINING MAP

- 3312 District Mining and Descriptive Map of Inyo County, California (1883). Foldout one page paper map in blue and gold card covers, black ink on white, with view, description of the country, historical notes, printed by Britton & Rey, distributed by the Daily Report of San Francisco. Approx. 45 x 45 cm. open, folds down to 8 x 11.5 cm. Essentially as made, appears to have been unfolded just once (to write this description).

Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3312

A REMARKABLE 19TH CENTURY ASSAYER'S NOTE BOOK
With A Description of Assaying and How to Mark an Ingot



Lot No. 3313

- 3313 Frank E. Fielding's Assay Note Book, ca. 1870s to 1880s. Leather bound quarto, 174 ruled pages into which Fielding has written notes on assaying, flux compositions, tests for impurities, tables of weights such as carat weights for diamonds and silver loss during assay, his own methods for assay and test such as Fielding's Copper Assay by Fire and his test for bismuth, interpretations of color of cupel flames, and particularly, p. 89-100 "Bullion Assay of Gold and Silver" in which Fielding describes the process of assaying an ingot: "[p.89] Take granulations from Top and Bottom of the Bars. Select pieces from Top and Bottom. Hammer rather thin and then pass through the rollers and make rather thin so they can be readily chipped by the Snips Shears (about the thickness of Ledger paper)...[p.91-2] Two assays of a large bars are always made called Top and Bottom Assays. A Proof Centre is always run through with each assay and consists of an alloy of Proof Gold and Proof Silver and the addition of Pure Cu [copper] to correspond to the Bullion as near as possible. In placing the assays in the Muffle the Proof is always in the centre...[p.95] As just stated on Page 92. 2nd line from the Top...A proof is always run through with the assays to correct the loss by volatilization. The loss of the Proof must be added to that of the Bullion Button...[p.98] The assays being computed and the Bar weighed in Troy ozs and decimals the next thing is the stamping of the Bar. First [struck out] If for a mining co the name of the Mine. Name of Assay Office. No. of Bar. No. of ozs. Gold Fineness. Silver Fineness and then the Value. If the Bullion is not for a mining co omit the mine name and substitute the Assayers Name. (See Page 100)." On page 99 is a drawing by Fielding of a large .800 silver .100 gold Consolidated Virginia Mining Company Assay Office bar numbered 100 with its weight, finenesses, individual and total values and location for assayer's name at the bottom. A remarkable contemporary geologist's record and the only one the cataloguer has seen. The note book bears an illegible date on the front, handwritten annotations in blue and red ink and later pencil throughout. Apart from a small bibliographic note no other evidence about Mr. Fielding has been developed despite a search through libraries and archives of mining technology and mining history. He seems to have been a man who escaped the notice of History. Overall, Fine.

Provenance unrecorded.

AN INTERESTING AND RARE SILVER LADLE
Hallmarked by Theodore Dubosq

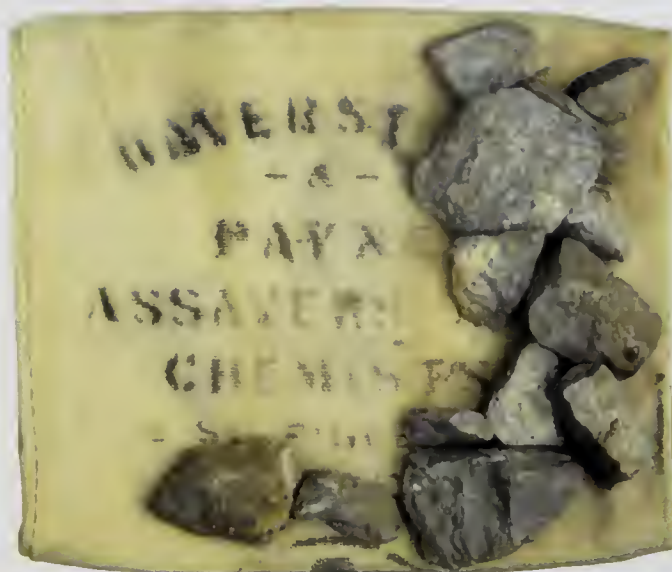


Lot No. 3314

- 3314 Coin silver soup ladle, expected format (12 inches in length, bowl 4 inches wide), undated, Gothic "F" on handle, reverse hallmarked THEO:DUBOSQ PHILADELPHIA in two lines. Overall Fine or so. Theodore Dubosq, Sr. was a jeweller whose shop was on N. 2nd Street in Philadelphia. He emigrated to San Francisco with his son of the same name in 1849 aboard the *Grey Eagle*, bringing with him the equipment necessary for coining California gold coins. His coins dated 1850 are extremely rare, probably because they were underweight and wound up being melted for their bullion. This ladle was part of Henry Clifford's collection. Accompanying this lot is a letter on Clifford's stationery addressed to "Charlie [Wormser] & John [Ford] dated 24 October 1958 and signed "Hank". Clifford writes "Spent yesterday morning going through an estate of an old & dear friend, daughter of a '49er. Imagine my pleasure at finding a coin silver soup ladle [that word crossed out, replaced with] ladle, on the underside of which was stamped: [Clifford's hand drawing of the Dubosq hallmark]. That is all. Still busy as hell, so no time for hobbies. Regards to you both. Sincerely. Hank. [P.S.] Thanks for your note, Charlie. H." Dave Bowers suggested in his description of this piece in the Clifford sale that the Gothic initial "F" might have stood for Justice Charles Fernald, a 49'er and first Anglo mayor of Santa Barbara, California. Clifford did not identify the 49'er in his letter, however. Mr. Ford bought this lot at the Clifford sale, paying \$800. Of course, he had saved Clifford's letter and so knew the importance of the lot better than anyone else.

Ex Henry Clifford Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, March 18, 1982, lot 472).

ORE SAMPLE BAG



Lot No. 3315

- 3315 Ore sample bag, canvas, face stamped HAVERSTOCK & PAYNE ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS 2 SO. FIGUEROA ST. LOS ANGELES above a drawing of an eye. Drawstring broken. Contains what appear to be samples with flecks of yellow in them. This firm appears early to mid 20th century in date.

Ex Paul Franklin, Sr. on August 2, 1980.

14K MINER'S PIN



Lot No. 3316

- 3316 Miner's pin stamped on back 14K, crossed pick and shovel each with a simulated gold nugget, miner's pan in center also with a simulated nugget and stamped GOLDFIELD on a scroll, two leaves with gold rope work on each side. Zoomorphic maker's mark in triangle on back. Approx. 6 cm. long.

Provenance unrecorded.

S.F. MINT RECEIPTS AND CORRESPONDENCE



Lot No. 3317

- 3317 San Francisco Mint Receipt for Firearms. February 10, 1860. Receipt from gun dealers I.C.E. Klepzig & Co. for \$10 received from the San Francisco Mint for "Repairing and loading of five Pistols." Approx. 19 x 10 cm. Blue laid paper. Very Fine, several folds.

Provenance unrecorded.

MINT NOTICE REGARDING UNPARTED BARS



Lot No. 3318

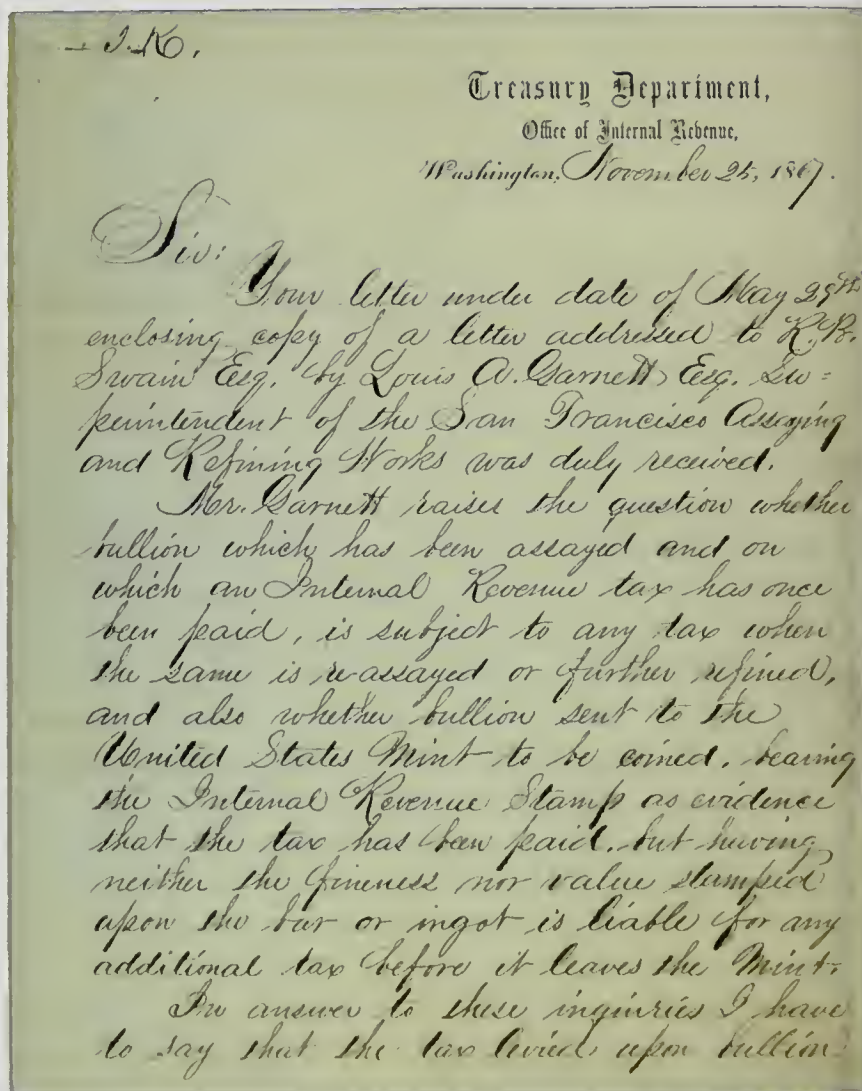
- 3318 **San Francisco Mint Notice About Unparted Bars.** December 25, 1857. Receipt (duplicate) from the San Francisco Herald for \$1 for "Adv. to Miners etc." Approx. 21 x 13 cm. Blue lined paper. Very Fine, several folds, pencilled notations. Affixed is a copy of the advertisement in question that reads "MINT NOTICE. TO MINERS, BANKERS AND BULLION DEALERS. In consequence of the withdrawal of the U.S. Bullion Fund, and in order to make quicker returns to depositors, Gold Bullion will be received at the Branch Mint of the United States, San Francisco, California, and manufactured into UNPARTED BARS, from and after the first day of January, A.D. 1858. The charge for the manufacturing of such bars will be 1-4 of one per cent., and returns made within twenty-four hours. CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD, Superintendent."

Provenance unrecorded.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE TO THE TREASURER OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT, 1867

"The Internal Revenue stamp upon the ingot or bar is prima facie evidence..."

- 3319 **Original letter dated November 25, 1867 from the Office of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. signed by Deputy Commissioner Thomas Harland, to D.W. Cheeseman, Treasurer of the U.S. Mint at San Francisco.** Three pages on lined white paper. Approx. 25 x 20 cm. Very Fine, two horizontal folds, docket notations on verso, pin holes in one corner. Cheeseman has asked, on behalf of the San Francisco Assaying and Refining Company, "...whether bullion which has been assayed and on which an Internal Revenue tax has once been paid, is subject to any tax when the same is re-assayed or further refined, and also whether bullion sent to the United States Mint to be coined, bearing the Internal Revenue Stamp as evidence that the tax has been paid, but having neither the fineness nor value stamped upon the bar or ingot, is liable for any additional tax before it leaves the Mint. Harland answers in the negative, noting the tax is levied only once and only on the production of the bar and is payable by the assayer. The Internal Revenue stamp upon the ingot is prima facie evidence of the payment of the tax except to the Assessor..." Harland goes on to state "When refined gold is deposited at the mint for coinage, I can see no advantage to be derived from stamping the weight, fineness and value on each bar deposited..." and directs Cheeseman to accept all refined gold bars for coinage as long as they bear the revenue stamp and the assayer's and refiner's names. An important letter whose content was published in the cataloguer's "Western American Gold and Unparted Bars: A Review of the Evidence" (*American Journal of Numismatics* 11, Second Series, 1999, p. 126-7).

Provenance unrecorded.

Lot No. 3319

MINT ASSAY AND PRIVATE ASSAYER'S MEMORANDA OF DEPOSIT

Persons and companies depositing bullion with a U.S. branch mint or private assayer received an acknowledgment of the transaction on its completion, commonly called an assay receipt. These receipts typically describe the type of bullion deposited, its weight, and the results and costs attached to the subsequent assay. Mint returns were ordinarily made in the form of coin but bars could also be requested. Bullion deposits to mints ordinarily were in the form of refined but unparted bars, but there are also records of territorial gold coin being handed over for melting and assay. Private assayers typically received bullion deposits in less refined forms, such as nuggets, dust, or amalgam. Corporate and company bullion deposits were ordinarily made to their in-house assayers who received large bars to prove an assay. Some assay houses were very large enterprises handling bullion deposits bought up by bullion traders who ranged the

gold fields offering to buy gold bullion on deposit with small regional banks or owned by individual miners and other bullion traders. Houses such as Justh & Hunter were located in San Francisco, near to the transshipment wharves in the city. They received numerous deposits of all sizes, amalgamated them, mixed, melted and guaranteed the assay of the resulting transport ingots.

These receipts record the names and addresses of assayers across several western states. In some cases, assay bars made by some of these assayers have survived. In others, the assayer is known only by his receipt as no bars bearing his name stamp have survived. Some receipts are small and have a minimum of data on them. Others, such as Conrad Wiegand's, are long and somewhat wordy.

Mint memoranda of deposit of silver or gold bullion ordinarily note the deposit as made in bar form and most of these bars were fairly substantial, although smaller bars weighing under 16 or even 12 ounces are not unknown in the records. The cataloguer notes that the neologism "assay bars" should be read as synonymous with "bars" and when the latter is found on a mint bullion deposit record the former may be assumed. Any bar deposited at the western mints had already been assayed as it was in bar form. Its deposit with a mint was for the purpose of obtaining its value in coin. The mint determined the coin value of a bar by running its own assay on the bar, even if the ingot was already stamped with the assay results from a private assaying firm. A reading of "assay bar" for "bar" on a memorandum of deposit to a branch mint is a mistake. A moment's reflection will suggest that intentional or not, such a mistake can have only terminological, not evidentiary, effect.

Collecting assay receipts is a sub-set of collecting assay ingots. Those who collect the latter always include the former and not only receipts of assayers whose bars they also own. One advantage of collecting receipts is that they are far less costly than bars and a collection of 10 or more receipts each from a different assayer and in good condition will cost a fraction of the price of one bar.

Assay Certificate of C. Wiegand & Co.,
OFFICE: Mt. Shasta, west door North of Old Mt. & Co. N. Virginia City, Nev.

To: *Wm. J. Sample* of *San Francisco* for *2000 lbs. of gold* deposited on *Sept. 20, 1880*

and received by *me* as *assayed as gold*

WEIGHTS.

Net Weight as marked *As the* *Received as* *the*
 Net Weight as received *As the* *computing to* *the*
 Actual Gross Weight Before Melting *As the* *Computing to* *the* *True One*

1000 *4510* *175* *1000* *5000* *5000* *5000* *5000* *5000* *5000*

VALUES.

1000 *530.11* *2000* *500.00* *1000* *500.00* *500.00* *500.00* *500.00* *500.00*

CHARGES.

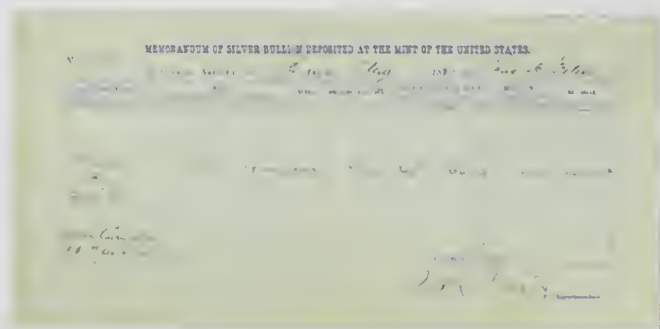
1000 *530.11* *2000* *500.00* *1000* *500.00* *500.00* *500.00* *500.00* *500.00*

CONRAD WIEGAND, Assayer for C. Wiegand & Co.,

225.2.76
GOLD: 880
SILVER: 111
C. WIEGAND
ASSAYER
GOLD: 50.2
SILV: 5.40
VAL: 50.60

WESTERN ASSAY RECEIPTS FROM UNITED STATES BRANCH MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES

CARSON CITY, NEVADA



Part of Lot No. 3320

- 3320 **Mint of the United States at Carson, Nevada. Memoranda of deposit of silver bullion.** Signed for the superintendent of the mint by his appointed agents, these distinctive receipts were printed in blue on white paper in the early days, later in black on white. The paper size also changed over time, starting as 5.50 x 11.275" sheets, growing to 5.5 x 14.0" ones. The selection offered here includes receipts dated August 17, 1887, September 13, 1887, September 27, 1887, October 5, 1891, June 14, 1897, and October 22, 1902 and cover deposits of silver bars. Carson City Mint silver (and gold) deposit receipts are the ones beginning collectors are most likely to encounter in the trade. Average Very Fine. (Total: 6 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.

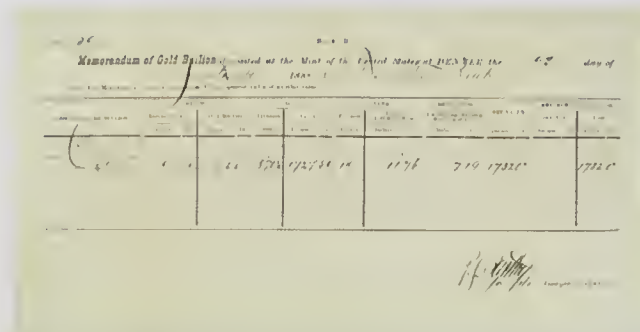


Lot No. 3321

- 3321 **Mint of the United States at Carson, Nevada. Memoranda of deposit of gold bullion.** First signed by the assayer in charge, later for the superintendent of the mint by his agents, these receipts were distinguished from those issued for silver deposits by being printed in red on white paper, a color that was retained. The paper size is the same for all of these, 6.00 x 11.50". The selection offered here includes receipts dated August 18, 1885 (marked ORIGINAL in a red stamp), February 1, 1887, April 18, 1887, June 8, 1887, June 21, 1887, November 15, 1887, and January 27, 1888 and cover deposits mostly of gold bars. As noted above, Carson City Mint gold (and silver) deposit receipts are the ones beginning collectors are most likely to encounter in the trade. Average Very Fine. (Total: 7 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.

DENVER, COLORADO

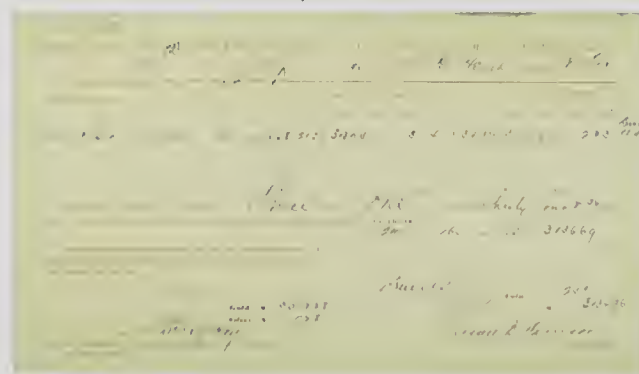


Lot No. 3322

- 3322 **Mint of the United States at Denver. Memorandum of deposit of gold bullion.** Bullion deposited by the First National Bank of Denver from the Colorado King assaying at .870 fine gold. Receipt signed for the assayer and dated **September 9, 1884**, some two decades and more before regular coinage commenced at this Rocky Mountain mint. Although authorized by the Act of April 21, 1862, the Denver Mint operated as an assay office until the Act of February 20, 1895 was passed. Very Fine and **very rare**.

Provenance unrecorded.

HELENA, MONTANA

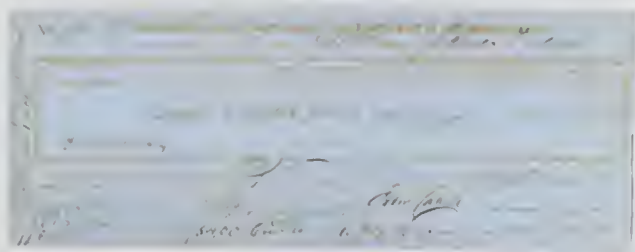


Lot No. 3323

- 3323 **United States Assay Office at Helena, Montana. Memorandum of gold bullion deposited.** Signed by Russell Harrison, assayer in charge and Thomas Hay (treasurer?) dated July 20, 1880. The receipt records dust and bar assayed at \$3,134.36 and payment to the depositor in the form of bar number 240 valued at \$3,134.36 and coinage valued at \$2.33. The receipt further notes that the bar returned to the depositor in payment of his bullion is an unparted one and will be subject to parting and coinage costs if deposited at a U.S. mint. Very rare and the first we have handled. Holabird-Kagin offered a later receipt as part of item 129 in their Fall, 2006 fixed price list offering. The U.S. Assay Office at Helena, Montana was established on May 12, 1874 but did not commence operations until January 15, 1877. It was closed on June 30, 1933. Very Fine, two short edge tears.

Provenance unrecorded.

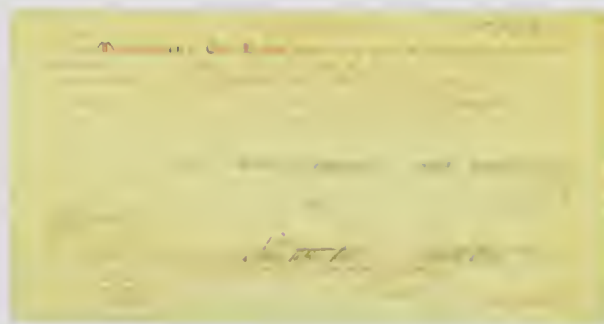
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



Part of Lot No. 3324

- 3324 Branch Mint of the United States at San Francisco. The early days of the San Francisco Mint. Gold bullion assay receipts signed by the Treasurer pro tem dated May 3, 1855, October 16, 1855, April 8, 1859, March 13, 1862, November 6, 1863, and April 15, 1865. Each is about 4.5 x 11.5". Three are printed in red on white paper, three in red on blue including one with interesting annotations recording among others that the 39 or so ounces assayed was gold dust from Gold Bluff. Average Very Fine. (Total: 6 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3325

- 3325 Mint of the United States at San Francisco. The Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Company. Five sequentially numbered corporate bullion assay receipts still accompanied by their original San Francisco Mint assay receipts in the names of the depositing banks. The receipts are numbered 363 (January 26, 1904), 393 (June 3, 1904) through 396 (June 17, 1904). The mint receipts are the later, larger format style (6 x 11.5") but still printed in red on white. The corporate receipts are smaller (4.5 x 8.5") but are also red on white. It is very unusual to find the two documents still together. The Yellow Aster mine was staked in the western Mojave in 1895. The company was incorporated a few years later and by the end of 1899 over \$3 million in gold had been extracted and the town of Randsburg had grown up around the mining activities. The last surviving member of the group that started the mine in the 1890s died in 1944 in southern California. Average Very Fine. (Total: 10 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.



CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

AN EXTRAORDINARY ASSAY RECEIPT

FROM THE CONFEDERATE STATES MINT AT DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA

Taken from Jefferson Davis' Bullion Train in 1865

3326 **Confederate States of America. Assay Office. Dahlonega, Georgia Mint. Assay receipt no. 213 dated August 18, 1862.** Signed Lewis W. Quillian, Assayer. Covering bar no. 213 weighing 81.73 ozs. of .900 fine silver and worth \$98.89. Folds, minor holing, tape repairs on back, some foxing at top and tight bottom margin as seen on the other two known. Annotated on the back "Taken from a Silver Bar at the U.S. Treasury N.Y. on the 21st. December 1865—**part of the Bullion captured in Georgia May 1865 with Jefferson Davis'** also a 10¢ one Dime from the Specie." **Extremely rare:** the cataloguer is aware of only two other Confederate Dahlonega assay receipts: (1) No. 174 dated August 16, 1862 described as "VF, glue, stains at the top" that appeared as lot 887 in NASCA's September 25, 1987 sale provenanced as ex C.J. Affleck and (2) No. 167 dated August 15, 1862 that appeared as lot 1329 in R.M. Smythe's sale of December 13, 2005, ex Douglas Ball, C.J. Affleck. Although Mr. Ford's is not provenanced it is likely that all three of these extremely rare receipts originally came from Affleck's collection through Ball. Douglas sold the best of the three to Ford and kept the second best for himself. The three CSA Dahlonega assays represented by these receipts are quite similar. Bar 174 weighed 83.98 ozs., bar 167 weighed 81.67 ozs., and bar 213 weighed 81.73 ozs. Given assayer Quillian's lack of supplies and equipment in 1862 it is likely that the ingot molds he used to make bars for the CSA were the ones that had been used to make federal bars before Georgia's secession (these can be found described on Kellogg's 1861 inventory of the mint's assets). The 1987 Affleck receipt was the first one ever sold to a market that did not know such a delicacy existed yet it realized over \$9,000. The 2005 Smythe sale specimen realized \$11,500. We expect Mr. Ford's offering to see strong bidding in the low to moderate five figure range.

Provenance unrecorded.

When the issue of the continued existence of the Dahlonega Mint was raised before CSA Secretary of the Treasury C.G. Memminger and the CSA congress in 1861, initial feelings were that the new Confederacy did not need a mint in Georgia (or at Charlotte, North Carolina, for that matter) and that Dahlonega should be closed. Opposition to this position was forcefully raised by Georgia gold mining interests and Memminger was persuaded that Dahlonega's continued existence was a matter of political expediency. But continuing the federal minting operation there was both impractical and unnecessary, so to compromise, Memminger suggested in the fall of 1861 that

Dahlonega remain open as an assay office for the convenience of local interests and recommended Lewis W. Quillian, who had been on the old Dahlonega Mint's payroll the year before, as assayer. A G.T. Quillian was postmaster in Dahlonega and B. Quillian, a local miner active in 1862, made the third largest total number of bullion deposits to the CSA Dahlonega assay office. In January 1862, Quillian completed a formal inventory of the property he found on taking over the operations of the Dahlonega assay office and entered into his duties as Assayer. The following month, the CSA assay office at Dahlonega received its first gold bullion deposit.

Between February and early July bullion assays were usually small in both size and number but in the latter month Quillian received nearly 1,000 ounces of gold and more than that amount of silver, representing more than 50% of all bullion assayed by the CSA at Dahlonega. This was bullion transferred to Dahlonega from the New Orleans Mint which had been taken over by federal forces in the spring and had been in transit since then. When it all was assayed, Quillian advised Memminger he had on hand 17 gold bars of .900 fine or better, three unparted gold and silver bars, and 196 silver bars of .900 fine. When Memminger told Quillian to ship the bullion to the CSA Treasury Depository in Atlanta Quillian replied he couldn't find anyone trustworthy enough to delegate the shipment to. In October 1862 Quillian advised Memminger he had shipped the bullion to Thomas Metcalf in Atlanta following directions from the military command in Atlanta. The shipment remained in Atlanta in 1862 and after that, became lost to history until captured with Jefferson Davis. The bars appear to have been shipped north to the assay office in New York City where they were melted for bullion. The cataloguer is unaware of any genuine silver or gold bars assayed and stamped for the Confederacy that survive, today.

Dahlonega continued as the Confederacy's assay office in Georgia through the high war years of 1863 and 1864, but the number of assays run by Quillian was always low and more than two-thirds of them were for the Confederate treasury. By war's end the assay office must have been nearly idle, with most of its able-bodied men sent off to the army. Quillian stayed with the assay office and in fact lived in the building with his family. He ran occasional assays for local gold miners out of the building. In the summer of 1865 a troop of 40 federals was detailed to guard the building but was also ordered to stay out of it and leave the Quillian family alone. For the next few years federal authorities argued about what to do with the Dahlonega Mint and its assay office but in 1872 Director of the Mint James Pollock declared the southern branch mint and assay office "abandoned." What happened to Assayer Lewis Quillian and his family is uncertain; they seem to have been turned out of Dahlonega in the winter of '65.



Confederate States of America,

No. 213 ASSAY OFFICE DABLONEGA MINT, GA.

August 18th 1862
I certify that I have assayed Silver Bar number *Two hundred*
and thirteen, weighing *Eighty one* and *seventy*
three 100 ounces, and that it is *nine* hundred and

thousands fine, and is of the value of

ninety eight and $\frac{89}{100}$ 100 dollars, (at \$ $\frac{1.21}{100}$

~~100~~ per standard oz.)

\$ *98* $\frac{89}{100}$

Louis M. Sullivan Assayer.



*Taken from Silver Bar at the U.S.
Treasury N.Y. on the 27th December 1865 - part
of Bullion captured in Georgia May
1865 with Jefferson Davis - also a 10th
in time from the office -*

INCREDIBLE FRENCH CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION LOTTERY SCHEME



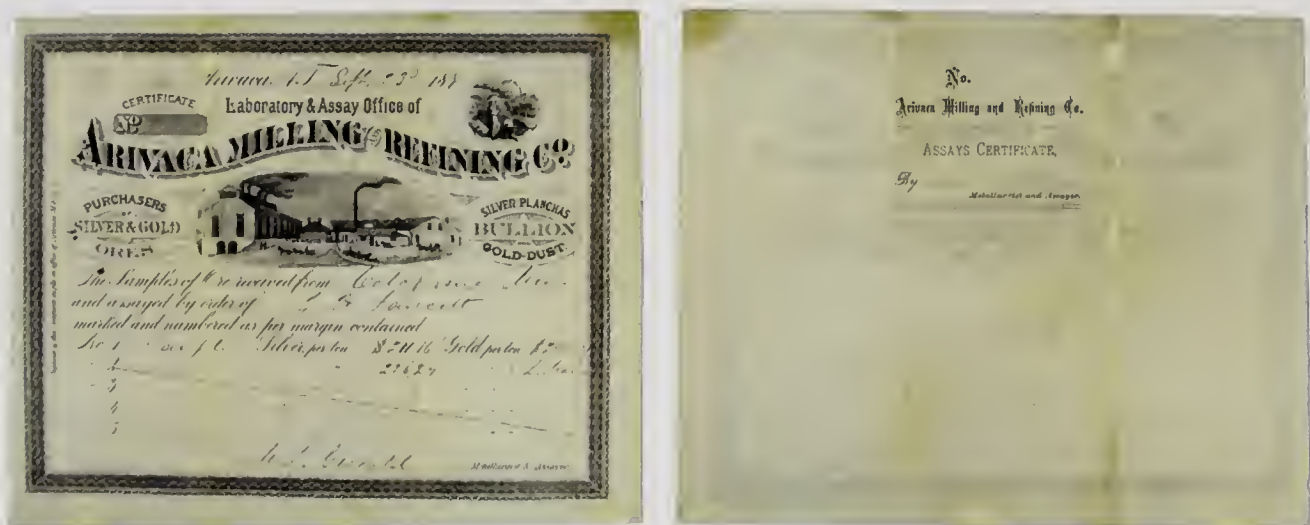
Lot No. 3327

- 3327 FRANCE. PARIS. Prefecture of Police. Loterie des lingots d'or. Ca. 1851. Indented lottery ticket valued at 1 Franc printed in black on white. Very Fine. A pathetic relic of a cruel and cynical scheme of social engineering. Following Louis-Napoleon's coup d'état in 1851, Alexandre Dumas fils and the prefect of police in Paris Pierre Carlier dreamed up a plan to deal with lower class and republican opposition to the new regime before it could organize and threaten it. They crafted a scheme in which money would be raised by selling lottery tickets against the value of 224 gold ingots. Money raised by the scheme would be used to send as many as 5,000 "emigrants" to California to seek their fortunes as miners. Tickets were actively promoted among the poor and elderly. Transportation to California was provided free of charge by ship-owners interested in cleaning Paris' streets of rabble. During 1851-53 some 3,300 French men, women, and children were enticed away from their motherland, carried in dire circumstances, and abandoned in California to whatever fate awaited them.

Ex Henry Clifford Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 18, 1982, lot 262).

WESTERN ASSAY RECEIPTS FROM COMMERCIAL, STATE, AND TERRITORIAL ASSAY OFFICES

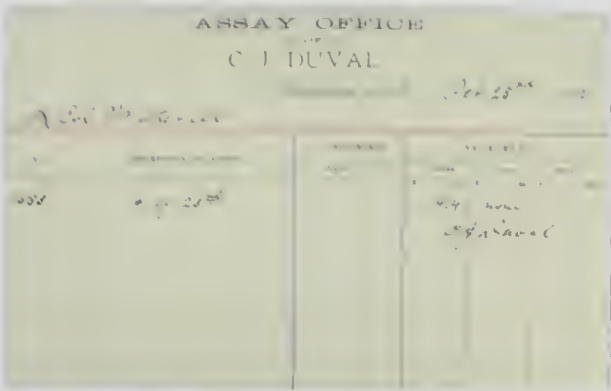
ARIZONA TERRITORY



Lot No. 3328

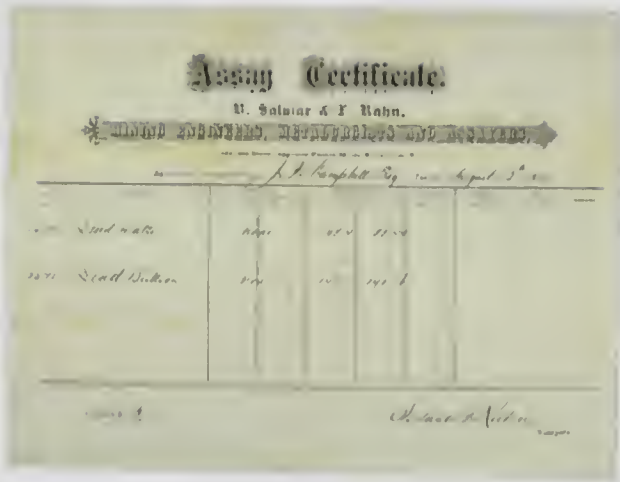
- 3328 Assay Receipt, Arizona Territory. Arivaca Milling & Refining Co. Arivaca. September 23, 1880. Sample assays for J.H. Fawcett. Printed black on white form by R.P. Studley, St. Louis with stock miners and stamping mill vignettes. Arivaca is in Pima County, southwest of Tucson.

Provenance unrecorded.



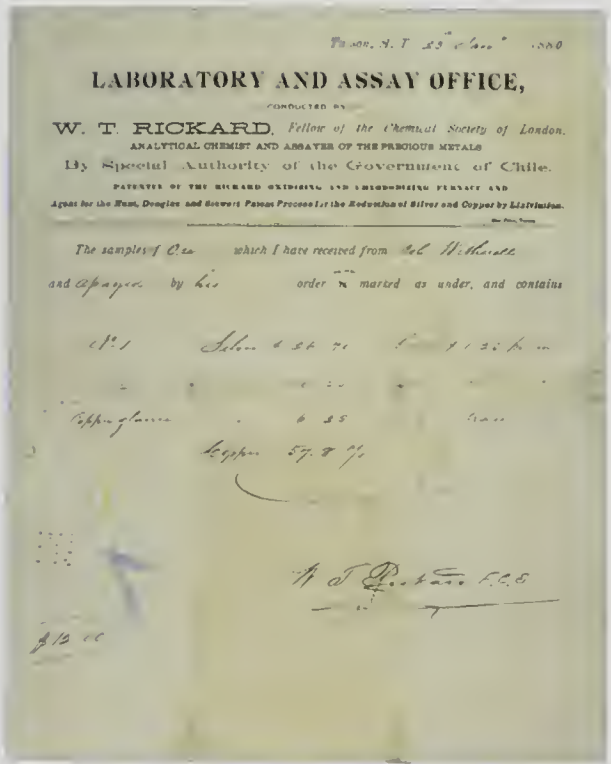
Lot No. 3329

3329 Assay Receipt, Arizona Territory. C.J. Duval. Tombstone. October 23, 1883. Sample assay for Colonel Witherill. Plain form on white ruled ledger paper. Very Fine.
Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3331

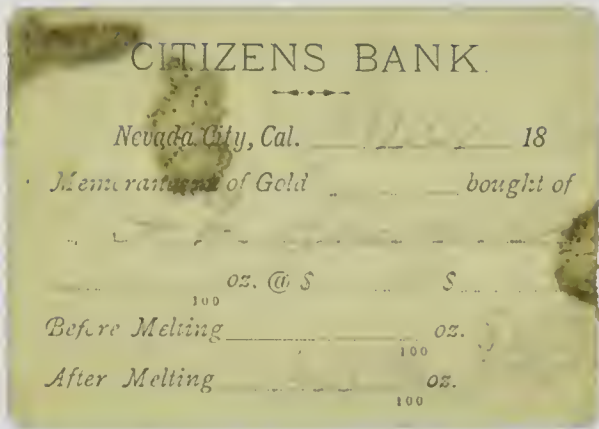
3331 Assay Receipt, Arizona Territory. B. Salazar & F. Rahn. Tucson. August 13, 1880. Sample assays for J.H. Campbell. Ornate form in black on white. Nearly Very Fine.
Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3330

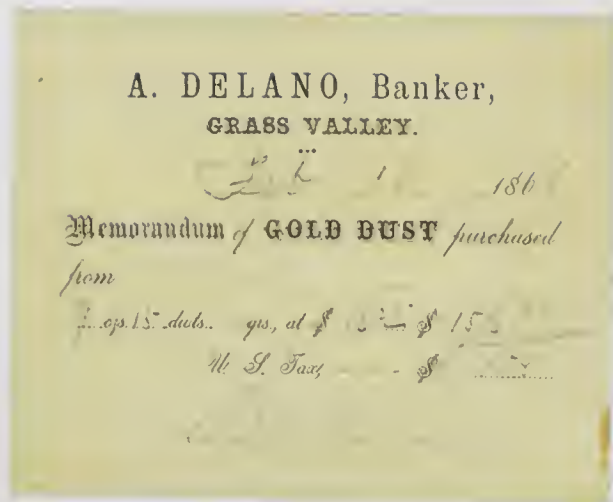
3330 Assay Receipt, Arizona Territory. W.T. Rickard. Tucson. January 23, 1880. Sample assays for Colonel Witherill. Plain letterhead style form in black on white paper. Nearly Very Fine. Rickard bills himself as a Fellow, Chemical Society (London) and holding a special appointment from the government of Chile.
Provenance unrecorded.

CALIFORNIA



Lot No. 3332

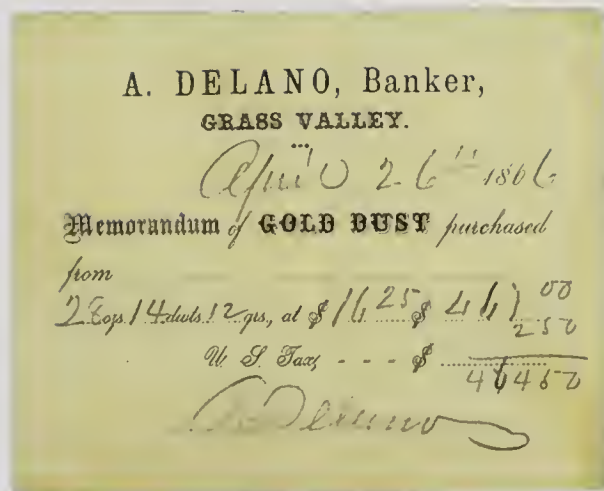
3332 Assay Receipt, California. Citizens Bank. Nevada City. December 27, 1880. Memorandum of gold bought. Simple but incomplete card receipt black on white in pencil for 300.3 ozs. of gold bought. Fine, stained at edges. Banks such as this bought gold from local miners and brokers and once a week would transport it to San Francisco where it would be assayed, the banks' accounts credited, and the bullion amalgamated with others' shipments and melted into large ingots such as found in the wreck of the S.S. *Central America*.
Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3333

- 3333 Assay Receipt, California. A. Delano, Banker. Grass Valley. February 10, 1866. Memorandum of gold dust bought. Simple but incomplete receipt black on white filled out and signed in pencil for gold at \$16.25/oz. Nearly Very Fine.

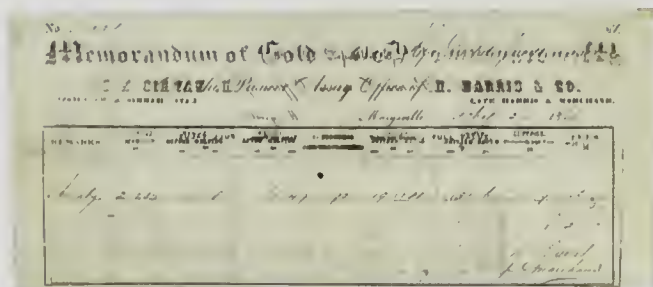
Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3334

- 3334 Assay Receipt, California. A. Delano, Banker. Grass Valley. April 26, 1866. Memorandum of gold dust bought. Simple but incomplete receipt black on white filled out and signed in pencil for a larger amount of gold at \$16.25/oz. Nearly Very Fine.

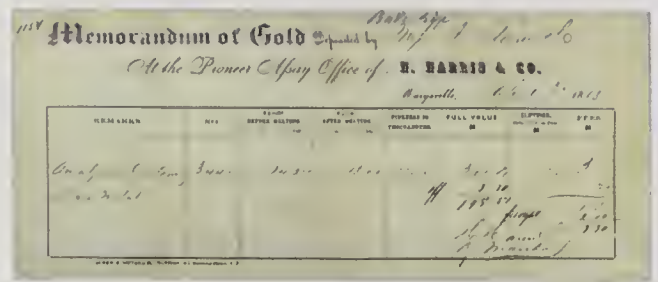
Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3335

- 3335 Assay Receipt, California. H. Harris & Co. (Late Harris & Marchand). Pioneer Assay Office. Marysville. February 24, 1860. Memorandum of gold deposited. Assay of amalgam. Signed "H. Harris for D. Marchand." With penciled annotations concerning W.H. Ladd & Co. Misprinted form in brown on white by Agnew & Deffebach, San Francisco. Nearly Very Fine.

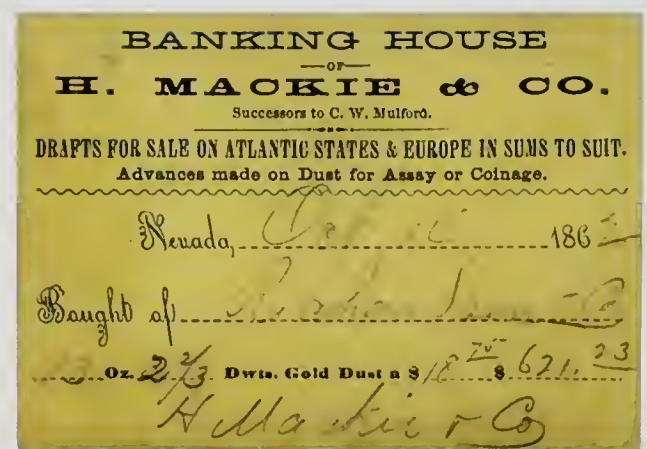
Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3336

- 3336 Assay Receipt, California. H. Harris & Co. Pioneer Assay Office. Marysville. April 3, 1863. Memorandum of gold deposited. Assay of amalgam containing bar metal. Signed "H. Harris Co. By D. Marchand." With penciled notation "Baker Ledge." Brown on white form by Agnew & Deffebach, San Francisco. Very Fine.

Provenance unrecorded.

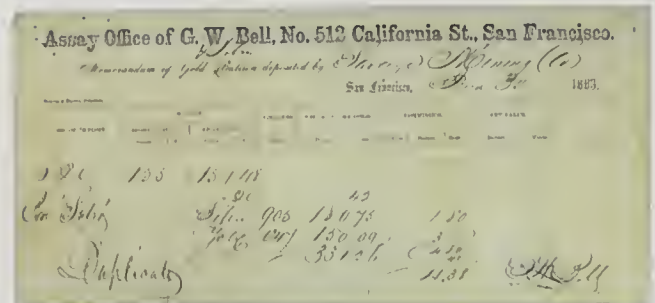


Lot No. 3337

- 3337 Assay Receipt, California. H. Mackie & Co. Banking House. October 14, 1862. Memorandum of gold bought. Simple card receipt black on white filled out and signed in pencil for a tad over 33 ozs. of gold dust at \$18.75/oz. bought from Richardson & Co. Very Fine.

Provenance unrecorded.

SAN FRANCISCO



Lot No. 3338

- 3338 Assay Receipt, California. G.W. Bell, 512 California Street, San Francisco. June 30, 1863. Memorandum of gold and silver bullion deposited. For the account of the Savage Mining Company. An early form, printed in purple on thin white paper, before Savage became so important to Bell's business that he had forms made with their name printed on them (see below for examples of the later forms). Nearly Very Fine, heavy horizontal fold. An ingot stamped Savage Mining Company and dated 1869 can be found in the immediately following sale of Mr. Ford's ingots (Part XXI, lot 3541).

Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3339

- 3339 **Assay Receipt, California. J.G. Kellogg. San Francisco. March 31, 1855.** Memorandum of gold dust deposited. An assay of 236.60 ozs. owned by G.W. Davidson yielding \$4,293.75. Printed in red on white paper. Fine.

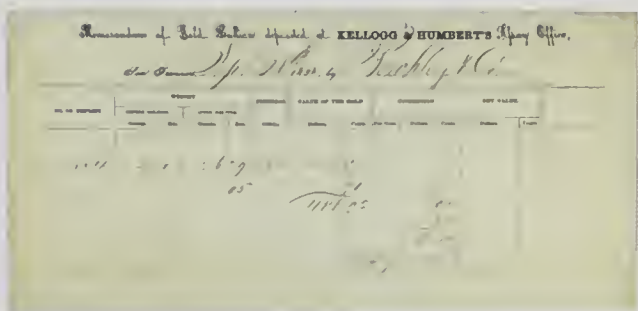
Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3340

- 3340 Kellogg, Hewston & Co. 416 Montgomery Street. July 23, 1863. Memorandum of bullion deposited. For the account of F.H. Palmer. Printed in red on white paper. Fine. This firm's gold bars were found in the wreck of the *S.S. Central America*.

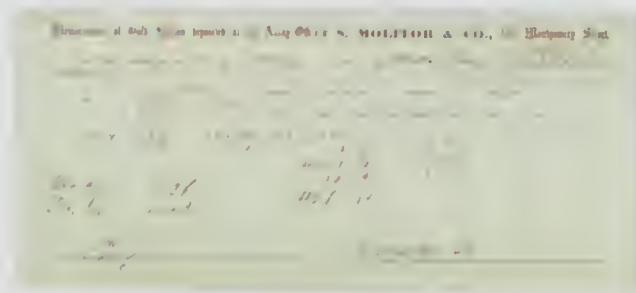
Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3341

- 3341 Assay Receipt, California. Kellogg & Humbert. San Francisco. September 28, 1858. Memorandum of gold bullion deposited. For the account of Reuchley & Co. Printed in black on white paper. Very Fine.

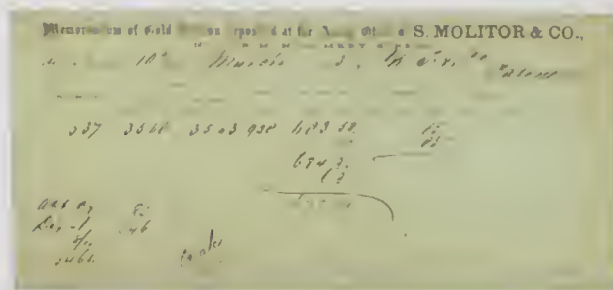
Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3342

- 33-42 Assay Receipt, California. S. Molitor & Co. 110 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. May 23, 1860. Memorandum of gold bullion deposited. For the account of Wells, Fargo & Co. Printed in red on white paper. Nearly Very Fine. One of the two known tin ingots stamped by S. Molitor can be found in the sale of Mr. Ford's ingots (Part XXI, lot 3527).

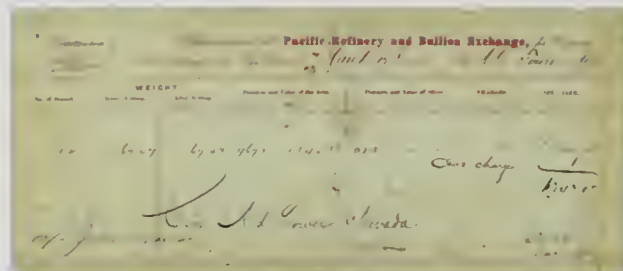
Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3343

- 3343 **Assay Receipt, California. S. Molitor & Co. 418 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. March 10, 1863.** Memorandum of gold bullion deposited. For the account of Wells, Fargo & Co. Printed in black on white paper. Very Fine.

Provenance unrecorded.



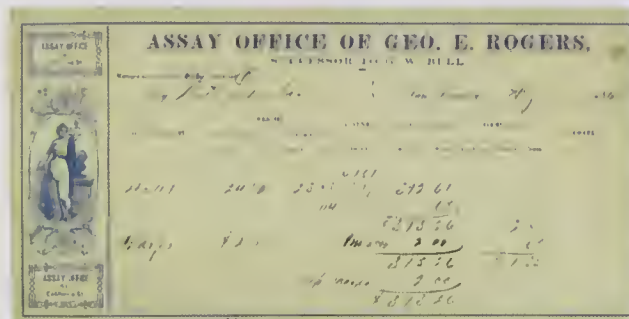
Lot No. 3344

- 3344 **Assay Receipt, California. Pacific Refinery and Bullion Exchange. 416 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. March 17, 1876.** Memorandum of bullion deposited. For the account of John Hussey, whose name appears on other receipts in Mr. Ford's collection. Printed in red on blue lined white paper. Overall Fine. John Hewston, who earlier was partners with J.G. Kellogg, was this firm's chief assayer.

Provenance unrecorded.

- 3345 **Assay Receipt, California.** George E. Rogers, Successor to G.W. Bell. 512 California Street, San Francisco. August 10, 1868. Memorandum of gold bullion deposited. For the account of W.H. Dunbar. A nice receipt accomplished in blue on white with a vignette of Justice at the left. Printed by the firm of Edward Bosqui & Co. Very Fine. The sole known surviving assay bar from George E. Rogers' company can be found in the sale of Mr. Ford's ingots (Part XXI, lot 3537).

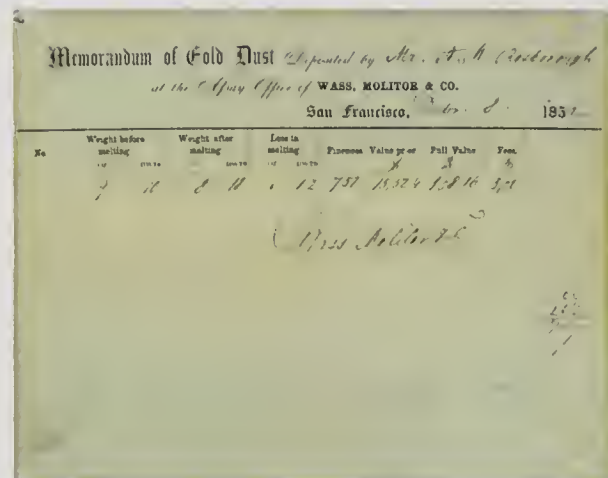
Ex Ron Randall's Catalogue VIII, lot 555 on June 4, 1979.



Lot No. 3345

- 3346 **Assay Receipt, California.** Wass, Molitor & Co. San Francisco. December 8, 1852. Memorandum of gold dust deposited. For the account of A.H. Rosborough. A small deposit of only 9 ozs., 10 dwts. yielding a return of \$138.16. Printed in black on pale blue lined paper. Had Mr. Rosborough's dust been made into a small bar, and had that bar survived with Wass, Molitor's assay stamp on it, it would today be worth a small fortune! This is the only assay receipt from this firm the cataloguer has seen. Fine.

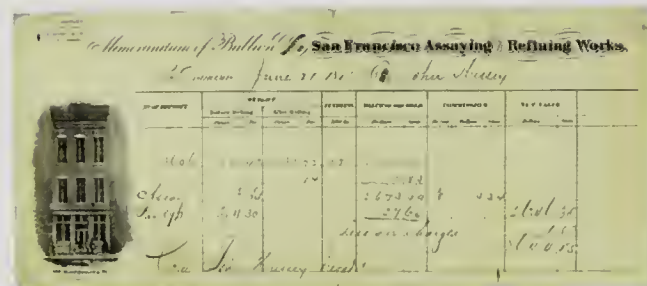
Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3346

- 3347 **Assay Receipts, California.** San Francisco assayer's set. A close parallel to Mr. Ford's own collection of assay receipts from the following assayers, with some varieties. Overall Fine to Very Fine. Mr. Ford's ingots marked by Riehn, Hemme & Co., S. Molitor, and Thomas Price (& Son) may be found in Part XXI. Adams & Co. January 3, 1855. For the account of Kellogg & Richter; G.W. Bell. 512 California Street. October 27, 1863; Hentsch & Berton. September 14, 1865; E. Justh. 104 Montgomery Street. September 29, 1859; J.G. Kellogg. October 28, 1854. With pinned counter; Kellogg & Humbert. December 27, 1858; S. Molitor & Co. 418 Montgomery Street. March 5, 1863; Thomas Price. 524 Sacramento Street. February 15, 1879 (printed in red) and September 5, 1881 (printed in black); Riehn, Hemme & Co. 434 Montgomery Street. March 29, 1863; San Francisco Assaying & Refining Works (John Hewston, assayer). 416 Montgomery Street. June 21, 1875; Selby Smelting & Lead Co. 416 Montgomery Street. August 17, 1896. (Total: 12 pieces).

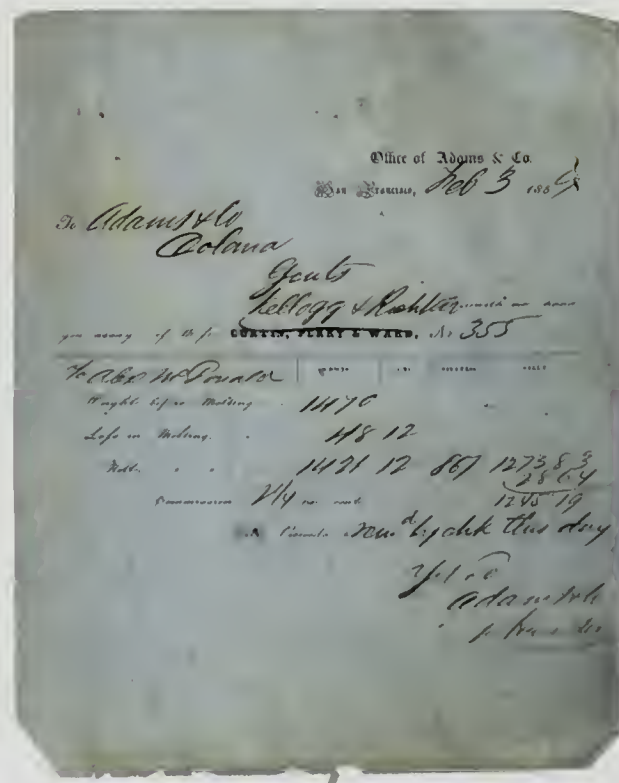
Provenances unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3347

- 3348 **Assay Receipts, California.** San Francisco assayer's set. Overall Fine to Very Fine. Adams & Co. February 3, 1855. For the account of Kellogg & Richter; G.W. Bell. 512 California Street. October 31, 1863; E. Justh. 104 Montgomery Street. September 27, 1859; J.G. Kellogg. November 11, 1854. With pinned counter; S. Molitor & Co. 418 Montgomery Street. July 5, 1861, March 10, 1863 (two, different forms than the first); Thomas Price. 524 Sacramento Street. January 7, 1879 (printed in red) and September 15, 1884 (printed in black); Riehn, Hemme & Co. 434 Montgomery Street. January 11, 1867; San Francisco Assaying & Refining Works (John Hewston, assayer). 416 Montgomery Street. June 27, 1874; Selby Smelting & Lead Co. 416 Montgomery Street. July 1, 1885. (Total: 12 pieces).

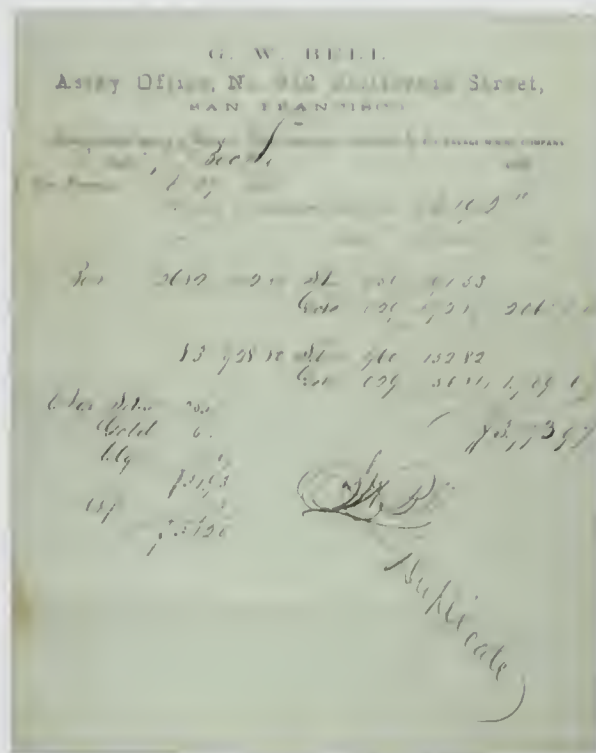
Provenances unrecorded.



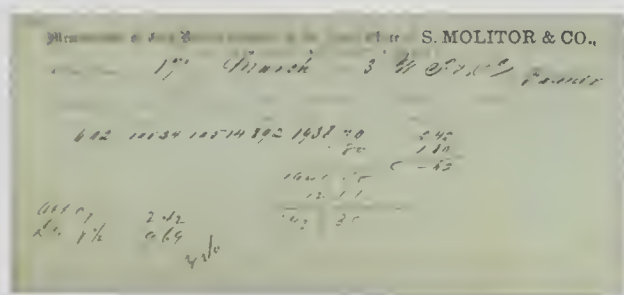
Part of Lot No. 3348

- 3349 **Assay Receipts, California. San Francisco assayer's set.** Overall Fine to Very Fine. G.W. Bell, 512 California Street. February 27, 1864; **Hentsch & Berton**, April 6, 1868; **E. Justh**, 104 Montgomery Street. September 28, 1859. Assayed by **S. Van Wyck**; **S. Molitor & Co.** 418 Montgomery Street. October 4, 1861 and March 10, 1863. Printed on different type forms; **Thomas Price**, 524 Sacramento Street. January 2, 1879 (printed in red) and September 5, 1881 (printed in black); **Riehn, Hemme & Co.** 434 Montgomery Street. January 17, 1867; **Selby Smelting & Lead Co.** 416 Montgomery Street. August 25, 1886. Deposit by the Anglo-California bank of 2 bars. (Total: 12 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.



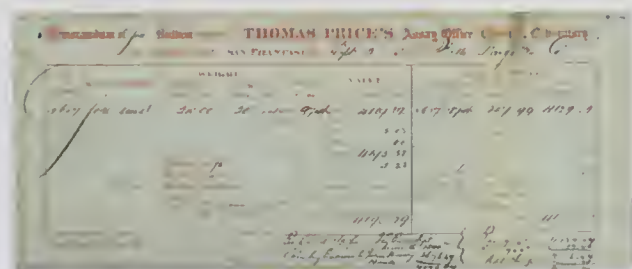
Port of Lot No. 3349



Port of Lot No. 3350

- 3350 **Assay Receipts, California. Three San Francisco assayers.** Overall Fine to Very Fine. G.W. Bell, 512 California Street. October 6 and 22, 1863. Assays of Dall's bars; **S. Molitor & Co.** 418 Montgomery Street. June 26, 1861 and March 17, 1863. Printed on different type forms; **Thomas Price**, 524 Sacramento Street. May 14 and September 18, 1878. (Total: 12 pieces).

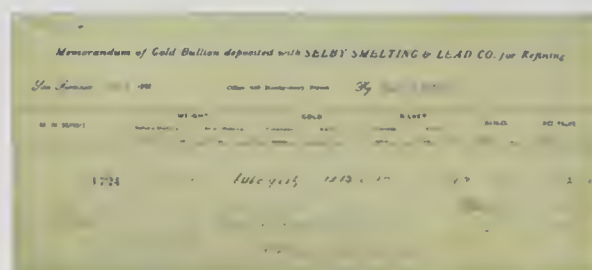
Provenances unrecorded.



Port of Lot No. 3351

- 3351 **Assay Receipts, California. Three San Francisco assayers.** Overall Fine to Very Fine. G.W. Bell, 512 California Street. October 10, 1863; **S. Molitor & Co.** 418 Montgomery Street. July 10, 1861 and March 24, 1863. Printed on different types of form; **Thomas Price**, 524 Sacramento Street. September 5, 1878. (Total: 4 pieces).

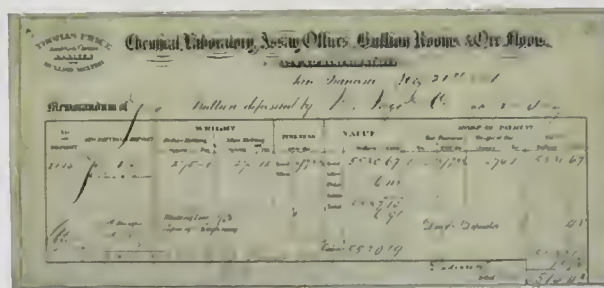
Provenances unrecorded.



Port of Lot No. 3352

- 3352 **Assay Receipts, California. Four San Francisco assayers.** Overall Fine to Very Fine. G.W. Bell, 512 California Street. October 19, 1863. Assay of five Dall's bars; **S. Molitor & Co.** 418 Montgomery Street. March 20, 1863; **Thomas Price**, 524 Sacramento Street. August 15, 1878; **Selby Smelting & Lead Co.** 416 Montgomery Street. March 8, 1900. (Total: 4 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.

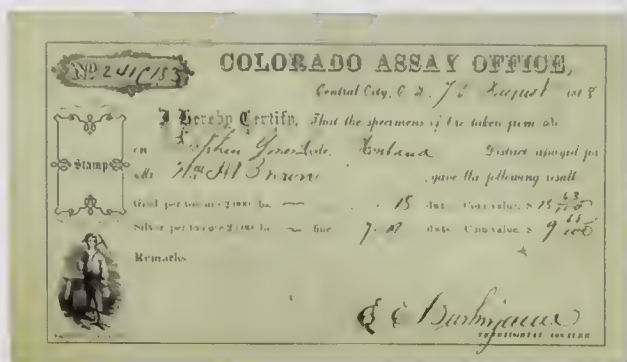


Port of Lot No. 3353

- 3353 **Assay Receipts, California. Five San Francisco assayers.** Overall Fine to Very Fine. G.W. Bell, 512 California Street. October 20, 1863; **S. Molitor & Co.** 418 Montgomery Street. October 31, 1861 and March 17, 1863 (different types of form); **Thomas Price**, 524 Sacramento Street. November 3, 1878 (printed in red) and July 21, 1881 (printed in black); **Riehn, Hemme & Co.** April 6, 1867; **Selby Smelting & Lead Co.** 416 Montgomery Street. September 10, 1891. (Total: 7 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.

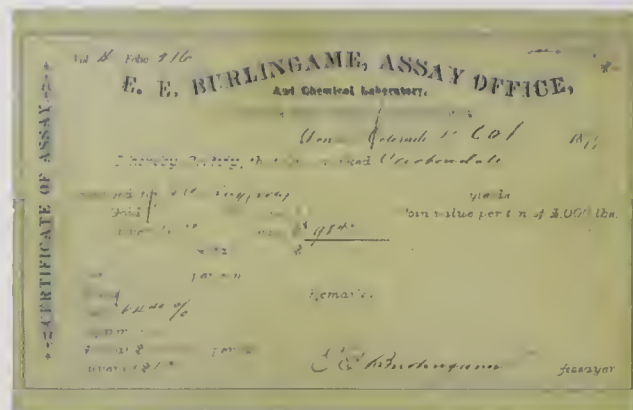
COLORADO



Part of Lot No. 3354

- 3354 Assay Receipts, Colorado. E.E. Burlingame. The first territorial assayer in Colorado Territory. A career set. Overall Very Fine. As Territorial Assayer dba Colorado Assay Office. Central City, C.T. August 7, 1868. On ore from the Girard Lode, Montana District. Black on white paper. Embossed with stamp; dba E.E. Burlingame Assay Office. 219 16th St., Denver. May 16, 1879. On ore from the Boston Dip. Blue on white paper; dba E.E. Burlingame Assay Office. 446 Lawrence St., Denver. June 30, 1884. On ore described as "London". Red and black on white paper. With date stamp; statement of account and schedule of assays performed for J. Palmer. On company stationery with 411 Larimer Street address lined out and 446 Lawrence Street added at left, the statement with Burlingame's date stamp. (Total: 5 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.



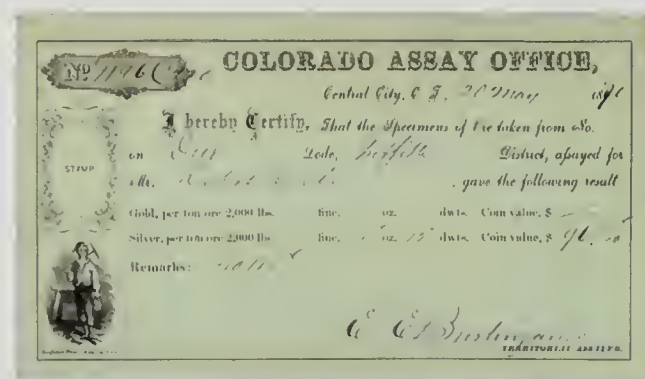
Part of Lot No. 3355

- 3355 Assay Receipts, Colorado. E.E. Burlingame. Overall Very Fine. As Territorial Assayer dba Colorado Assay Office. Central City, C.T. August 7, 1868. On ore from the Stewart Lode, Montana District. Black on white paper. Embossed with stamp; dba E.E. Burlingame Assay Office. 219 16th St., Denver. August 18, 1879. On ore from the Eureka White #1. Blue on white paper, schematic drawings in pencil on reverse; October 13, 1879. On ore from "Carbondale." Blue on white paper. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this assayer. (Total: 3 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.

- 3356 Assay Receipts, Colorado. E.E. Burlingame. Overall Very Fine. As Territorial Assayer dba Colorado Assay Office. Central City, C.T. May 20, 1870. On ore from the Dives Lode, Griffith District. Black on white paper. Embossed with stamp; dba E.E. Burlingame Assay Office. 219 16th St., Denver. August 18, 1879. On ore from the Racine Boy (Silver Cliff). Blue on white paper. (Total: 2 pieces).

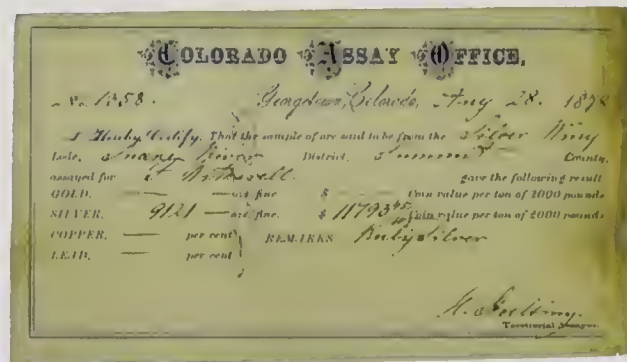
Provenances unrecorded.



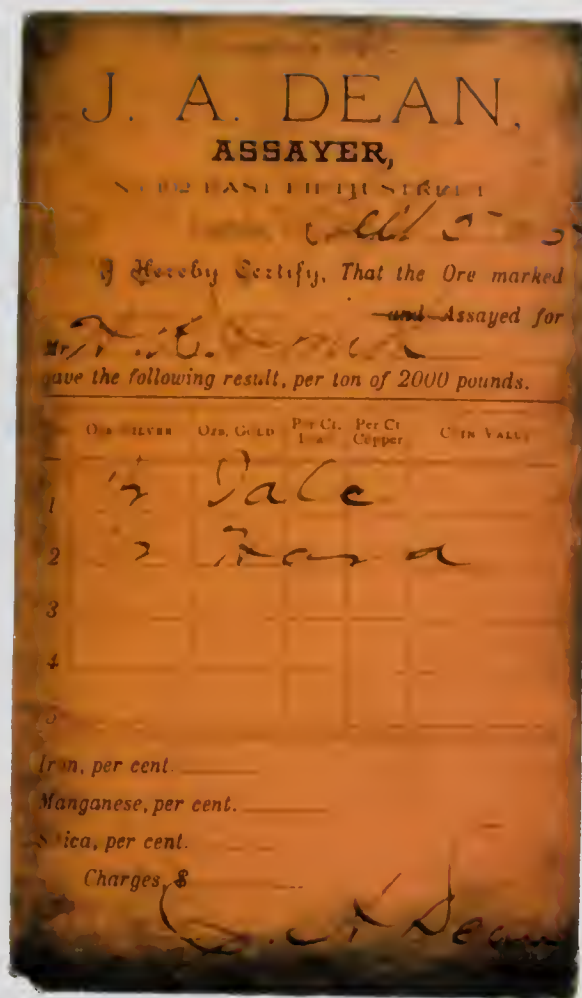
Part of Lot No. 3356

- 3357 Assay Receipt, Colorado. Colorado Assay Office. Georgetown. Very Fine. August 28, 1872. Marked duplicate. On ore from the Silver Wing [sic] Lode. Blue on white. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this assayer.

Provenances unrecorded.



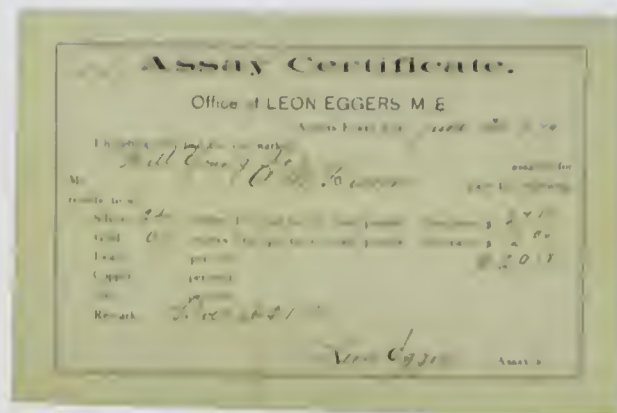
Lot No. 3357



Part of Lot No. 3358

- 3358 Assay Receipts, Colorado. J.A. Dean. 102 East 5th St., Leadville. Fine to Very Fine. Two receipts for H.R. Smith. September 5, 1885. Black on salmon card stock; July 2, 1886. Black on white card stock. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this assayer. (Total: 2 pieces).

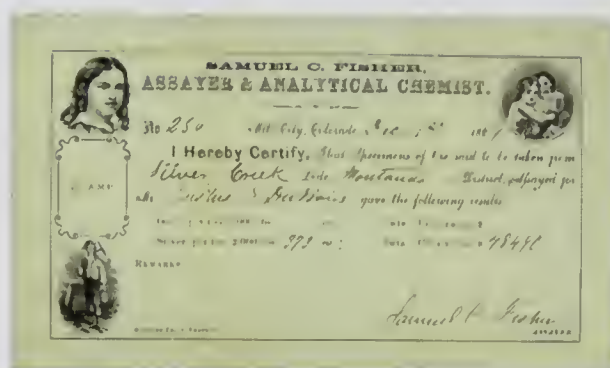
Provenances unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3359

- 3359 Assay Receipts, Colorado. Leon Eggers. Colorado Assay Office. Animas Forks. Very Fine. June 25 and August 7, 1879. Black on white, one with an embossed stamp. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this assayer. (Total: 2 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.



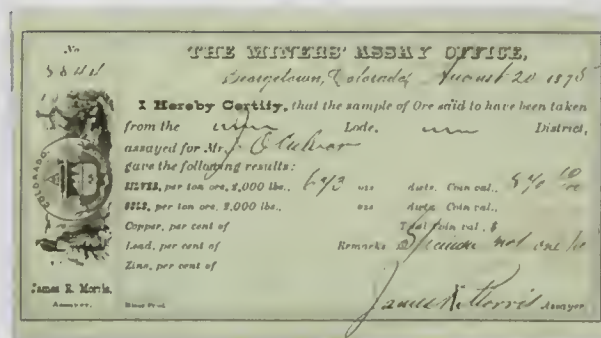
Lot No. 3360

- 3360 Assay Receipt, Colorado. Samuel C. Fisher. Mill City. December 1, 1869. Fine to Very Fine. On ore from the Silver Creek Lode. Montana District. Black on white with vignettes, no embossed stamp. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this assayer.

Provenance unrecorded.

- 3361 Assay Receipt, Colorado. James R. Morris. Db. The Miner's Assay Office. Georgetown. Very Fine. August 20, 1875. Black on white with Colorado state seal vignette at left. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this assayer.

Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3361

ASSAY CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that the samples of ore
for *W. R. Waitz*
gave the following result:

No. *1618* Date *Oct 17 1887*

Description

Gold oz. per ton *23.80*

Silver oz. per ton *3.06*

Copper per cent.

Lead per cent.

Value, \$ *1.55*

Respectfully,
R. R. Waitz
Assayer in Charge.

Lot No. 3362

- 3362 Assay Receipt, Colorado. R.R. Waitz. Denver. Very Fine. October 17, 1887. Accomplished on the back of his advertising card. Black on white card stock.

Provenance unrecorded.

HENRY S. WOOD. CLARENCE HERSEY

Leadville, Colo., June 23 1887

Mr. Herbert R. Smith

To WOOD & HERSEY, Assayers and Chemists

104 EAST FOURTH ST.

June 23 to 6 Gold & Silver 750

July 1 1887 Wood & Hersey

Lot No. 3363

- 3363 Assay Receipt, Colorado. Henry Wood & Clarence Hersey. 104 East 4th St., Leadville. Fine to Very Fine. June 23, 1887. Black on white red ruled paper. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this firm.

Provenance unrecorded.

MONTANA

Memorandum of Gold Bullion Deposited at the Montana Assay Office.

Helena, M. T. the 10 day of January 1870 by S. F. Molitor

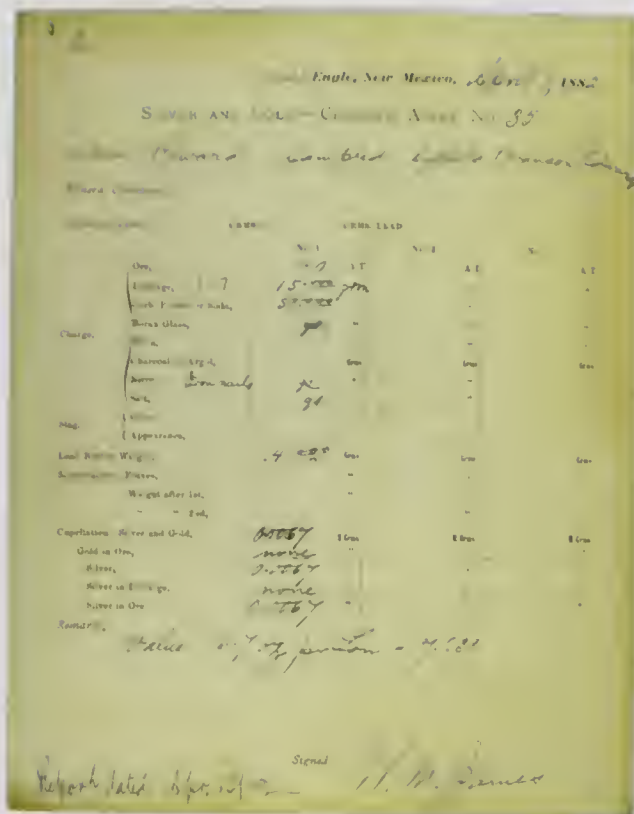
NO. OF BULLION	WEIGHT	PURITY	AMOUNT OF BULLION	AMOUNT OF SILVER
1759	90.11	91	566	39 5 31

S. F. Molitor

Lot No. 3364

- 3364 Assay Receipt, Montana. S.F. Molitor. Montana Assay Office. Helena, Montana Territory. Fine to Very Fine. January 10, 1870. Red on white. Signed by Molitor as assayer. See Lot 28 in Part 21 of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection immediately following for one of the three known tin ingots stamped by Stephen Molitor.

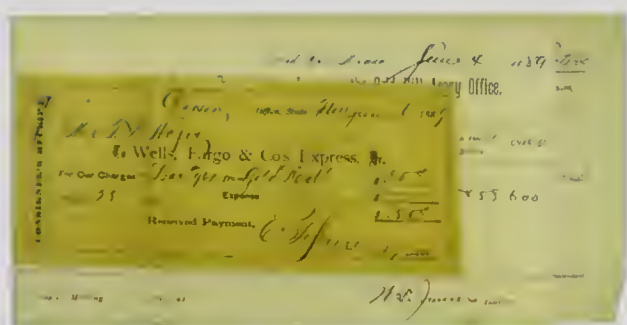
NEW MEXICO



Part of Lot No. 3365

- 3365 Assay Receipts, New Mexico. W.M. James. Engle. April 1, 1882. Very Fine. Crucible assay report. April 1, 1882. Black on white letter size; together with: **Kansas. Clark & Co. Leavenworth.** Blank contract and U.S. postal card (One Cent) addressed to Wells, Fargo in San Francisco with printed date 187. (Total: 3 pieces).

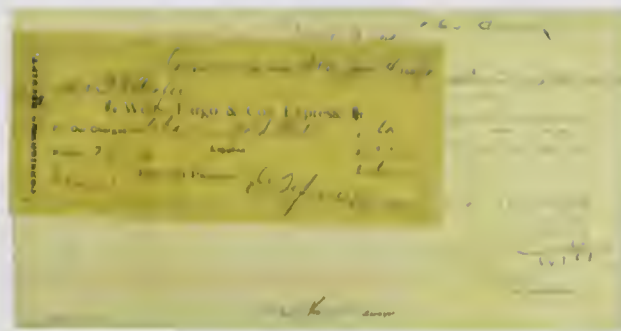
NEVADA



Part of Lot No. 3366

- 3366 Assay Receipts, Nevada. Three receipts tracing the fate of a mixed gold and silver bar. Pinned together, overall Fine to Very Fine. (1) **Gold Hill Assay Office. Gold Hill.** Receipt for turning 451 ozs. of tailings from the Rock Point Mill into a 411.30 oz. bar. June 4, 1889; (2) consignment receipt from **Wells Fargo & Company Express** for carrying the bar from Gold Hill to Carson City, June 6, 1889; (3) signed assay receipt from the **Carson City Mint** for the net value of the bar, June 5, 1889. (Total: 3 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.



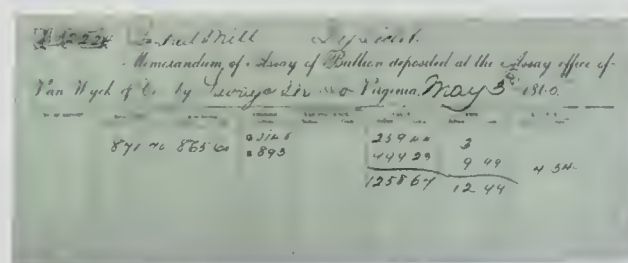
Part of Lot No. 3367

- 3367 Assay Receipts, Nevada. Three receipts tracing the fate of a mixed gold and silver bar. Pinned together, overall Fine to Very Fine. (1) **Gold Hill Assay Office. Gold Hill.** Receipt for making a 402.70 oz. bar for the Rock Point Mill, June 3, 1890; (2) consignment receipt from **Wells Fargo & Company Express** for carrying the bar from Gold Hill to Carson City, June 4, 1890; (3) signed assay receipt from the **Carson City Mint** for the net value of the bar purchased by the Mint (probably for coinage), June 5, 1890. (Total: 3 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.

- 3368 Assay Receipts, Nevada. Two receipts tracing part of the fate of a mixed gold and silver bar. Pinned together, overall Fine to Very Fine. (1) **Gold Hill Assay Office. Gold Hill.** Receipt for making two bars weighing 2,921.0 ozs. for the Justice Company, May 16, 1890; (2) signed assay receipt from the **Carson City Mint** for the net value of the bars purchased by the Mint (probably for coinage), May 19, 1890. (Total: 2 pieces).

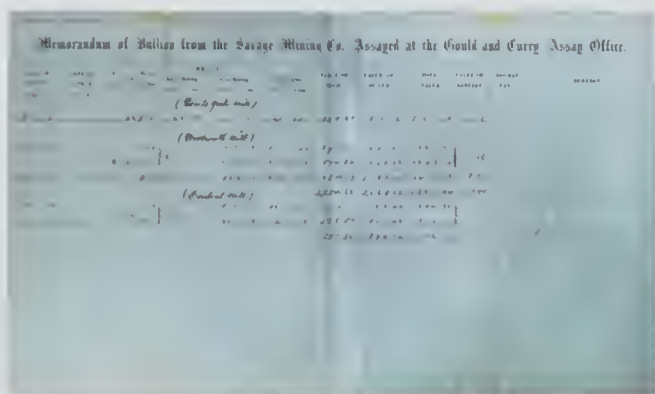
Provenances unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3369

- 3369 Assay Receipts, Nevada. A mini archive of the **Savage Mining Company. Virginia.** Memoranda of assay of bullion deposited by Savage with **Van Wyck & Company** for the month of May, 1865. Overall Very Fine. Printed in black on long white paper. Unsigned. Ore sources noted on these memoranda include such names as **Minnesota Mill, Central Mill, Mariposa Mill, etc.** (Total: 34 pieces).

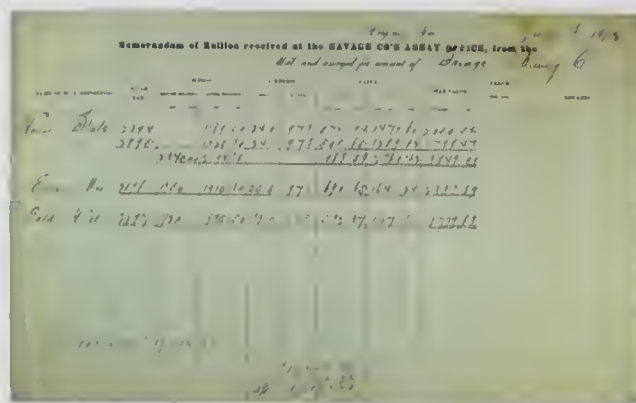
Provenances unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3370

- 3370 Assay Receipts, Nevada. A second mini archive of the Savage Mining Company. Virginia. Memoranda of assay of bullion deposited by Savage with the Gould and Curry Assay Office for the month of February, 1867. A pack with its original annotated paper wrapper. Overall Very Fine. Printed in black and red on long pale blue paper. Unsigned. Ore sources noted on these memoranda include such names as Eastern Slope Mill, Booth's Mill, Daney Mill, etc. (Total: 15 pieces).

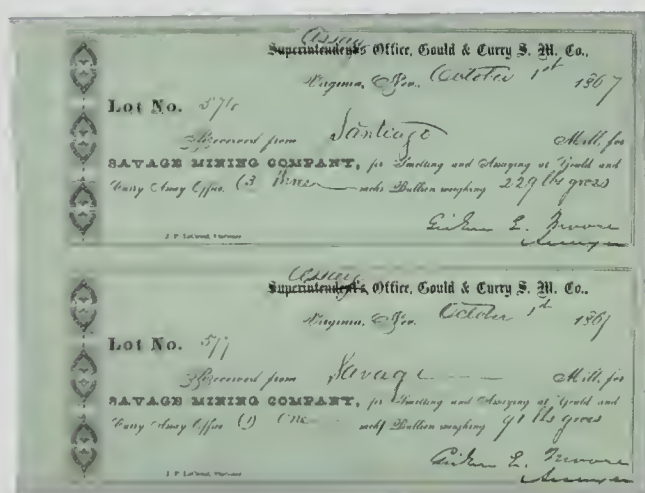
Provenances unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3372

- 3372 Assay Receipts, Nevada. A fourth mini archive of the Savage Mining Company. Virginia. Memoranda of assay of bullion received at the Savage Co.'s Assay Office. Overall Very Fine. April 1, 13, and 15, 1869. Large form black and red on white; June 21, 27, July 3, 1872. Short form black and red on white. (Total: 6 pieces).

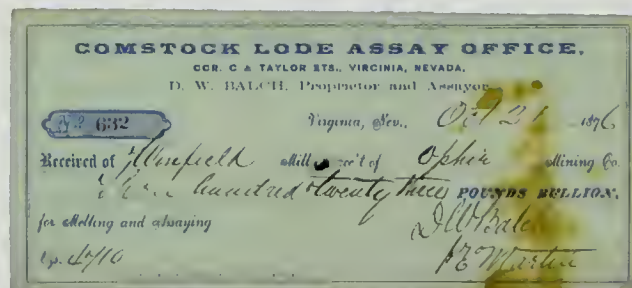
Provenances unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3371

- 3371 Assay Receipts, Nevada. A third mini archive of the Savage Mining Company. Virginia. Memoranda of assay of bullion for the Savage Company made by the Gould and Curry Assay Office. Overall Very Fine. April 4, 10, 14, and 19, 1866 in black and red on long pale blue paper and October 1 and 2, 1867 deposits receipted on in black on short white paper. (Total: 6 pieces).

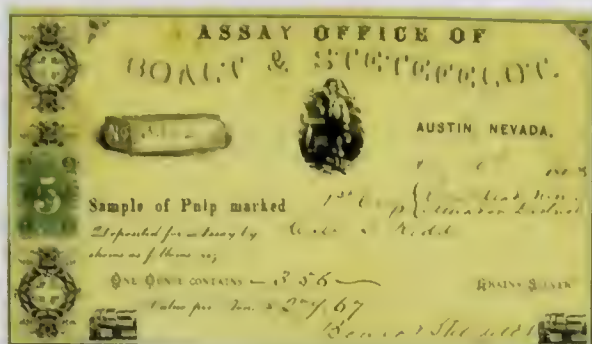
Provenances unrecorded.



Lot No. 3373

- 3373 Assay Receipt, Nevada. D.W. Balch. Comstock Lode Assay Office. Virginia. Receipt for melting and assaying bullion from the Ophir Mining Company, October 21, 1876. Printed in blue on white. Fine, foxed, central tear. Balch became involved in railroading later in life and his name figures in railroad ownership lawsuits of the time. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this firm.

Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3374

- 3374 Assay Receipt, Nevada. Boalt & Stetefeldt. Austin. Sample assay of pulp from the **Rough & Ready Mine** (Amador County) deposited by Captain S. Kidd. August 16, 1868. Ornately printed in black on white with vignettes including a miner in center and a bar on left with space for the bar number to be entered by hand (here, 3392). Nevada 5 Cents revenue stamp affixed at left signed Boalt. **John H. Boalt** graduated from Amherst and studied mining and mechanical engineering in Germany. He made his fortune in partnership with Stetefeldt in Nevada. He was a distinguished jurist in San Francisco. Boalt Hall School of Law at U.C. Berkeley was founded in his memory. **Carl August Stetefeldt** graduated from the Clausthal school of mining in 1861 and emigrated to America, where he worked as a metallurgist. His invention of the Stetefeldt furnace revolutionized the silver refining industry. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this firm.

Provenance unrecorded.

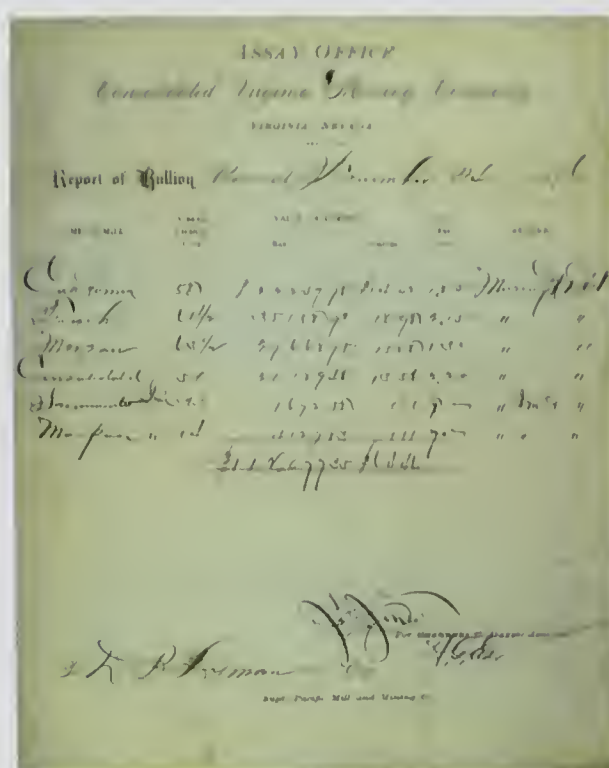
No.	Depositor's Name	Gold	Silver	Total
1		1760	4100	5860
2		352	820	1172
3		408	1052	1460
4		1900	4300	6200
5		1150	2750	3900
6		705	1970	2675
7		630	1210	1840
8		1030	1430	2460
9		751	1509	2260
10		678	1382	2060
11		35	95	130
12		1205	2262	3470
13		200	632	832
14		1831	2510	4341
15		750	2200	2950
16		978	2012	2990
17		2060	4000	6060
18		450	1005	1455
19		905	1885	2790
20		408	722	1130
21		730	1540	2270
22		477	940	1417

Part of Lot No. 3375

- 3375 Assay Receipts, Nevada. Chollar & Potosi Assay Office. Virginia. Statements of ore samples deposited. Overall Fine to Very Fine on lined ledger forms. (1) **Hale & Norcross**. August 13, 1888; (2-3) **Savage Mining Company**. April 27, 1890 and December 31, 1892. (Total: 3 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.

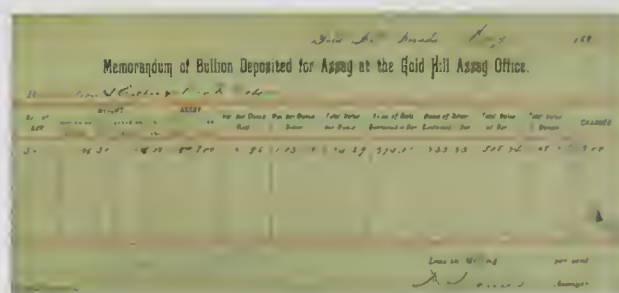
The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this firm.



Part of Lot No. 3376

- 3376 Assay Receipts, Nevada. Consolidated Virginia Mining Company. Virginia. Report of bullion received. Fine, torn. November 4, 1876. Black and red ledger form; Consolidated California and Virginia Assay Office. Virginia. Memorandum of bullion deposited by the Savage Mining Co. Very Fine. September 20, 1893. Smaller format; Assay Office of the Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company. Virginia. Report of ore assay. Blank form, typed on reverse a formula for calculating the horse power needed to raise a given weight up a shaft in a given time. Undated. Very Fine. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by these firms. (Total: 3 pieces).

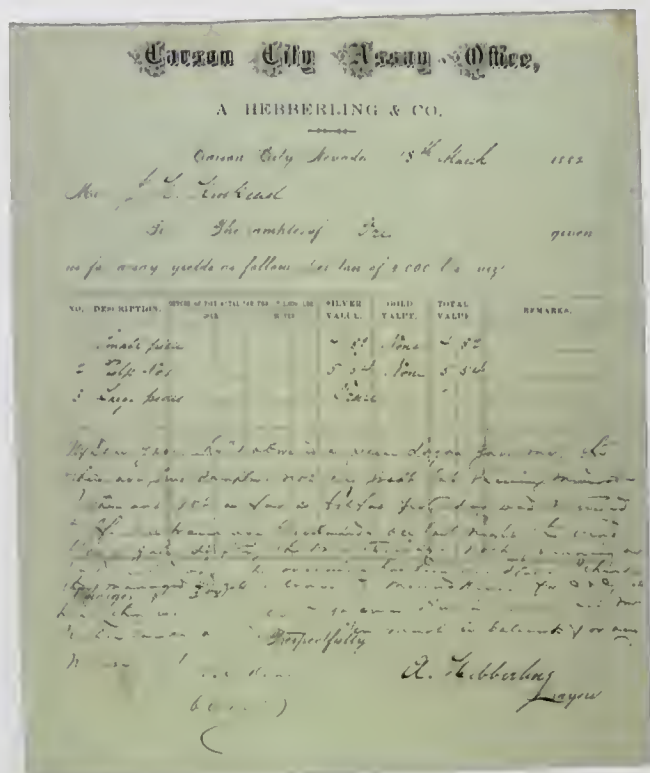
Provenances unrecorded.



Lot No. 3377

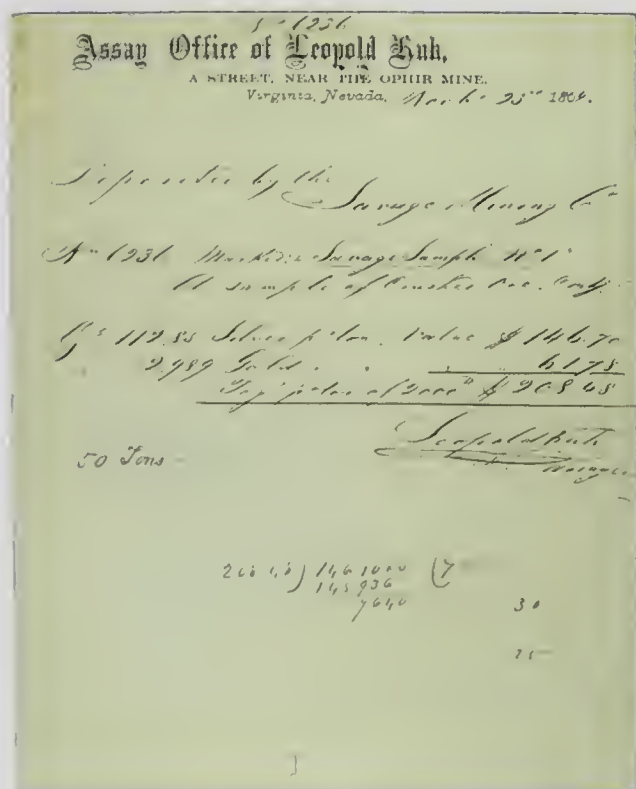
- 3377 Assay Receipts, Nevada. Gold Hill Assay Office. Gold Hill. Memorandum of bullion (in bar form) deposited by the **Bullion and Exchange Bank, Carson City**. May 4, 1885. Black and red on white. Fine to Very Fine. Signed by the assayer and noted in purple at lower left "will send it down with Williams in the morning." The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this firm.

Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3378

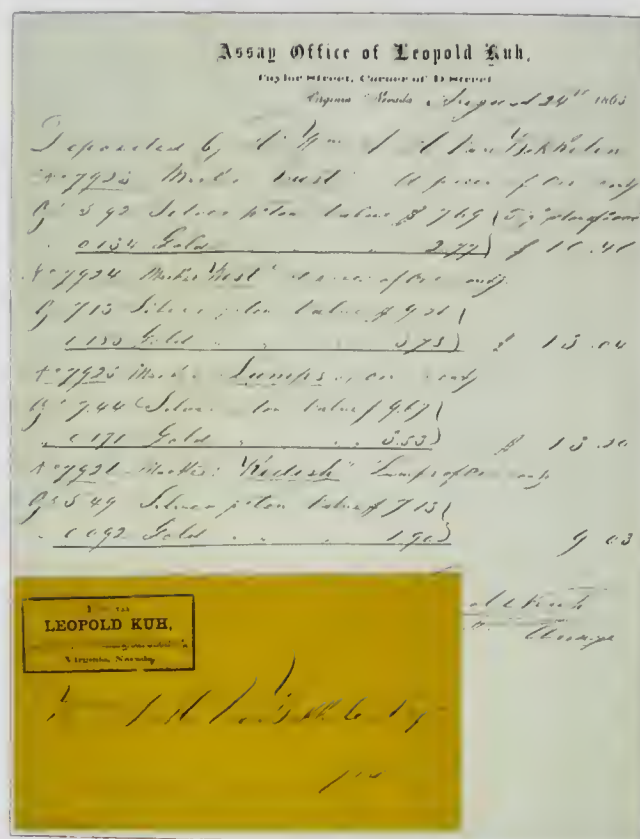
- 3378 Assay Receipt, Nevada. August Hebbeling & Company. Carson City Assay Office. Carson City. Results of assay of ore deposited by J.N. Kinkaid. March 18, 1882. Black on white. With an extensive digression signed by the depositor across the bottom third.



Lot No. 3379

- 3379 Assay Receipt, Nevada. Leopold Kuh. A Street, Virginia. Memorandum of deposit of sample by the Savage Mining Company. November 23, 1864. Letterhead printed on ruled paper. Signed by Kuh. Fine, holed, part split on fold. Rare. Lot 3522 in the sale of Part 21 of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection immediately following the conclusion of this sale is one of just two Kuh made ingots known to the cataloguer.

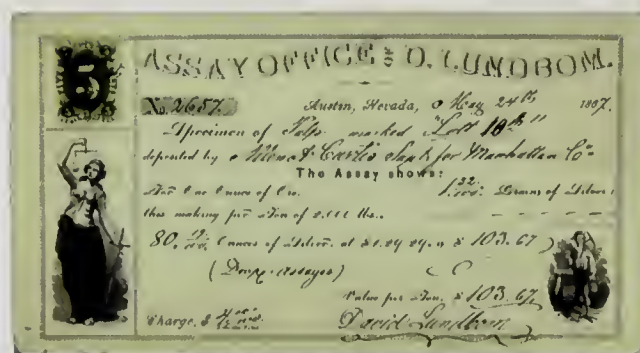
Provenance unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3380

- 3380 Assay Receipt, Nevada. Leopold Kuh. Taylor Street, Virginia. Memorandum of deposit of samples by William Van Bokkelen. August 24, 1865. Letterhead printed on ruled paper. Signed by Kuh. Very Fine. Together with its enclosing, named envelope. (Total: 2 pieces).

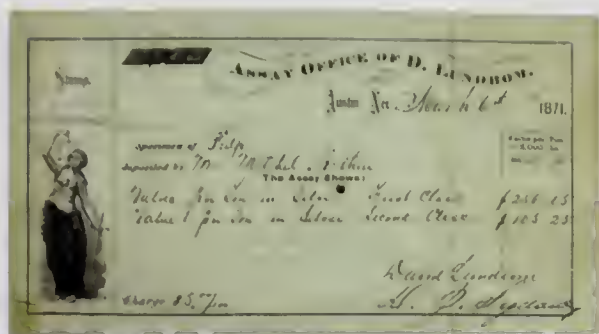
Provenances unrecorded.



Lot No. 3381

- 3381 Assay Receipt, Nevada. David Lundbom. Austin. Memorandum of deposit of pulp from the Manhattan Company. May 24, 1867. Ornate form in black on white with vignettes of a miner and Justice, signed Nevada 5 Cents revenue stamp affixed. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this firm.

Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3382

- 3382 Assay Receipt, Nevada. David Lundbom. Austin. Memorandum of deposit of pulp. March 6, 1871. Ornate form in black on white with vignette of Justice, noted at upper left "No Stamp to be obtained." signed by Lundbom and Sydow. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this firm.

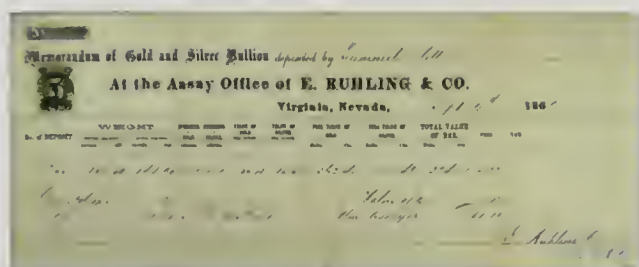
Provenance unrecorded.



Lot No. 3383

- 3383 Assay Receipt, Nevada. J.R. Murphy. Assayer for the First National Bank of Nevada. Austin. Assay of ore from Camargo (Douglas County) deposited by C.F. Horn. June 1, 1866. Ornately printed black on white form with Indian princess vignette at left, affixed Nevada 5 Cents revenue stamp. Fine. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this firm.

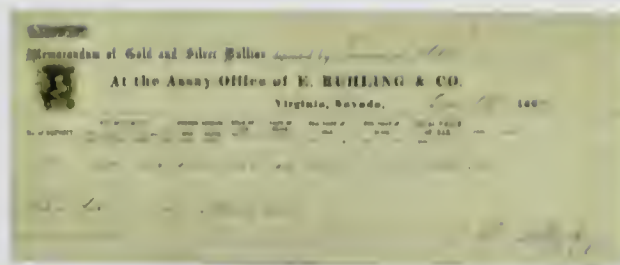
Provenance unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3384

- 3384 Assay Receipts, Nevada. E. Ruhling & Co. Virginia. Memoranda of gold and silver deposited. (1) Summit Mill. September 9, 1869. Very Fine. Nicely printed form in black and red on white, Nevada 5 Cents revenue stamp affixed at left; (2) Savage Mining Co. (Douglas Mill). September 26, 1870. Very Fine. Same style but in a larger format and without a revenue stamp. There are three ingots made by this company offered as Lots 3538-3540 in the sale of Part 21 of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection to follow immediately after this sale. (Total: 2 pieces).

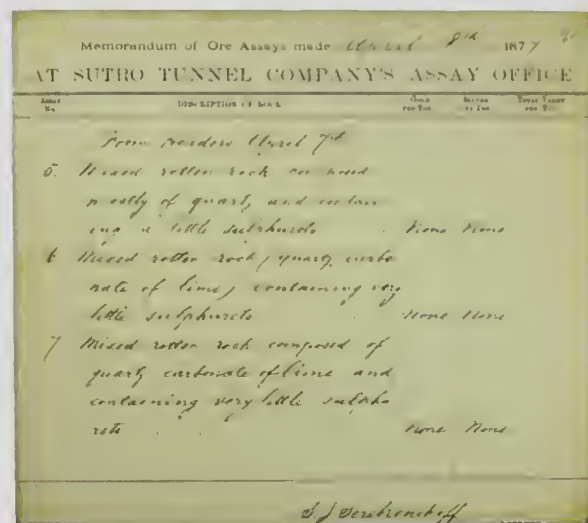
Provenances unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3385

- 3385 Assay Receipts, Nevada. E. Ruhling & Co. Virginia. Memoranda of gold and silver deposited by the Summit Mill. Overall Very Fine. (1) September 16, 1869. Nicely printed form in black and red on white. Nevada 5 Cents revenue stamp affixed at left; (2) October 7, 1869. Same format without a revenue stamp; (3) December 3, 1869. Same format, no revenue stamp. (Total: 3 pieces).

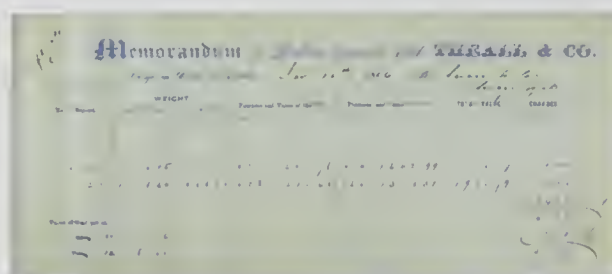
Provenances unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3386

- 3386 Assay Receipts, Nevada. Sutro Tunnel Company's Assay Office. Sutro Tunnel. Memoranda of ore assays. Red and black on ledger forms. Overall Very Fine. April 8, 1877. Assays of rotten rock yielding no bullion; December 28, 1879. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this firm. (Total: 2 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.



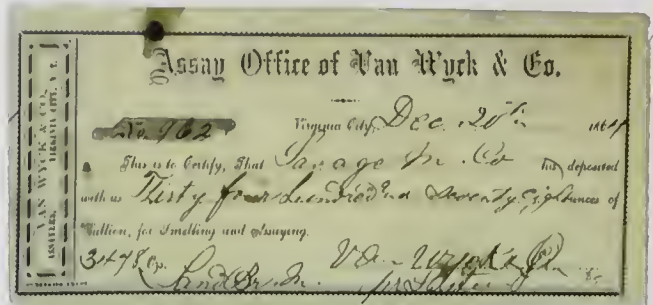
Lot No. 3387

- 3387 Assay Receipt, Nevada. Theall & Company. Virginia City. Duplicate memorandum of bullion deposited by the Savage Mining Company (Savage Mill) in the form of two bars. January 10, 1866. Printed in blue on white and accomplished in a very fine hand. Very Fine. Lot 3544 in the sale of Part 21 of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection immediately following the conclusion of this sale is one of just two Theall made ingots known to the cataloguer. Theall's assay receipts are almost as rare as his bars.

Provenance unrecorded.

- 3388 Assay Receipts, Nevada. Van Wyck & Company. Virginia City. Receipts for bullion deposited by the **Savage Mining Company** for smelting and refining. Black on white forms, each different. Fine to Very Fine. December 20, 1864 and October 20, 1865. Lot 3546 in the sale of Part 21 of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection immediately following the conclusion of this sale is a rare Van Wyck made ingots. (Total: 2 pieces).

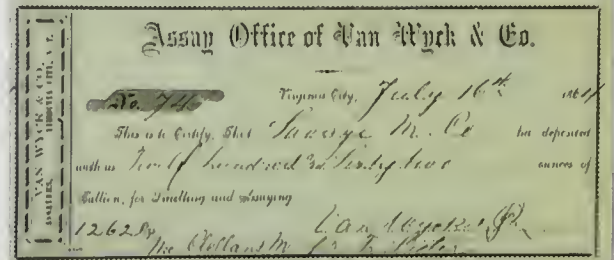
Provenances unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3388

- 3389 Assay Receipts, Nevada. Van Wyck & Company. Virginia City. Receipts for bullion deposited by the **Savage Mining Company** for smelting and refining. Black on white forms, each different. Fine to Very Fine. July 16, 1864 and October 23, 1865. (Total: 2 pieces).

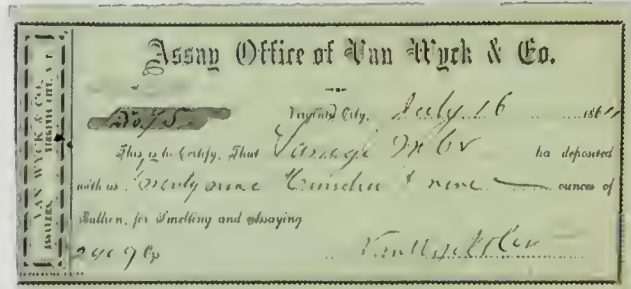
Provenances unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3389

- 3390 Assay Receipts, Nevada. Van Wyck & Company. Virginia City. Receipts for bullion deposited by the **Savage Mining Company** for smelting and refining. Black on white forms. Fine to Very Fine. July 16, November 1, and November 30, 1864. (Total: 3 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3390

- 3391 Assay Receipt, Nevada. Conrad Wiegand & Company. 36 1/2 C Street, Virginia City. Assay certificate for making a bar from 47.70 ozs. of mixed bullion received from the **Summit Mill**. September 22, 1868. Very Fine. Printed in blue on white on Wiegand's peculiar form. In an age of caveat emptor taken to an extreme, Wiegand included detailed explanations of his business practice on his assay certificate forms. There are many ingots made by Wiegand in Part 21 of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection that will be sold immediately following the conclusion of this auction.

Provenance unrecorded.

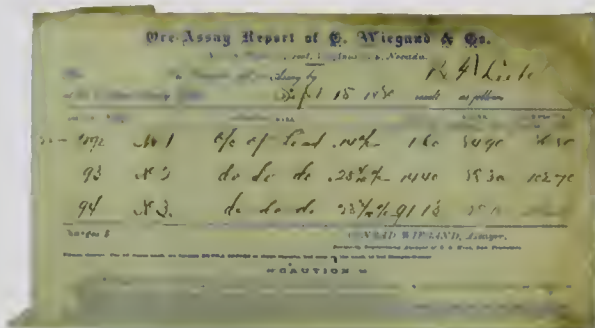
Lot No. 3391



Lot No. 3392

- 3392 Assay Receipt, Nevada. C. Wiegand & Company. Virginia City. Statement of account with Summit Mill for the month ending August 31, 1870. Red and black ledger form. Fine, holed.

Provenance unrecorded.



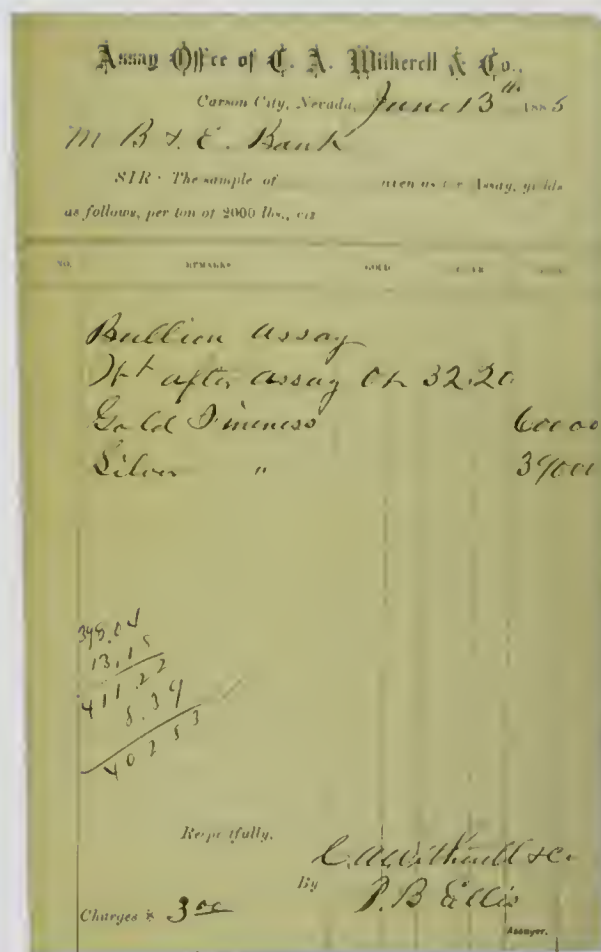
Lot No. 3393

- 3393 Assay Receipt, Nevada. C. Wiegand & Company. 38 North C. Street, Virginia City. Ore-assay report. September 15, 1880. Printed in blue on white. Fine, remnant glued to left.

Ex Heritage Numismatic Auctions sale of February 2, 1989, part of lot 2999.

- 3394 Assay Receipt, Nevada. Conrad Wiegand, As Assayer for the Savage Assay Office of the Savage Mining Company. Virginia. September, 1873. Approx. 43 x 18 cm. Apparently in Wiegand's hand and with his signature. Accounting for the stock in hand and equipment of the assay office and showing the number of ore assays made for the office in this month. Extremely Fine, penciled notes and cost code, four vertical folds.

Provenance unrecorded.



Part of Lot No. 3395

- 3395 Assay Receipts, Nevada. C.A. Witherell & Company. Carson City. Sample assays for the Bullion & Exchange Bank. Very Fine. Printed in black on white. June 13 and June 19, 1885. The cataloguer is unaware of any surviving ingots stamped by this firm. (Total: 2 pieces).

Provenances unrecorded.

This concludes the sale of Part 20 of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection. Part 21 (Western Assayer's Ingots) of the Ford Collection immediately follows this sale in a separate catalogue, beginning with lot 3501. Please note: There are no lots 3396-3500.

JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION, PART XX

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JOHN J. FORD, JR. COLLECTION

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TERMS OF SALE

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- (b) These conditions are binding and absolute unless varied in writing by a principal of Stack's or if the bylaws, rules or regulations of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., provide for a longer period, or give the Buyer a greater right, in which case such bylaws, rules or regulations shall prevail. Any and all claims of the Buyer made in violation of the Terms of Sale shall be deemed waived, and the Buyer shall be without further recourse.
24. If Stack's, in its sole discretion, determines that any numismatic property is substantially and materially different from that represented in the catalogue of sale, or in any written advertisement or material, the sale shall be cancelled and Stack's shall refund the purchase price to the Buyer. Unless provided otherwise in these terms or the PNG bylaws, that shall be Stack's sole obligation to Buyer.
25. The auctioneer and cataloguer, Stack's, reserves the right to include its own material in any auction sale. The auctioneer may have direct or indirect interests in these, and other items (other than its commission), and may collect a minimum price in addition to the selling commission. This paragraph shall be deemed a part of the description of all lots contained in the catalogue. The catalogue shall also be deemed a part of any invoice issued by the auctioneer. The auctioneer may make loans or advances to consignors and/or prospective purchasers. The Consignor may be permitted to bid on his, her or their own articles and to buy them back at the sale. Any Buyer who bids on or purchases their own goods is required to pay for them, in full, as the terms of sale provide for together with the full buyer's commission, and any other applicable surcharges, postage, handling, insurance fees and taxes, without rebate of any kind whatsoever, unless provided for otherwise by contract with the auctioneer. The auctioneer reserves the right to make accounting adjustments in lieu of payment. Settlement will follow the auction. The prices realized reflect the final price called by the auctioneer and may include a bid of a consignor reacquiring their lot.
26. Stack's, the auctioneer, and employees are "insiders" and may have access to confidential information not otherwise available to the public with respect to value, provenance, availability, and other factors. Purchasers should make themselves acquainted with the numismatic items that they are purchasing and avail themselves of the services of outside consultants prior to engaging in any purchase. Bids are so much per LOT. No lots will be broken up unless otherwise stated.
27. No bidder shall have any claim against the auctioneer, or Stack's, for improper sequence of offering a lot.
28. On bullion items, bullion-like items, and encapsulated items graded by a grading service, Buyer agrees that there shall be no right of return for any reason whatsoever. Buyer further agrees that due to market volatility, in event of non-payment, Stack's shall be entitled to damages that are the greater of selling price or market, together with any supplementary or additional costs.
29. Stack's at any time may rescind the sale in the event of non-payment or breach of the warranty of title.
30. The sole remedy that any participant in the auction shall have, whether bidding in person, by mail, or through an employee or agent, for any claim or controversy arising out of the auction shall be a refund of the original purchase price and premium paid, if any. Interest shall be paid by Stack's at a rate of no greater than nine per cent (9%) per annum, up to a maximum of six (6) years, unless the rules of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc. provide for a higher rate of interest or a longer period of time, in which case such rules shall prevail. A lower rate, or shorter period, may be decided by the arbitrators. Upon payment as determined by the arbitrators, or in full at the maximum rates set forth above, or at an agreed rate, Stack's shall be deemed released from any and all claims of the bidder arising out of or in connection with the sale of such property. Purchaser agrees to execute prior to delivery of any refund any documents reasonably requested to effect the intent of this paragraph. By bidding in this sale, all bidders consent to these terms and all other terms of these conditions of sale.
31. **Stack's hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any property by Stack's to Purchaser.** All bidders, even if unsuccessful purchasers, agree to abide by this condition, and all other conditions of sale.
32. All rights granted to the Purchaser under the within terms of sale are personal to the Purchaser. Purchaser may not assign or transfer any of these rights to any other person or entity, whether by operation of law or otherwise. Any attempt so to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely VOID and unenforceable. No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred by these Terms and Conditions of Sale and terms of warranty on any bidder or Purchaser.
33. "Purchaser" shall mean the original purchaser of the property from Stack's and not any subsequent owner or other person who may have or acquire an interest therein. If Purchaser is an agent, the agency must be disclosed at the time of sale, otherwise the benefits of the warranty shall be limited to the agent and not transferable to the undisclosed principal.
34. Should any third party attempt to utilize any warranties contained herein, they shall first give Stack's thirty (30) days written notice by Registered Mail or Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested during which time Stack's may, should it choose to contest the third party's claim, ask the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or the American Arbitration Association to appoint a panel of three arbitrators skilled in the field to make such a determination at New York, N.Y. By seeking to use such remedy, the third party

unequivocally and without reservation consents to binding arbitration, and its conclusive and binding determination of any alleged damages as a sole remedy. With respect to any other pertinent notice requirements, venue and personal and subject matter jurisdiction, said third party is bound to the provisions pertaining to bidders, buyers and purchasers, as otherwise provided for in these Terms of Sale.

35. In the event Stack's shall, for any reason, be unable to deliver the property sought to be purchased, its liability therefore shall be limited to the rescission of the sale and refund of the purchase price and buyer's premium. **Stack's hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of its failure to deliver any property purchased, and all bidders agree to this disclaimer.**
36. If it is determined that a bailment relationship exists while the material purchased is being held by Stack's, for Purchaser, said relationship constitutes a gratuitous bailment only, solely for the benefit of the purchaser/bailor, as defined by the laws of the State of New York.
37. As a condition of bidding, bidder acknowledges that numismatic auction sales are unique in terms of their tradition and industry practices. Each bidder agrees that **any claim or controversy whatsoever arising out of this sale shall be settled as follows:** if demanded by either buyer, or Stack's by binding arbitration at New York, New York, under the rules then obtaining of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or as PNG rules may provide, the American Arbitration Association. In the event that a dispute arises between Stack's and a non-member of the PNG, this means that the American Arbitration Association, at New York, N.Y., shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the controversy. In any controversy concerning non-payment, Stack's shall have the right to proceed by arbitration or by a proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction in the City, County, and State of New York, whichever is first commenced by Stack's. The arbitrator shall not have the power to alter the terms of condition of sale. Judgment on any award may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction. The arbitrators, and any court, shall award the prevailing party costs and reasonable attorney fees. By bidding in this sale you agree to be bound by the arbitration provisions of the PNG as described above. Commencement of an arbitral proceeding, or confirmation of an award, as well as any notice requirements connected with such proceeding, and any other required service of process, may be made by Stack's upon all bidders by registered or certified mail directed to the address of the bidder or purchaser as listed on the bid sheet or application or form required at the time that a bidder number is issued, or by facsimile transmission with proof of receipt. Bidder agrees that such service shall constitute full in personam jurisdiction. The venue for such proceedings shall be the City of New York, State of New York and each bidder agrees to in personam (personal) jurisdiction of the City of New York, State of New York. In all cases, the maximum liability of Stack's for any item sold shall be limited to the official price of record of the item at this sale, without provision for consequential damages, or any other damages of any kind whatsoever, unless the PNG rules provide otherwise.
38. If the Purchaser fails to comply with one or more of these Terms and Conditions of Sale then, in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity, Stack's may, at its sole option, either (a) cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the Purchaser, it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute, or (b) sell some or all of

the numismatic property and some or all other property of the Purchaser held by Stack's, in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of Stack's to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued charges. More than one such sale may take place at the option of Stack's. Such sale may take place without notice to Purchaser; if Stack's gives notice, it shall be by regular mail to the address utilized on the bid sheet, consignment agreement or other address known to the firm. Such sale will be at Stack's standard commission rates at public or private sale, within or without the City of New York, at which time (if the sale be at auction) the defaulting party shall not bid. The proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by Purchaser's breach, and then to the payment of any other indebtedness owing to Stack's, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, the expenses of both sales, reasonable legal fees and collection agency fees and any other costs or expenses incurred hereunder. If a lot or numismatic item is not paid for, and is sold by Stack's for Purchaser's account, in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code, Stack's shall not be required to account to the Purchaser for any excess proceeds. Purchaser is also liable to Stack's if the proceeds of such sale or sales is insufficient in the opinion of Stack's to cover the indebtedness. If other property of Purchaser is also sold, any excess of proceeds will be remitted to the Purchaser after first deducting the expenses set forth above. If Purchaser fails to remit sums due to Stack's, Purchaser grants to Stack's a lien with respect to such sum, with interest to accrue thereon at the judgment rate, until actually paid, which lien shall apply against any property of Purchaser, including any future goods of Purchaser coming into possession of Stack's. **Purchaser hereby waives all the requirements of notice, advertisement and disposition of proceeds required by law, including those set forth in New York lien law, article 9, sections 200-204 inclusive, or any successor statute, with respect to any sale.** Purchaser waives a right to redeem.

39. The auctioneer reserves the right to postpone the sale by auction for a reasonable period of time as a result of any significant event which, in the sole discretion of the auctioneer, makes it advisable to postpone the event. No bidder or prospective bidder or purchaser or prospective purchaser shall have recourse as a result of any postponement. In any event, no person may bid without registering, and **ALL REGISTERED BIDDERS** including mail bidders and agents by registering or bidding **agree to all of the above Terms and Conditions of Sale.**
40. By bidding or offering to bid, bidders acknowledge that they have read all of the Terms and Conditions of Sale and warranty contained herein and that they accept these terms and conditions without reservation. Stack's reserves the right to vary the Terms and Conditions of Sale by rider or other means communicated to bidders. By purchasing from Stack's, whether present in person, or by agent, by written bid, telephone or any other means, the bidder agrees to be bound by these Terms and Conditions of Sale.
41. **ALL ITEMS ILLUSTRATED ARE OF THE ACTUAL ITEMS BEING SOLD.**

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